LABOUR REPORT

No. 52, 1965 and 1966

Prepared under instructions from the Right Honourable the Treasurer by

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COMMONWEALTH BUREAU OF CENSUS AND STATISTICS

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PREFACE

This Labour Report, which is the fifty-second of the series issued by this Bureau, contains detailed statistics for the years 1965 and 1966, in addition to providing comparisons with previous years.

The Report follows in the main the lines of its immediate predecessors in scope and arrangement. The subject-matter has been divided into five chapters, namely, Retail Prices and Price Indexes; Wholesale Prices and Price Indexes; Wages and Hours; Employment and Unemployment (including Industrial Disputes); and Labour Organisations.

New material in this issue includes the results of a Survey of Weekly Earnings, October 1965 and results of a Survey of Weekly Earnings and Hours, October 1966. These are shown in Chapter III. The results of sample surveys of multiple jobholding and of leavers from schools, universities or other educational institutions are included in Chapter IV, which also includes new tables showing industrial dispute statistics classified according to the number of workers involved and according to the total number of working days lost. In the Appendix new tables of comprehensive industrial dispute statistics for the years 1913 to 1966 are also shown.

I thank the Deputy Commonwealth Statisticians for their assistance in collecting statistics contained in this Report. My thanks are also tendered to employers, trade union secretaries, officials of Commonwealth and State Departments and others who readily supplied the information.

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Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics,
Canberra, A.C.T., September 1967

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CHAPTER 1. RETAIL PRICES AND PRICE INDEXES

Collection of retail price information

Retail prices of food and groceries and average rentals of houses for years extending back to the year 1901 have been collected by the Commonwealth Statistician, and in some cases were recorded by the Statisticians of various States for earlier years.

Retail prices of a more extensive range of commodities (including clothing) and certain services in common demand have been ascertained at frequent and regular intervals since 1923. Comparable information is available for the month of November in each year from 1914 to 1922 for each of the six State capital cities.

The range of items for which retail price data is obtained was considerably extended in 1948 and in later years.

The retail prices of food and groceries in approximately two hundred towns throughout Australia were collected as at November of each year from 1913 to 1942, when collection was discontinued.

The manner in which the main body of commodity prices used in the retail price indexes are ascertained and certain methods adopted to ensure their accuracy and comparability from period to period are briefly as follows:

(i) Representative and reputable retailers are selected for each city covered by the indexes and are required to furnish information as to prices (monthly in respect of food and groceries and quarterly in respect of other items). Prices for each item are obtained where practicable from ten or more retailers in each of the capital cities. Whenever necessary, supplementary information is obtained from other retailers.

(ii) Information is collected under authority of the *Census and Statistics Act* 1905–1966, which requires that information be supplied accurately and promptly and ensures that particulars supplied by individual retailers will not be divulged to any other person or government authority. Penalties are provided against failure to supply information, against supplying false information and against failure to answer truthfully any question asked by an authorised officer in respect of the contents of any return.

(iii) The actual collection of information is carried out by qualified Field Officers of the Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics working under the supervision of the Statisticians of the respective States. These Field Officers have very wide powers of investigation, including entry of premises and inspection of goods, records, etc.

(iv) The Field Officers not only receive and check returns but visit the retail shops concerned to obtain requisite information. In respect of some articles, where variation of quality may be considerable, Field Officers are equipped with samples of the goods used for price comparisons. In such cases the Field Officers visit every retail informant at each quarterly collection and personally inspect the relevant goods and prices thereof.

(v) Before each quarterly collection Supervising Field Officers review the standards of the whole of the items for which prices are collected, after making extensive inquiries among manufacturers, wholesalers and retailers. These Supervising Field Officers periodically accompany Field Officers at their price collections and check their work. This not only ensures accuracy and assiduity but also that all Field Officers work on uniform lines and that, as far as care and effort can make it possible, prices are recorded for representative goods of constant quality.

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(vi) The lists of items and the standards thereof are revised from time to time to keep them in harmony with changing conditions. Where such changes become necessary, suitable adjustments are made in computing the retail price indexes to ensure that they reflect changes in price with due precision and that they are not vitiated by the influence of other changes. Because of rapidly changing conditions since 1948, prices have been ascertained for an extended list of items. The purpose of this is to ensure that the indexes are kept representative of changes in current patterns of household expenditures and reliable within their definitions.

(vii) Returns of rents for unfurnished houses of four, five and six rooms are made at the middle of each quarter by a representative number (ranging up to thirty) of house agents in each State capital city covered by the indexes. In addition, particulars are obtained as to costs of building new houses, rates and other charges for local government services including water supply and sewerage, prices of materials for repairs and maintenance, and weekly payments for houses let by government housing authorities. This information provides a broadly based housing component in the Consumer Price Index.

Nature of retail price indexes

1. General

The basic principle of a retail price index is relatively simple. It is to select commodities representative of the field to be covered and to combine their prices at regular intervals in accordance with their relative importance in that field. The aim is to measure the degree of change in prices for the selected field taken as a whole.

In practice the application of this principle over a term of years presents great difficulty by reason of the numerous changes which occur in the type, grade and relative quantities of many of the items commonly used.

In the simplest method of compiling retail price indexes, the price of each item is multiplied by a fixed quantity or 'weight', the product being an 'expenditure'. The sum of these products for all items at any given date represents an 'aggregate expenditure'. The 'aggregate expenditures' for successive periods are converted into an index by representing the aggregate of a selected or 'base' period by an appropriate number (e.g. 100 or 1,000), and calculating index numbers to that base by the proportion which the aggregate of each period bears to the aggregate of the base period. A useful alternative method is to calculate for each item a ratio or 'price relative' showing the price of that item relative to its price in the selected or base period, and to combine all these price relatives into a single index using fixed 'expenditure weights'. Applied to the same basic data, both methods yield the same result. The mathematical formulae are convertible one to the other.

2. Weighting

Weighting is the process by which the prices of commodities are combined into an index in accordance with their relative importance in the field to be covered; which field, in the case of retail price indexes, is usually that of household expenditure.

Obviously, price changes of major items affect household expenditure more than do price changes (in like ratio) of minor items. A 10 per cent rise in the price of butter, for example, will have a greater effect on household expenditure than a 10 per cent rise in the price of sardines. Items are therefore assigned appropriate 'weights' which are used as multipliers in the computation of the index. These may be 'quantity weights' obtained from estimates of household consumption, or 'expenditure (i.e. value) weights' obtained from estimates of the relative importance of the items in household expenditure.

Present-day retail price indexes usually embrace a wide and complex range of goods and services. It is customary to assist users of price indexes by describing the weights, whatever their source, in the form of percentages contributed by the items to the total index in the base period (or in some other specified significant period).

The period from which the weighting pattern is derived does not necessarily coincide with the reference base adopted in calculating and presenting index numbers. Frequently, for example, data extending over several years is used as the basis of weighting, in order to smooth out short-term fluctuations in consumption. The purpose is to establish a weighting pattern that is broadly representative of consumption over the period covered by the index. In practice, the effect of small, or even substantial differences in weighting is often slight, and is only likely to be of moment when the commodities affected show a price movement markedly different from that of other commodities.

3. The list of items

The list of items must be a selected list because it is impossible in practice to ascertain at regular intervals prices of every item of goods and services entering into household expenditure. Some items which it would be desirable to include must be excluded because comparative prices cannot be accurately ascertained for them at different times. It is deemed better to limit the list to items for which price variations can be ascertained with reasonable accuracy than to distend it by including items for which price comparisons are necessarily inaccurate. Similarly, many items of small aggregate or individual importance are excluded. The list therefore is not (as is sometimes erroneously supposed) a basic wage regimen, nor is it a full list of component items in a standard of living. It does not imply that any particular goods or any selected grades or quantities of these goods should enter into determination of a basic or living wage. The lists used are simply selected items combined in certain proportions for the purpose of measuring price variations. The items are representative of the fields covered, and the proportions approximate to those in average consumption so far as can be ascertained.

4. Essential features

Apart from clear thinking, common sense and sound arithmetic, the prime essentials in compiling a retail price index are therefore:

(*a*) that prices be accurately ascertained at regular intervals for goods of constant grade and quality;
(*b*) that the list of items be as representative as possible of the field to be covered;
(*c*) that the weights be in approximate proportion to quantities actually used in the selected field.

5. Effects of changing conditions on indexes

Technological development and changes in fashion render it necessary to substitute new grades, qualities or types of articles for those formerly used as indicators of changes in price. Such substitutions help to keep the indexes representative of current conditions and are not injurious to an index provided the transitional difficulties can be solved as they arise. No change in principle is involved. The indexes continue to measure, as nearly as may be, price variations, and price variations only. Those differences in prices which are solely due to substitution of a new item for one which has ceased to be available or in common use are neutralised by taking the price of the old item as typical of price variation in its class up to the time of substitution, and the prices of the new items as typical of such changes in price thereafter.

The problem of maintaining an index adequately representative of current usage has intensified since 1950 because of major changes in the pattern of household expenditure and in modes of living. In consequence the Consumer Price Index was devised as a series of linked indexes. (*See* Consumer Price Index, para. 1 on page 5 and para. 2 on page 6.)

Purpose and use of retail price indexes

1. General

Retail price indexes are designed to measure the extent of changes in price levels only. While they may be used as indicating proportionate variations in cost of a constant standard of living, they do not measure the absolute cost of any standard of living, nor the absolute

cost of changes in the standard of living. Strictly speaking they measure, as nearly as may be, the proportionate change in the aggregate cost of specified quantities and qualities of the selected list of items included in the index. In a broad sense, they measure proportionate change in retail price levels within the field they represent. (*See also* '(i) *General*' on page 7).

2. **Price indexes for individual cities**

Retail price indexes measure average variations in prices for specified cities individually. They measure proportionate changes from one time to another and not differences in price levels as between cities nor comparative costs of living in different cities. The problems of measuring comparative retail price levels and comparative living costs between cities at any point of time are matters for separate consideration apart from retail price indexes.

3. **Price indexes and purchasing power**

Retail price indexes are sometimes used as a measure of change in the 'purchasing power of money'. Strictly speaking, such a measure relates only to purchasing power over the list of items of the index combined in their specified proportions. The validity of its use in any broader sense or in dealing with a particular problem is a question for judgment by prospective users, on the facts of the case, and in the light of the definition of the index. It is impossible to compile a single general measure that will show, for all purposes and in all classes of transactions, the change in the value of money from one time to another.

4. **Use of price indexes by industrial tribunals**

Retail price indexes are sometimes used by industrial tribunals and other authorities for the adjustment of wages. These authorities themselves decide, however, what use (if any) they make of available indexes or whether they desire the Statistician to compile a special index or adapt an existing index to suit their purposes. It is not the practice for the Statistician to express any view as to whether such tribunals should use retail price indexes in their deliberations. In the normal course of his duties the Statistician compiles and publishes various price indexes, states what they measure, explains how they are constructed, and gives evidence or public information when required. His function in this regard is frequently misunderstood. It is sometimes erroneously supposed that certain basic wages are determined by ascertaining the aggregate cost of the list of items included by the Statistician in a retail price index, or by calculating separate components of the wage from the aggregate cost of the items in separate groups of such an index. The actual position is briefly as follows:

(i) Tribunals determine a basic wage in the light of relevant evidence, presented by the parties, usually covering a wide range of economic conditions. This may, or may not, include evidence on changes in price levels.

(ii) In some cases it may be provided by statute or by judgment of the tribunal that the total wage thus determined shall be adjusted for price change in ratio to the overall movement in a specified retail price index.

The practices followed in the past and at present in Commonwealth jurisdiction and in the various States are described in Chapter 3.

Previous retail price indexes

1. **General**

Five series of retail price indexes were compiled at various times for Australia by the Commonwealth Statistician prior to 1960. Each of these was continued until changed conditions required the compilation of indexes more directly relevant to current conditions. These indexes were:

(i) *The 'A' Series Index* (covering food, groceries and house rents) was first compiled in 1912 with the year 1911 as base = 1,000. It was discontinued in June 1938. From 1913 to May 1933 this index was used for wage adjustment purposes by the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration. Some other tribunals continued to use it until 1938 in certain localities.

(ii) *The 'B' Series Index* (covering food, groceries and rent of 4 and 5 roomed houses) was first compiled in 1925 and continued until the December quarter 1953. It was the food and rent constituent of the 'C' Series Index and was designed to replace the 'A' Series Index for general statistical purposes. The 'B' Series Index was not used by industrial tribunals in connection with the adjustment of wages. Its publication was discontinued as from the December quarter 1953.

(iii) *The 'C' Series Index* (covering food and groceries, rent of 4 and 5 roomed houses, clothing, household drapery, household utensils, fuel, lighting, fares, smoking and some other miscellaneous items) was first compiled in 1921. It was used by the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration for purposes of quarterly wage adjustments from May 1934 to August 1953. Some State tribunals continued to use or consider it in their proceedings until it was discontinued. It was last issued on its original basis for December quarter 1960. For certain transitional purposes a 'C' Series Index was issued for March, June and September quarters of 1961 (*see* Section III. of appendix to Labour Report No. 48, 1960).

(iv) *The 'D' Series Index*, derived by combining the 'A' and 'C' Series Indexes, was used by the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration from May 1933 to May 1934 and then discontinued.

(v) *The Interim Index* (covering food and groceries, rent of four and five roomed houses, clothing, household drapery, household utensils, fuel, lighting, fares, smoking, certain services and some other miscellaneous items) was first compiled in 1954 with the year 1952–53 as base = 100. As its title indicated, it was constructed as a transitional index. Its compilation was discontinued following its replacement by the Consumer Price Index in June quarter 1960.

An index of retail price movements from 1901 to 1966 is shown on page 35 of this Labour Report. It is derived by linking together successive indexes (the 'A' Series, the 'C' Series, and the Consumer Price Index) available for that period.

2. The 'Court' Index

In 1937 the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration introduced a 'Court' Index for the purpose of making automatic quarterly adjustments to the basic wage within its jurisdiction. A 'Court' Index (Second Series) was created by the Court in 1946 and a 'Court' Index (Third Series) in November 1950 to provide for automatic adjustment of the increased amounts of adjustable basic wage then determined by the Court at those dates. By decision of the Court the 'Court' Index ceased to be issued by the Industrial Registrar as at the December quarter 1953. These 'Court' Indexes were an arithmetical conversion of the 'C' Series Retail Price Index.

Consumer Price Index

1. Introduction

This retail price index was first compiled in 1960, retrospective to September quarter 1948. It replaced both the 'C' Series Retail Price Index and the Interim Retail Price Index in official statistical publications of the Bureau. Initially, series were compiled for the six State capital cities, with a series for Canberra being first published in 1964.

The title 'Consumer Price Index' is used for purposes of convenience and does not imply that the index differs in definition or purpose from previous retail price indexes. A longer but more completely descriptive title would be 'Consumer Series Retail Price Index Numbers'. For practical purposes the terms 'retail prices' and 'consumer prices' are synonymous. The Consumer Price Index is designed to measure quarterly variations in retail prices of goods and services representing a high proportion of the expenditure of wage-earner households in the aggregate. (*See* '(i) *General*' on page 7.)

The incidence and frequency of changes in the pattern of household expenditure since 1950 have been such as to render it necessary to construct not one but a series of new indexes introducing additional items and changes in weighting patterns at short intervals between 1949 and 1964. For this period, to obtain a continuously representative measure of retail

price change, these now necessarily replace the types of indexes which had a constant list of items and a constant set of weights and kept them unchanged for extensive periods. The Consumer Price Index therefore consists of a sequence of five short term Retail Price Indexes chain-linked at June quarter 1952, June quarter 1956, March quarter 1960, and December quarter 1963, into one series with reference base year 1952–53 = 100.0.

2. Origin

The list of component items and the weighting pattern of the 'C' Series Retail Price Index, first adopted in 1921, were slightly revised by Conference of Statisticians in 1936, but otherwise continued almost unchanged until the index was discontinued in 1960. The reasons for this, and the circumstances which led to the present Consumer Price Index, appear from ensuing paragraphs.

From the outbreak of war in 1939 to late in 1948, periodic policy changes in various war-time controls (including rationing) caused recurrent changes in consumption and in the pattern of expenditure. This rendered changes desirable but made it impracticable either to produce a new index, or to revise the old one, on any basis that would render the index more representative than it already was of the changing pattern of household expenditure in those years. When commodity rationing had virtually ceased in the latter part of 1948, action was taken by the Statistician to collect price data of about 100 additional items and to gather information as to current consumption and expenditure patterns. This was done to facilitate review of the component items and weighting system of the 'C' Series Retail Price Index, in the light of the new pattern of wage-earner expenditure and consumption that appeared to be then emerging. But there supervened, in the next few years, conditions which caused wide price dispersion coupled with a very rapid rise in prices and a new sequence of changes in consumption and in the pattern of wage earner expenditure. Under these conditions it was not possible to devise any new weighting pattern likely to be more continuously representative of conditions then current than was the existing 'C' Series Index on the 1936 revision.

A Conference of Statisticians considered the matter in June 1953 and resolved (in part) as follows:

> '(*a*) That, in view of the persistence of recurrent changes in the pattern of consumer expenditure in the post-war period, it is undesirable to make a general revision of the list of items and weighting system of the 'C' Series Retail Price Index at present, unless industrial tribunals expressly desire some revision for special purposes.
>
> (*b*) That an Interim Retail Price Index be compiled with putative weights and components representative, as nearly as may be, of the post-war pattern of consumer usage and expenditure.'

The 'C' Series Index continued to be compiled on its pre-war basis without significant change in procedures. The Interim Retail Price Index was introduced in 1954 and continued until March quarter 1960.

The Interim Index was a transitional index designed to measure retail price variations on the 'C' Series model in terms of post-war consumption weights, as emerging in the early 1950s. It embraced a wider range of commodities and services than did the 'C' Series Index, but it did not take into account successive major changes in the pattern of expenditure and modes of living that occurred between 1950 and 1960. These changes could not, in fact, be detected and measured promptly, and incorporated into an index, concurrently with their happening. Nor was it envisaged as desirable to adopt fundamentally new procedures in price index construction until it was fully evident that far-reaching procedural changes were necessary to meet the situation.

In this period, home-owning largely replaced house-renting, the use of the motor car greatly increased and partly replaced use of public transport, and various items of electrical household equipment and television came into widespread use. The impact of these (and other) changes in usage upon the pattern of household expenditure was heightened by

disparate movements in prices. Together they rendered nugatory the attempt to meet the situation by devising a single Interim Retail Price Index. As studies progressed and new data became available, it was clear that no single list of items and no single set of fixed weights would be adequately representative as a basis for measuring retail price changes at all times throughout the post-war period. In consequence, the situation was met by compiling the Consumer Price Index constructed as a chain of linked indexes with significant changes in composition and weighting effected at short intervals.

3. Purpose, scope, and composition

(i) *General.* The Consumer Price Index is a quarterly measure of variations in retail prices for goods and services representing a high proportion of the expenditures of wage-earner households. The weighting pattern relates to estimated aggregates of wage-earner household expenditures and not to estimated expenditures of an 'average' or individual household of specified size, type, or mode of living. In this way it is possible to give appropriate representation to owner-occupied houses as well as rented houses and to include motor cars, television sets, and other major expenditures which relate to some households and not to others.

Consumer (retail) price indexes are sometimes loosely called 'cost of living indexes' and are thought to measure changes in the 'cost of living'. Neither the Consumer Price Index, nor any other retail price index, measures changes in the cost of living that result directly from changes in the mode or level of living. Changes of that kind are matters for consideration apart from price indexes. But the change in prices of goods and services is a very important part of the change in the cost of living and this part is measured by consumer (retail) price indexes. (*See also* 1. **General** on page 3.)

The Consumer Price Index covers a wide range of commodities and services arranged in the following five major groups:

Food
Clothing and Drapery
Housing
Household Supplies and Equipment
Miscellaneous.

These groups do not include every item of household spending. It is both impracticable and unnecessary for them to do so. Prices are collected regularly for specified quantities and qualities of a large and representative selection of commodities and services. Movements in the prices of these items, when combined in suitable proportions, provide a representative measure of price change as affecting a high proportion of the expenditure of wage-earner households.

The index is designed only to measure the proportionate change in prices as combined in the individual groups and the total of the groups in the index. Minor sub-groups of the index or any specially selected items do not necessarily provide comprehensive and valid measures of price changes within their own particular fields. Nor would they necessarily measure the relative influence of those classes of items in aggregate variations in prices. These are separate problems beyond the functions of the Consumer Price Index.

(ii) *Composition and weighting.* A comprehensive view of the present composition and weighting of the Consumer Price Index is given in the table on page 8 and a more detailed table including the list of items and their weights appears on pages 28–34. The weights shown are those comprised in the index for the six State capital cities combined. Broadly, they are in proportion to estimated consumption in 1961–62 (*see* '(iii) *Basis of weighting*' on page 10) valued at the relevant prices of December quarter 1963. They indicate the relative influence given to the various components in measuring the degree of price change in the index from December quarter 1963 (i.e. from the beginning of the current linked series).

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

COMPOSITION AND WEIGHTING PATTERN AS AT DECEMBER QUARTER 1963
FOR THE SIX STATE CAPITAL CITIES COMBINED

Group, section, etc.	Percentage weight	
	Section, etc.	Group
FOOD—		32.1
Cereal Products—Bread, flour, biscuits, rice and breakfast foods	4 0	
Dairy Produce—Milk, cheese, butter and eggs	7.1	
Potatoes, Onions, Preserved Fruit and Vegetables—		
Potatoes and onions, canned and dried fruits, and canned and frozen vegetables	1 9	
Soft Drink, Ice Cream and Confectionery	4.0	
Other (except Meat)—Sugar, jam, margarine, tea, coffee, baby foods, and sundry canned and other foods	4.1	
Meat—Butcher's (beef, mutton, lamb and pork)	9.1	
Processed (bacon, smallgoods and canned meat)	1.9	
CLOTHING AND DRAPERY—		16.9
Men's Clothing	4.1	
Women's Clothing	6 5	
Boys' Clothing	0.6	
Girls' Clothing	1.0	
Piecegoods, etc.—wool, cotton, and rayon cloth, nursery squares and knitting wool	1.0	
Footwear—men's, women's and children's	2.7	
Household Drapery—bedclothes, towels, tablecloth, etc.	1.0	
HOUSING—		12.6
Rent—Privately owned houses	2.8	
Government owned houses	0.8	
Home Ownership—House price	5.2	
Rates	2.6	
Repairs and maintenance	1.2	
HOUSEHOLD SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT—		14.5
Fuel and Light—Electricity	2.4	
Gas	1.3	
Other (firewood and kerosene)	0.9	
Household Appliances—Refrigerator, washing machine, stoves, radio set, television set, vacuum cleaner, electric iron, etc.	3.6	
Other Household Articles—		
Furniture and Floor Coverings	2.2	
Kitchen and Other Utensils, Gardening and Small Tools	0.9	
Household Sundries (household soaps, etc.)	1.0	
Personal Requisites (toilet soap, cosmetics, etc.)	1.1	
Proprietary Medicines	1.0	
School Requisites	0.1	
MISCELLANEOUS—		23.9
Transport—Fares—Train	1.2	
Tram and bus	1.9	
Private Motoring—Car purchase	3.0	
Car operation	4.4	
Tobacco and Cigarettes	3.9	
Beer	3 8	
Services—Hairdressing (haircuts, wave, etc.)	0 7	
Drycleaning	0 5	
Shoe repairs	0 3	
Postal and telephone services	0 9	
Other—Radio and television operation	1 3	
Cinema admission	0 7	
Newspapers and weekly magazines	1 3	
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**

NOTE: The weights should not be regarded as dissecting total household expenditure into its component parts (*see* page 12).

(iii) *Index numbers compiled.* The index has been compiled for each quarter from September quarter 1948, and for each financial year from 1948-49. (*See* tables on pages 19–27.)

'All Groups' index numbers, and Group index numbers for each of the five major groups, are compiled and published regularly for the six State capital cities, separately and combined, and for Canberra. The reference base for each of these indexes is: Year 1952–53 = 100 0. Figures appearing after the decimal point possess little significance for general statistical purposes. They are inserted to avoid distortions that would occur in rounding off the figures to the nearest whole number.

The separate city indexes measure price movements within each city individually. They enable comparisons to be drawn between cities as to differences in degree of price movement from period to period, but not as to differences in price level.

The separate group indexes measure price movements of each group individually. They enable comparisons to be drawn as to differences in the degree of price change in the different groups, but do not show the comparative cost of the different groups.

The index for the six State capital cities combined is a weighted average of individual city indexes. From the beginning of the current linked series (i.e. December quarter 1963) the relative weighting of the cities concerned is in proportion to their populations at the 1961 Census. These were as follows:

	'000
Sydney	2,183
Melbourne	1,912
Brisbane	622
Adelaide	588
Perth	420
Hobart	116
Total	**5,841**

4. Structure

(i) *A chain of linked indexes.* Substantial changes have occurred in consumer usage and patterns of expenditure since the 1939–45 War. In order to keep the weighting pattern representative of current expenditures it has been necessary to construct indexes with additional items and changes in the weighting pattern at intervals, rather than on the basis of a list of items and set of weights that remained unchanged throughout the whole period covered. For the six State capital cities, five series for short periods (namely, from September quarter 1948 to June quarter 1952; from June quarter 1952 to June quarter 1956; from June quarter 1956 to March quarter 1960; from March quarter 1960 to December quarter 1963; and from December quarter 1963 onwards) have therefore been constructed and linked to form a continuous retail price index series known as the Consumer Price Index.

The changes effected in the March quarter 1960 link in the six State capital cities were those associated with the introduction of television into the index. In Canberra, television did not operate until 1962 and the inclusion of this item in the index series for Canberra was incorporated in the link of December quarter 1963. With this exception, the points of linking and the nature of changes in composition and weighting effected at these points of time have been the same for Canberra as for the six State capital cities.

During each period between links the items and weighting remained unchanged. At times of linking, the weighting pattern was altered and new items (mainly ones that had become significant in household expenditure) were introduced. (*See* table on page 11.) Under this method, average percentage price movements are assessed on one pattern up to the time of the link and on another pattern thereafter. The process of linking ensures that the index reflects only price variations and not differences in cost of the o'd and new lists of items. The introduction of new items and weights by linking does not, of itself, raise or lower the level of the index.

(ii) *Comparison of the linked series.* The Consumer Price Index is a chain of 'fixed weight aggregative' indexes, with significant changes in composition and weighting effected at June

quarter 1952, June quarter 1956, March quarter 1960 and December quarter 1963. The principal changes have been:

(*a*) the introduction of private motoring (June quarter 1952), of television (March quarter 1960 for the six State capital cities and December quarter 1963 for Canberra) and the introduction of furniture (December quarter 1963);

(*b*) altered proportions of houses under the various modes of occupancy (June quarters 1952 and 1956 and December quarter 1963); and

(*c*) changes in weights of fuel and fares (June quarters 1952 and 1956 and December quarter 1963) and of private motoring (June quarter 1956 and December quarter 1963).

It is envisaged that future links will be made in the index when significant changes in the pattern of household expenditure render it necessary to do so.

The table on page 11 indicates group and sub-group weighting patterns in the index at the beginning of each linked period together with the proportionate contribution of specified sections at the end of each of the first four linked periods. The differences between the proportions at the beginning and end of each linked period reflect disparate price movements over that period. The differences in proportions between the end of one period and the beginning of the next reflect changes in composition or weighting.

(iii) *Basis of weighting*. For most of the items included in the index, the weights used from the beginning of the current linked series (i.e. from December quarter 1963) are based on the pattern of consumption of the years 1957-58 to 1961–62. The pattern of consumption of the years 1952–53 to 1956–57 was the basis for such items for periods up to December quarter 1963. In some important fields, weights relevant to short-term conditions have been used in each of the linked series which constitute the Consumer Price Index. The Principal fields affected are Fuel and Light, Transport, Household Appliances, and Housing.

The resultant sets of index weights are broadly typical of the patterns of consumption of:

1948–49: for periods up to June quarter 1952;
1952–53: for periods from June quarter 1952 to June quarter 1956;
1956–57: for periods from June quarter 1956 to March quarter 1960;
1956–57 (adjusted to incorporate television in the case of the six State capital cities): for periods from March quarter 1960 to December quarter 1963);
1961–62: for periods from December quarter 1963.

The sets of weights used for the successive periods covered by the index have been derived from analyses of statistics of production and consumption, the Population Censuses, the Censuses of Retail Establishments and the continuing Survey of Retail Establishments, from information supplied by manufacturing, commercial and other relevant sources, and from special surveys.

In the main, the weights for items are derived from estimates of average household consumption or expenditure for the community as a whole. The principal exceptions are:

(*a*) The proportionate weighting of the various modes of occupancy of houses, and the weighting generally in the Housing Group, are as estimated for wage and salary-earner households (in the individual cities).

(*b*) The weights for private motoring, tobacco and cigarettes, beer and some services have been adapted to accord with notional estimates of expenditure by wage-earner households.

(*c*) Local weights for the individual cities are used for some items.

A common pattern of consumption for all cities is used as the basis of weighting in most fields of the index. But there are some important exceptions. Local weights for individual cities are used for the following:

(*a*) *Housing*. As described above.

(*b*) *Fuel and Light, and Fares*. The weight for each item included is as estimated from particulars of consumption, revenue, etc., in the individual cities. For each item the several price series used, and their combining weights, are representative of local usage.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX: COMPARISON OF THE FIVE LINKED SERIES

For interpretation of this table *see* paragraph 4 (ii) on page 9

Group, etc.	Percentage contribution to Total Index (Weighted Average of Six State Capital Cities)								
	First linked series		Second linked series		Third linked series		Fourth linked series		Fifth linked series
	June quarter 1949(*a*)	June quarter 1952	June quarter 1952	June quarter 1956	June quarter 1956	March quarter 1960	March quarter 1960	December quarter 1963	December quarter 1963
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
Food Group	31.3	35.7	33.6	34.3	33.7	33.0	32.1	31.6	32.1
Clothing and Drapery Group	22.8	23.0	21.6	20.0	19.7	19.5	19.0	18.8	16.9
Housing Group—									
Home Ownership	5.4	5.1	6.5	7.2	7.8	8.1	7.8	8.4	9 0
Rent of Privately Owned Houses	5.7 } 11.4	3 9 } 9.2	2.2 } 9.4	2.5 } 10.5	1 8 } 10.5	2 0 } 11.0	2.0 } 10.7	2.7 } 12.0	2 8 } 12.6
Rent of Government Owned Houses	0.3	0.2	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8
Household Supplies and Equipment Group—									
Fuel and Light	3.5	3.7	3.8	3.7	4.3	4.3	4.2	4.2	4.6
Household Appliances	4.2 } 13.1	3 6 } 12.2	3.3 } 11.7	2.8 } 10.9	2.7 } 11.6	2.5 } 11.5	4.5 } 13.2	4.0 } 12.6	3 6 } 14.5
Other Household Articles	5.4	4.9	4.6	4.4	4.6	4.7	4.5	4.4	6.3 (*c*)
Miscellaneous Group—									
Transport—Fares, (train, tram and bus)	6.3	6.1	4.4	4.8	3.7	4.5	4.4	4.7	3 1
Private Motoring	(*b*)	(*b*)	6.1	5 8	7 4	7.1	6 9	6 6	7 4
Tobacco and Cigarettes	5.6	4 5	4.2	4 3	4.2	4 0	3.9	3 8	3 9
Beer	4.6 } 21.4	4.2 } 19.9	4.0 } 23.7	4.5 } 24.3	4.4 } 24.5	4.2 } 25.0	4.1 } 25.0	4.1 } 25.0	3.8 } 23.9
Services, Cinema, Radio and Television Licences, and Newspapers, etc.	4.9	5.1	5.0	4.9	4 8	5.2	5.7	5.8	5.7
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100 0**

(*a*) Originally compiled as start of first linked series. This series subsequently taken back (on this basis) to September quarter 1948. (*b*) Not included. (*c*) Furniture included as from December quarter 1963, with percentage contribution to total index of 1.7 per cent.

(*c*) *Meat.* In Brisbane and Hobart (only) the sub-sections beef, mutton, lamb and pork are combined in local proportions.

(*d*) *Private Motoring.* In Canberra, the weight for the motoring section is higher than the common weight used in the State capital cities, in accordance with the higher level of consumption estimated for Canberra.

(*e*) For some minor items in one or more cities.

Basic data for many of the item weights were obtained initially from particulars of quantities consumed. Refinements were made where necessary so that item weights would reflect the approximate relative importance of the items (sometimes including similar items not directly priced) in terms of expenditure. Group and section weights were checked as far as possible against independent estimates of expenditure. Nevertheless, the index is essentially a combination of selected items under various headings and not a dissection of total household expenditure into its component parts. The weights should not be regarded as direct estimates of the pattern of household expenditure. They differ from estimates of that kind because:

(*a*) Some items carry the weight of others not directly priced.

(*b*) Group and section weights do not necessarily include expenditure on all items that could be classified under the headings used. For example, the Fares sub-section covers only suburban travel by rail, tram and bus. It does not include travel to other cities or towns. The Food Group does not include fresh fruit or fresh vegetables other than potatoes and onions. In the Housing Group the expenditure weight for rent of privately owned houses adopts the level of rents of four, five and six roomed houses let unfurnished and it does not take account of different levels of rents for smaller or larger houses, for furnished houses, or for furnished or unfurnished flats. Home Ownership is represented only by house price, rates etc., and repairs and maintenance. Costs of land and interest charges on instalment purchase transactions are not included.

(*c*) Some fields of expenditure are not represented at all, e.g. hire-purchase charges and medical, dental, and hospital fees.

Tables showing the item and group weights of the index are provided herein to assist prospective users in an understanding of the index. The weights are designed as suitable for measuring changes in retail prices within the definition of the index, and do not purport to be valid estimates for any other purpose.

5. Prices and standards

(i) *General.* The manner in which the main body of prices used in the index are ascertained and methods used to ensure accuracy and the comparability of prices from period to period, are briefly described on pages 1 and 2 of this chapter. The following paragraphs describe in more detail certain of these aspects. Special features of particular components of the index are also dealt with in para. 6 and para. 7 on pages 13 to 18.

(ii) *Bargain and sale prices, etc.* Prices used in the index are those actually being charged for normal cash purchases of new articles. 'Bargain' or 'sale' prices of imperfect goods or discontinued lines are not used.

Prices of some goods are at times, or generally, subject to special discounts, nominal trade-ins, etc. Unless the proportion of such discounts increases or decreases cumulatively the precision of the price index as a measure of ratio of price change is not materially effected. If the proportion changes significantly, its effect on transaction prices is reflected in the index.

Methods of selling are kept under review. Significant changes such as the widespread growth of self-service sales of groceries are taken into account in the index (*see* '(ii) *Groceries*' on page 13).

(iii) *Specification of standards.* To maintain comparability, prices must obviously be collected for specified standards of the commodities and services listed. In general, the standards selected are those which command a considerable volume of sales and which appear likely to remain representative.

Specifications for an item define, where applicable, the unit of quantity to be priced, the grade, quality, size, style, etc., and in some cases the brand and the particular line or model of that brand. For items (e.g. some of the staple foods) where significant variations in quality do not normally occur the specifications are fairly simple and define only the quantity and grade to be priced. For some items a number of brands, etc., are specified as acceptable equivalents. In some cases the officers engaged in collecting prices are equipped with a sample article of the specified standard to ensure uniform treatments at all times.

In the case of many manufactured goods there is a variety of brands and lines spread over a wide range of qualities and prices. For some of these no single standard is sold in sufficient quantity to be representative of the whole field. Some lines have a relatively short life before they are replaced in production by other lines. Where these circumstances exist separate specifications are prepared, and prices are collected separately, for a number of selected lines of various brands. This ensures that information on price changes is available to construct series of price relatives for use in the index.

(iv) *Continuity of standards.* As long as the articles and standards originally specified remain available and representative, there is no difficulty in compiling continuous price series. In practice, however, it often becomes necessary to alter specifications, particularly for those manufactured goods that are subject to fashion changes, technological developments, or frequent changes of model.

When a change in specifications is superficial only, or where an article can be replaced in the index by another of equivalent quality, the prices of the new article are treated as being directly comparable with the former series. That is, the new article is directly substituted for the old because no change in standard is involved.

When a change in standard occurs, the common practice is to neutralise it by the simple device of 'splicing' the price series for the new article to the prices series for the old. The level of the price series is not affected at the point of splicing. A continuous price series is built up using the old article for measuring price changes up to the time of the splice and the new article thereafter.

In some cases, simple splicing of the prices of the new article to the existing price series is not a satisfactory way of neutralising changes in standard. This situation occurs, e.g. when the price of a new model of an article reflects not only the extent of modifications but also a degree of price change, upwards or downwards, for reasons quite distinct from these modifications. In these circumstances a simple splicing of the old and new prices would eliminate the elements of pure price changes as well as the elements of change in standard. It is necessary in such cases to assess the degree of pure price change involved and reflect this in the price series before splicing.

Maintenance of continuity in prices and standards is based on assessment of relevant facts gathered by the Supervising Field Officers and specialist investigators. Manufacturers, importers, wholesalers and retailers co-operate in this work.

Problems in this field are intensified by the growing complexity of consumer goods and by the wider coverage of the list of items of the Consumer Price Index. However, it is believed that the procedures outlined keep margins of error within relatively small limits, with no cumulative tendency in either direction. These problems continue to receive close attention.

6. Notes on some index components

(i) *General.* The procedures already described apply generally throughout the index. The following paragraphs outline certain special features of particular index sections. A comprehensive account of the Housing Group is given in para. 7 on pages 14 to 18.

(ii) *Groceries.* Prices used for groceries are obtained from both service and self-service stores. In each city the numbers of stores chosen from each type are in approximate proportion to their relative importance in retail grocery sales in that city. Regular checks are made and the proportions are varied when necessary. By these means due influence is given to each type of store in the averaging of prices.

(iii) *Seasonal Clothing Items.* Normally, summer seasonal and winter seasonal items are priced, in accordance with long standing practice, only in one relevant seasonal quarter. Price changes since the corresponding quarter of the previous year are then taken into the index. Price changes for winter and summer seasonal clothing affect the index in the June and December quarters respectively.

(iv) *Fuel and Light.* Significant changes in the weights for this section, and in the proportionate weightings of its subsections, were effected as at the links of June quarter 1952, June quarter 1956, and December quarter 1963. Individual city weights are used. Present weightings are as estimated for 1961–62 by analysis of consumption statistics and by special inquiries and surveys. For the pricing of electricity and gas, particulars of rates charged under various domestic tariffs are ascertained each quarter from major distributors in each capital city. These rates are combined according to their estimated relative importance in 1961–62 in accounts of domestic consumers. Prices used are those applying to accounts issued on the 15th of the middle month of the quarter. Where discounts for prompt payment are allowed, prices net of discount are used.

(v) *Household Appliances.* Prices are ascertained for representative models of various brands. The average percentage change in prices of these models is used to vary a basic expenditure weight for each item. Generally, minor modifications in the models are regarded as not significantly affecting standards. Where distinctive and important features are added or removed, the procedures described in '(iv) Continuity of Standards' on page 13 are applied. Prices used in the index are cash prices for new articles. (*See also* '(ii) Bargain and sale prices, etc.' on page 12.) Hire purchase charges are not taken into account.

(vi) *Fares.* The item 'fares' in the index relates to train, tram and bus fares in the city and suburban areas. It does not include travel beyond the metropolitan area. Separate price indexes are compiled for train fares and for tram and bus fares. These are applied to basic expenditure weights determined for each city individually. Significant changes in weighting were effected at the links of June quarter 1952, June quarter 1956 and December quarter 1963. The present weighting is as estimated for 1961–62 in each city. For each fares index, changes in fares are ascertained for about 40 selected representative journeys. The list of journeys is revised from time to time to meet changing conditions but corresponding journeys are always used for price comparisons between successive quarters. The journeys are specified as between defined points, usually one in the city and the other in the suburbs. For tram and bus fares, points are selected at representative picking-up and setting-down points whether or not they are section stops. Journeys are chosen to give due representation to the various routes and to both short and long trips. In post-war years, buses have replaced trams on many routes, and government bus services have replaced privately-owned services. These have usually been regarded as cases of replacement by equivalent services and the specified point-to-point journeys have been 'priced' in the usual manner. For the index of train fares, prices are obtained for single and return tickets and the various periodical tickets. These are combined in fixed proportions using weights derived from ticket sales.

(vii) *Private Motoring.* New motor cars are priced in the same way as household appliances and the same procedures are followed in collection and compilation. For the remainder of the sub-section, a basic expenditure weight is distributed over the items represented in accordance with their estimated relative importance.

7. The Housing Group

Parts (i) to (vii) of this paragraph contain a detailed description of the Housing Group of the Consumer Price Index for the six State capital cities. The same principles are followed in the construction of the Housing Group of the Consumer Price Index for Canberra, but see part (viii) of this paragraph concerning special aspects of the Canberra Housing Group.

(i) *General.* The Housing Group of the index is constructed as a combination of three sectors comprising three principal modes of occupancy of unfurnished houses. Flats are

not represented in the index, but the position is being kept under review. Shares of houses and furnished dwellings are not taken into account because they have not hitherto been relatively numerous in respect of wage-earner households. The three sectors of households directly represented are:

(*a*) those renting a house from a private owner;

(*b*) those occupying a house let by a State housing authority under a government rental-housing scheme; and

(*c*) those that own or are purchasing the house which they occupy.

These are combined in appropriate proportions in each city. The combining weights used are in proportion to the numbers of wage and salary earner households in the respective sectors in each city. At times of linking, the weights have been changed. For periods up to June quarter 1952 proportions as at 1947 Census were adopted. For periods from June quarter 1952 to June quarter 1956 proportions as at 1954 Census were used. For periods from June quarter 1956 to December quarter 1963 the proportions as estimated for the year 1956–57 were used. For periods from December quarter 1963 the proportions are as at 1961 Census. These proportions will be reviewed periodically.

At the time of first compilation of the Consumer Price Index extensive investigations had indicated that no single housing component such as rent or house price was likely to prove adequate as a measure of price changes affecting the housing expenditure of wage-earner households in the period 1950–1960. Not only were housing price changes highly diverse but modes of house occupancy changed radically. Over a period of about seven to ten years private house renting diminished from a major to a minor mode of house occupancy. It also became evident that private house renting was unlikely to revive quickly. This made it essential to undertake the task of devising relevant measures of price changes as affecting owner-occupied houses. The method adopted was the practical one of using in the housing component those prices or charges that could be periodically ascertained for goods and services which have an important influence on housing expenditure of wage-earner households. Cost of land is not considered to be relevant to the retail price index defined herein, and is excluded. Interest charges present special difficulties of concept and measurement for which no generally acceptable solution has been found. They are not included in the index. It is considered that the resultant items included form a sufficiently broad and representative housing component for a retail price index over the period covered. The elements of the situation may change and will be kept under review.

(ii) *Rent of Privately Owned Houses.* Returns of weekly rents for unfurnished houses of four, five and six rooms are obtained at the middle of each quarter from house agents in each city. These returns cover an extensive sample of houses (currently numbering about 3,000 for all cities) selected by the field officers as being of reasonable standard and suitable for inclusion. Information thus obtained is used to compile measures of percentage price change for rents. The sample is reviewed from time to time. Corresponding groups of houses are used to compare rental charges from quarter to quarter. Separate measures are calculated for categories covering four, five and six roomed houses with external walls of brick and of wood. Average percentage changes shown by these measures are applied to basic average rentals. Four and five-roomed houses only were used in index calculations up to December quarter 1963. Since then (i.e. from the beginning of the current linked series) six-roomed houses have been included in index calculations. Both the basic rentals and the proportionate weights for combining the categories are derived from Census particulars of wage and salary-earner households in each city individually. The Census of 1947 provided the basis of weighting used up to the link of June quarter 1952; the Census of 1954 provided the basis from June quarter 1952 to December quarter 1963; and the Census of 1961 provides the basis for periods from December quarter 1963. Periodically since the Census of 1954, variations in house rents, so ascertained, have been checked by field surveys covering samples of privately rented houses. These samples have been derived from 1954 and 1961 Census records.

(iii) *Rent of Government Owned Houses.* In most cases, tenancy of a government owned house includes an option to purchase. When the option is taken up, the tenant becomes a purchaser by instalments and is usually regarded as having made some payment of principal

on the house by virtue of the weekly payments previously made as 'rentals'. The index measure here used for government 'rents' relates to weekly payments for houses where the option to purchase has not been taken up.

Information on changes of rents for metropolitan houses is obtained each quarter from State Housing authorities. Normally they are the rents actually paid, but no account is taken of rebates granted to certain tenants with small incomes. The measure relates only to those houses let for general housing purposes. Government owned houses used for employee housing by certain government departments are not taken into account.

In the main, 'rents' of tenanted government houses are not varied except at the time of infrequent general reviews (in some cities) or upon review after tenancy changes. However, over the period covered by the index, there have been relatively large increases in numbers of government-owned rented houses, and 'rents' for newly completed houses have generally been substantially higher than those for the older houses because of rises in building costs. In these circumstances it is difficult to devise any overall measure of average 'price' change in the rents of government houses. The method adopted has been to average all rents paid in each of a number of appropriate categories of houses (classified by size and type) and to combine the percentage changes so derived in constant proportions. Within categories the newly built houses are currently of much the same standard as the old. This measure of change in 'rents' of government owned houses relates to the average of a changing stock of houses. Thus it may not be strictly a measure of price changes only and it may need reconsideration as circumstances alter. New combining proportions were calculated at June quarter 1952, June quarter 1956, and December quarter 1963. Dwellings of inferior standard, e.g. 'temporary' and 'emergency' dwellings, have been excluded throughout.

(iv) *Home Ownership, general.* This section covers three important elements in the cost of home ownership, namely, house price; municipal, water and sewerage rates; and repairs. The impact of price changes on the costs that are represented is measured by applying to a basic expenditure weight for each item the percentage movement shown by an index of price change for that item. The three components of the Home Ownership section are described in the following paragraphs.

(v) *House price.* Few home-owner households are affected in a material sense at any particular time by the current prices of houses, but all are affected at some time or another and in any particular period there are some households that enter into new transactions at current prices. Accordingly the total, and therefore the average, expenditure of home-owner households is directly influenced by changes in prices of houses. Because home ownership has become a predominant mode of house-occupancy for wage and salary earners, the impact of house price changes, appropriately weighted, is represented in the index. Although obscured by the longevity of houses, the principle followed is closely akin to that employed for other items, and changes in current prices of houses are reflected in the index. The weight of the item is a compound of a normal rate of purchase and a basic average price. The normal rate of purchase is regarded as being the rate of acquisition of new houses by the community as a whole (in the capital cities) over the period covered by the index. The average annual percentage rate of acquisition of new houses from year to year was calculated by expressing numbers of new houses each year as a percentage of the existing stock of houses at the beginning of the year. This crude rate was refined to give the acquisition rate for a constant population. In the main, the estimates were based on the inter-censal period 1947 to 1954 and 1954 to 1961 and were derived from census data and statistics of new building. The acquisition rate was multiplied by a basic average price to obtain the basic average expenditure weight for the item. The basic average price was derived from details of costs of houses built during appropriate periods. The expenditure weight is common for all State capital cities.

Prices and other particulars are ascertained each quarter from private and governmental bodies engaged in constructing, or financing the purchase of, houses for home ownership. The prices collected are contract prices, sale prices (adjusted to exclude land), or, in some cases, estimated building costs per square (i.e. per 100 square feet). These are obtained for houses in selected representative categories classified by size, type of construction and material

of walls. Houses within each category are believed to be comparable over relatively short periods. But the problem of measuring long-term changes in the price of houses in terms of constant quality is intractable, and it may prove to be impossible to assess the net significance of the many interacting trends (e.g. in style, finish, fixtures and amenities, height of ceiling, quantity and grade of materials used, etc.) that may affect house 'quality'. Prices used in the index are therefore approximate. To smooth out random fluctuations in price data for short periods, twelve-month (or four-quarter) moving averages are computed.

(vi) *Rates.* This item covers rates and charges levied on home owners by local government authorities (including water and sewerage authorities) in each metropolitan area to meet the costs of the various services provided (e.g. water supply, sewerage, garbage disposal, street and footpath maintenance, drainage, street lighting, and health services) as well as amenities (such as parks, gardens, swimming pools and bathing facilities, libraries, etc.) and the costs of administration.

Rates and charges for each year are ascertained from the local authorities for an extensive sample of metropolitan house properties (currently numbering about 4,500 for all cities) selected from census records of houses of four to six rooms, occupied by wage and salary-earner households and owned or being purchased on instalments by the occupier. The sample used until 1962–63 was selected from the Census of 1954 while the sample used since then was selected from the Census of 1961. The sample excludes properties in predominantly rural areas and in newly developing areas where changes in the valuations on which rates are assessed are largely associated with provision of additional services and facilities.

Indexes of price change for rates are calculated from the amounts of rates payable on the sample properties, using identical properties with unchanged services for the comparison between successive periods. These indexes are used to vary basic average amounts of rates payable in an appropriate base year for each Local Government Area, and a weighted average is derived therefrom. The basic average amounts used for the period from December quarter 1963 are based on the average amounts of annual rates paid by the 1961 sample house properties in the year ending December quarter 1963.

Different practices exist between cities, and between authorities in the same city, as to fiscal or rating years (e.g. some commence in January and some in June), the times of issue of rates notices, and the dates on which rates fall due for payment. Broadly, changes in rates are reflected in the Consumer Price Index in the quarters during which the majority of accounts are paid.

(vii) *Repairs and maintenance.* For the weighting of this sub-section estimates of average expenditure by home owners on house repairs and maintenance, and of the relative importance of various items, were obtained by a sample survey in the capital cities during 1956–57. The estimates of expenditure cover only actual payments and do not impute a value to the home-owner's labour. Expenditure on alterations and additions is excluded from the index.

Prices used are the retail prices of paints, paint brushes, and certain other materials used for repairs and maintenance. Price series for these are combined in proportion to their relative importance as indicated by the survey. The resultant average percentage price change is applied to the basic expenditure weight for the sub-section as a whole.

(viii) *Special aspects of Canberra Housing Group.* The Canberra Housing Group is constructed as a combination of two sectors comprising the two principal modes of occupancy. The two sectors of households directly represented are:

(*a*) those renting a house from the Commonwealth Government;

(*b*) those that own or are purchasing the house which they occupy.

Houses rented from private owners are not included because they are a relatively unimportant mode of occupancy and because of the difficulty of measuring price change to a constant standard for this item in local conditions.

At points of linking, the weights used to combine the two sectors represented have been changed in the same way as for the State capital cities. From the beginning of the current linked series (i.e. from December quarter 1963) the proportions used in Canberra relate to occupancy at 30 June 1963.

The following items in the Canberra Housing Group require special mention:

(*a*) *House price.* The common basic average expenditure weight used in the State capital cities is a compound of a normal rate of purchase and a basic average price. In Canberra, a higher basic average price is used and the compounded weight for house price (before application of occupancy proportions) is therefore higher.

(*b*) *Rates.* In Canberra's circumstances of infrequent revaluation of properties for rating purposes and of higher valuations generally applying to the significant numbers of new properties, it is difficult to devise any overall measure of average 'price' change for general rates. The method adopted has been to average the amounts of general rates paid by the stock of private home owners in each successive period.

Under current procedures, water rates are not levied on the basis of property valuations and it is not necessary to use an 'average of stock' approach for this item.

(*c*) *Land rent.* This is an additional item which is relevant to the Canberra Housing Group only. It covers land rent paid to the Commonwealth Government by home owners in Canberra for the lease of their home sites. Change in this item is calculated from average amount of land rent paid by the stock of private home owners in each successive period.

As explained above, the measures used for general rates and land rent relate to averages of changing stocks. These may not be strictly measures of price change only and may need reconsideration as circumstances alter.

8. Publication of Consumer Price Index numbers

(i) *General.* Index numbers for each quarter are first issued in mimeographed statistical bulletins available from the Commonwealth Statistician about three weeks after the end of the quarter. These bulletins contain comment on the index and on significant price movements that have occurred in the quarter under review. Tabular statements of index numbers show current figures together with a summary of index numbers for previous quarters and years.

Tables of Consumer Price Index numbers appear regularly in the *Labour Report* and also in the *Digest of Current Economic Statistics* (monthly), *Monthly Review of Business Statistics*, *Quarterly Summary of Australian Statistics*, and *Official Year Book*.

(ii) *Tabular statements of index numbers.* The tables on pages 19 to 27 show 'Group' and 'All Groups' Index Numbers of the Consumer Price Index, for the six State capital cities, separately and combined, and for Canberra, for each quarter from September quarter 1960 and each year from 1948–49.

9. List of items and weights

The table on pages 28 to 34 sets out the List of Items of the Consumer Price Index as from December quarter 1963. Although the items are enumerated therein in considerable detail, the total number of items listed falls appreciably short of the total number of grades, types, brands, models, etc., for which prices are obtained.

The table also sets out the weights of the groups, sections and items as comprised in the Consumer Price Index for the six State capital cities combined. The weights shown are in proportion to estimated consumption at or about 1961–62 valued at relevant prices of December quarter 1963. They indicate the relative influence given to the various components in measuring the degree of price change in the index from December quarter 1963 (i.e. from the beginning of the current linked series).

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX: ALL GROUPS INDEX NUMBERS

SIX STATE CAPITAL CITIES AND CANBERRA

(*Base of each Index: Year* 1952–53 = 100 0) (*a*)

NOTE: The separate city indexes measure price movements within each city individually. They do not compare price levels as between cities.

Period	State Capital Cities—separately and combined							Canberra
	Six State Capital Cities(*b*)	Sydney	Melbourne	Brisbane	Adelaide	Perth	Hobart	
Year—								
1948–49	60.9	60.5	61.0	62.1	61.6	60.6	60.7	60.4
1949–50	66 0	65.6	66.2	67.1	66.2	66.2	64.7	65.1
1950–51	74.6	74.5	74.6	75.1	74.7	74.4	73.3	74.0
1951–52	91.4	91.9	91.0	91.8	91.4	90.4	90.4	91.1
1952–53	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
1953–54	102.0	101.6	102.0	102.0	102.3	103.0	105.0	102.9
1954–55	102.6	102.3	102.0	102.9	103.5	105.2	104.9	104.2
1955–56	106.9	105.7	108.1	106.3	106.9	107.9	110.2	107.8
1956–57	113.1	112.9	114.0	112.0	111.1	112.9	116.9	113.3
1957–58	114.2	114.5	114.4	114.4	111.9	113.6	117.0	114.0
1958–59	116.0	115.3	116.6	118.2	114.5	114.7	118.7	115.4
1959–60	118.9	117.8	120.0	121.2	118.0	116.9	120.8	117.8
1960–61	123.8	122.1	125.9	125.4	122.9	121.2	127.5	121.4
1961–62	124.3	122.6	126.3	127.3	122.5	121.6	128.1	123.1
1962–63	124.5	123.2	126.2	127.7	122.1	122.2	128.0	123.4
1963–64	125.7	124.5	127.1	129.0	123.5	123.8	129.4	124.3
1964–65	130.4	128.8	132.2	133.9	128.6	127.6	133.6	128.1
1965–66	135.2	133.1	137.1	140.4	132.7	132.5	138.3	131.9
Quarter—								
1960–61—								
September	122.5	120.8	124.9	123.6	121.5	119.8	125.8	120.5
December	123.3	121.6	125.5	125.1	122.4	120.8	127.1	121.0
March	124.2	122.5	126.1	126.7	123.4	121.9	128.3	121.7
June	125.0	123.4	127.1	126.1	124.3	122.4	128.9	122.3
1961–62—								
September	124.8	123.1	126.8	127.0	123.5	121.7	129.1	122.1
December	124.3	122.5	126.5	127.1	122.5	121.3	128.3	124.0
March	124.1	122.4	125.9	127.7	122.1	121.5	127.5	123.3
June	124.0	122.3	125.9	127.3	121.9	121.8	127.5	123.1
1962–63—								
September	124.3	122.7	126.2	127.5	121.9	122.1	127.6	123.4
December	124.4	123.2	126.2	127.6	121.9	121.7	128.2	123.7
March	124.5	123.3	126.0	127.8	121.9	122.3	128.0	123.2
June	124.9	123.7	126.4	127.9	122.5	122.8	128.2	123.4
1963–64—								
September	125.1	123.7	126.7	128.4	122.8	122.7	128.8	124.1
December	125.0	123.9	126.4	128.2	122.7	123.1	129.0	123.8
March	125.8	124.6	127.1	129.2	123.5	124.2	129.8	124.2
June	127.0	125.8	128.3	130.2	125.1	125.3	130.1	125.1
1964–65—								
September	128.5	127.3	129.6	131.9	126.9	126.6	131.7	126.6
December	130.0	128.4	131.8	133.4	128.6	126.6	133.4	128.0
March	130.9	129.1	132.9	134.6	128.9	128.0	134.0	128.4
June	132.1	130.3	134.4	135.7	129.9	129.3	135.2	129.5
1965–66—								
September	133.5	131 8	135.6	138 3	130.7	130 0	137.0	130.8
December	135 2	133 3	137 2	140 0	132 7	131.7	138 8	132 3
March	135 4	133.3	137 2	141 4	133 1	132 8	138 1	132.0
June	136.5	134.0	138.5	141.7	134.4	135.3	139.3	132.4
1966–67—								
September	137.1	134.7	139 1	142 5	135 0	136 3	139 2	133 0
December	138.4	136.2	140.1	143.6	136.5	136.9	140.1	134.0

(*a*) Figures appearing after the decimal point possess little significance for general statistical purposes. They are inserted to avoid distortions that would occur in rounding off the figures to the nearest whole number. (*b*) Weighted average.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX: GROUP INDEX NUMBERS

WEIGHTED AVERAGE OF SIX STATE CAPITAL CITIES

(*Base of each Index: Year* 1952–53 = 100 0) (*a*)

Period	Food	Clothing and Drapery	Housing	Household Supplies and Equipment	Miscellaneous	All Groups
Year—						
1948–49	54 1	58 4	72 5	67 0	66 6	60 9
1949–50	58 6	67 4	76.1	71.1	69 6	66 0
1950–51	68 6	77.8	81.0	78.1	76.3	74.6
1951–52	89 9	93 5	89.1	92 9	92.3	91.4
1952–53	**100 0**	**100 0**	**100 0**	**100.0**	**100 0**	**100 0**
1953–54	103 5	100.7	104 8	101 6	99.9	102.0
1954–55	104 3	101.0	108 4	101.4	99 9	102.6
1955–56	110 2	102 0	115.1	101 6	105 9	106 9
1956–57	115 3	103 9	122.1	105 8	118 0	113 1
1957–58	113.3	107.0	127.3	107.5	119.7	114 2
1958–59	115 4	108.2	130 6	108 7	121.2	116 0
1959–60	119 8	109.4	135 2	109 8	123 9	118 9
1960–61	127.7	111.6	144 8	111.2	127 3	123 8
1961–62	125.5	112.8	150.7	112.7	128.1	124.3
1962–63	124.3	113.2	155 0	112 4	128 8	124.5
1963–64	126 0	114 0	159 6	111.0	129.9	125.7
1964–65	133 0	115.6	165 0	111.9	136.1	130.4
1965–66	139.3	117.0	171.9	113.8	142.5	135.2
Quarter—						
1960–61—September	126 0	110.7	141.4	110 6	126.7	122.5
December	126.7	111.5	144 1	111 0	127 2	123.3
March	128 6	111.7	145.7	111.3	127.5	124 2
June	129.4	112.4	148 0	111.9	127.7	125.0
1961–62—September	128.1	112.4	148.5	112.6	127 9	124.8
December	125.3	112.9	150.5	112.7	128.3	124.3
March	124.7	112.9	151.0	112.7	128.0	124.1
June	123.7	112.9	152 6	112.8	128.2	124.0
1962–63—September	124.2	113.0	153.3	112.8	128.4	124.3
December	124.3	113.2	154.7	112.4	128.7	124.4
March	124.1	113.2	155.3	112.1	129.0	124.5
June	124.5	113.4	156.8	112.4	129.2	124.9
1963–64—September	125.0	113.7	157.9	110.6	129.7	125.1
December	124.5	113.7	159.0	110.8	129.5	125.0
March	126.0	113.8	159.9	111.1	130.1	125.8
June	128.5	114.6	161.7	111.4	130.3	127.0
1964–65—September	130.7	115.0	163.0	110.7	133.1	128.5
December	132.1	115.4	164.4	111.3	136.5	130.0
March	133.1	115.8	165.3	112.5	137.3	130.9
June	135.9	116.3	167.2	112.9	137.3	132.1
1965–66—September	139.3	116.3	168.6	113.4	137.8	133.5
December	139.5	116.6	171.4	113.7	142.7	135.2
March	138.4	116.9	172.4	113.7	144.7	135.4
June	139.8	118.0	175.3	114.5	144.8	136.5
1966–67—September	139.7	118.2	176.6	114.7	146.9	137.1
December	140.7	119.3	178.4	115.1	148.9	138.4

(*a*) Figures appearing after the decimal point possess little significance for general statistical purposes. They are inserted to avoid distortions that would occur in rounding off the figures to the nearest whole number.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX: GROUP INDEX NUMBERS
SYDNEY

(*Base of each Index: Year* 1952–53 = 100.0) (*a*)

Period	Food	Clothing and Drapery	Housing	Household Supplies and Equipment	Miscellaneous	All Groups
Year—						
1948–49	52.2	58 0	74.2	67.0	67.7	60.5
1949–50	56 5	67.2	77.1	71.5	70 8	65 6
1950–51	67.2	78.1	81.2	78 6	77.7	74 5
1951–52	90 5	93.4	88.2	93.8	93.5	91.9
1952–53	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100 0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
1953–54	102 2	100 6	105.4	102 2	99.7	101.6
1954–55	103 2	100 9	108.8	101.8	99.7	102 3
1955–56	108 7	101.4	114.2	101.3	104 0	105.7
1956–57	114 2	103.5	120 0	106.5	119.7	112.9
1957–58	112 8	106 4	126.3	109.3	121.8	114.5
1958–59	113.4	107.5	130.2	109.1	121.9	115.3
1959–60	117.5	108.5	133.8	109.6	124 0	117.8
1960–61	124 4	110 3	140.7	111.5	127.1	122.1
1961–62	121.9	111.4	147.5	113.2	127.9	122.6
1962–63	121.1	111.8	153 4	112 8	129 3	123 2
1963–64	122 6	112 5	160 1	111 3	130 0	124 5
1964–65	129 6	114 2	166 6	110 7	135 1	128 8
1965–66	136.2	115.6	172.3	111.4	140.4	133.1
Quarter—						
1960–61—September	122 8	109.6	138 0	110 2	126 5	120 8
December	123 5	110 2	139.7	111 4	126 8	121 6
March	125 3	110 3	140.7	111 8	127 4	122 5
June	126.1	111.0	144.4	112.4	127.7	123.4
1961–62—September	124.6	111.1	145.0	113.2	127.8	123.1
December	121.9	111.5	147.1	113.2	127.9	122.5
March	121.2	111.5	147.6	113.1	128.0	122.4
June	120 0	111.5	150.2	113.3	128 0	122.3
1962–63—September	120.7	111.6	151.1	113.3	128.4	122.7
December	121.4	111.8	152.8	112.6	129.1	123.2
March	121.1	111.8	153.8	112.4	129.8	123.3
June	121.3	112.0	155.9	112.7	129.8	123.7
1963–64—September	121.2	112.3	157.4	111.0	130.0	123.7
December	121.4	112.3	159.3	111.2	129.6	123.9
March	122.7	112.4	160.4	111.6	130.1	124.6
June	125.0	113.1	163.3	111.5	130.4	125.8
1964–65—September	127.5	113.6	165.0	110.3	133.1	127.3
December	128.5	113.9	166.2	110.8	135.5	128.4
March	129.8	114.4	166.8	110.7	135.9	129.1
June	132.7	114.9	168.3	110.8	135.8	130.3
1965–66—September	136.7	114.9	168.7	111.2	136.3	131.8
December	137.0	115.2	171.1	111.6	140.9	133.3
March	135.6	115.5	172.6	111.1	142.1	133.3
June	135.5	116.6	176.7	111.8	142.3	134.0
1966–67—September	136.4	116.9	178.0	111.8	143.2	134.7
December	137.6	118.0	179.6	112.0	146.2	136.2

(*a*) Figures appearing after the decimal point possess little significance for general statistical purposes. They are inserted to avoid distortions that would occur in rounding off the figures to the nearest whole number.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX: GROUP INDEX NUMBERS
MELBOURNE

(*Base of each Index: Year* 1952–53 = 100.0) (*a*)

Period	Food	Clothing and Drapery	Housing	Household Supplies and Equipment	Miscellaneous	All Groups
Year—						
1948–49	54.9	58.6	76.0	66.1	64.4	61.0
1949–50	59.2	67.5	79.9	69.9	68 3	66 2
1950–51	69.8	77.3	84.5	76.8	74 4	74 6
1951–52	89.4	93 0	92.0	92 0	90 8	91 0
1952–53	**100 0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100 0**	**100 0**
1953–54	104 4	100 6	102.9	101.2	99.9	102.0
1954–55	103.9	101.2	105.4	100 6	99.7	102.0
1955–56	112 2	102 8	113.8	101.6	108.3	108.1
1956–57	117.8	104.9	122.8	105.2	117.8	114.0
1957–58	114.3	108.4	127.3	106.2	118 8	114.4
1958–59	116.1	109 6	129.4	109.2	122 2	116.6
1959–60	120 8	110 7	135.8	110.9	125 5	120.0
1960–61	130 2	112 8	151.2	112.5	129.2	125.9
1961–62	127 8	114 0	157.5	114.1	129.3	126.3
1962–63	126 0	114 4	161.1	114.0	129.7	126.2
1963–64	127.2	115 2	164.5	112 6	130.8	127.1
1964–65	133.9	116 8	169.2	115 2	138.3	132.2
1965–66	139.5	118.1	177.2	118.7	145.2	137.1
Quarter—						
1960–61—September	129.1	111.9	147 2	112.3	128.9	124.9
December	129 2	112 7	150 2	112 4	129 2	125 5
March	130 4	112 9	152 5	112 3	129 2	126.1
June	132 0	113 6	154.9	113.1	129 3	127.1
1961–62—September	130 9	113 6	155 0	113 6	129 3	126 8
December	128 1	114 1	157.7	114 3	129 5	126 5
March	126 6	114 2	158.1	114 2	129 0	125 9
June	125 6	114 2	159 2	114.4	129 5	125 9
1962–63—September	126.5	114 3	159 5	114.2	129 5	126 2
December	126.1	114 4	160 8	114.1	129 5	126 2
March	125 5	114.4	161.3	113 8	129 6	126 0
June	125 8	114.6	162.7	114.0	130.1	126.4
1963–64—September	126.7	114.9	163.7	112.1	130.7	126.7
December	125.7	114.9	163.8	112.4	130.3	126.4
March	127 0	115 0	164.6	112.7	131 0	127.1
June	129.5	115 8	166 0	113.2	131.2	128.3
1964–65—September	131.6	116.3	166.9	112.6	133.5	129.6
December	133.5	116 6	167.9	113.5	139.4	131.8
March	133.8	116.9	169.4	117 0	140.1	132.9
June	136.7	117.5	172.4	117.7	140.1	134.4
1965–66—September	139.9	117.5	173.3	118.2	140 5	135.6
December	140 0	117.7	177.1	118.4	145.1	137.2
March	138 0	118.1	177.6	118.7	147.4	137.2
June	139.9	119.1	180 8	119.4	147.6	138.5
1966–67—September	138 5	119 2	181.7	120 0	151.3	139.1
December	139.6	120.4	182.9	120.6	152.2	140.1

(*a*) Figures appearing after the decimal point possess little significance for general statistical purposes. They are inserted to avoid distortions that would occur in rounding off the figures to the nearest whole number.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX: GROUP INDEX NUMBERS

BRISBANE

(*Base of each Index: Year* 1952–53 = 100.0) (*a*)

Period	Food	Clothing and Drapery	Housing	Household Supplies and Equipment	Miscellaneous	All Groups
Year—						
1948–49	56.4	59.2	67.1	68.6	69.2	62.1
1949–50	60.9	67.9	73.4	72.6	70.3	67.1
1950–51	68.6	78.3	80.0	80.1	77.5	75.1
1951–52	90.1	94.0	88.6	93.1	93.4	91.8
1952–53	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
1953–54	103.4	100.9	101.6	101.7	101.7	102.0
1954–55	104.1	101.3	104.7	102.5	102.0	102.9
1955–56	107.7	102.2	110 5	102 6	108.0	106.3
1956–57	111.5	104.7	118.4	106 5	118.9	112.0
1957–58	113.0	107.8	123.9	108.3	120.5	114.4
1958–59	119.8	109.4	128.4	109.0	123.6	118.2
1959–60	124.2	111.9	132.6	110.6	125.6	121.2
1960–61	130.4	115.1	137.6	111.3	129.5	125.4
1961–62	130 8	116.7	140.5	113 0	133.3	127.3
1962–63	129.8	117.0	144.0	112 8	134.4	127.7
1963–64	133.1	117.8	145 2	111.7	135.2	129.0
1964–65	141.5	119.5	149.0	112.7	140.9	133.9
1965–66	150.9	121.0	158.3	115.0	148.7	140.4
Quarter—						
1960–61—September	126.9	114.1	136.1	110.6	128.3	123.6
December	130 0	115.0	137.0	110.7	129.5	125.1
March	134.0	115.3	138.4	111.5	129.7	126.7
June	130 5	116.1	139 0	112.3	130.3	126.1
1961–62—September	132 5	116.3	139.7	113 0	130.7	127.0
December	129.7	116.7	140.2	112.9	134.0	127.1
March	131.4	116.8	140.3	113 2	134.3	127.7
June	129.4	116.8	141.9	113 0	134.3	127.3
1962–63—September	129.3	116.9	143.2	113.1	134.3	127.5
December	129.5	117.0	144.1	112.8	134.4	127.6
March	130.3	117.0	144.2	112.5	134.3	127.8
June	130.2	117.0	144.5	112.9	134.4	127.9
1963–64—September	131.5	117.4	145.1	111.2	135.2	128.4
December	131.0	117.6	145.0	111.5	135.0	128.2
March	133.6	117.7	145.2	111.7	135.4	129.2
June	136.1	118.4	145.4	112.3	135.3	130.2
1964–65—September	138.0	118.8	147.2	112.3	138.6	131.9
December	140.3	119.2	148.7	112.8	140.7	133.4
March	142.7	119.7	149.5	112.7	141.7	134.6
June	145.0	120.1	150.4	113.1	142.4	135.7
1965–66—September	149.7	120.2	157.1	114.2	143.1	138.3
December	151.0	120.6	157.7	114.7	147.8	140.0
March	151.7	120.9	158.8	115.1	152.0	141.4
June	151.1	122.2	159.7	116.1	152.0	141.7
1966–67—September	151 0	122.4	161.1	116 0	154.7	142.5
December	152.8	123.4	162.5	116.2	155.5	143.6

(*a*) Figures appearing after the decimal point possess little significance for general statistical purposes. They are inserted to avoid distortions that would occur in rounding off the figures to the nearest whole number.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX: GROUP INDEX NUMBERS
ADELAIDE

(*Base of each Index: Year* 1952–53 = 100.0) (*a*)

Period	Food	Clothing and Drapery	Housing	Household Supplies and Equipment	Miscellaneous	All Groups
Year—						
1948–49	56.1	58.3	68.7	69.5	67.2	61.6
1949–50	60.7	66.8	71.6	72.0	69.5	66.2
1950–51	70.1	76.6	75.9	79.2	77.6	74.7
1951–52	90.9	93.6	85.0	92.8	92.0	91.4
1952–53	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
1953–54	103.5	101.4	109.9	100.6	99.1	102.3
1954–55	106.1	101.7	113.0	100.4	99.1	103.5
1955–56	110.9	101.6	120.8	100.1	104.1	106.9
1956–57	114.7	101.7	129.2	103.2	111.6	111.1
1957–58	111.8	104.4	133.9	104.0	114.2	111.9
1958–59	117.5	105.4	137.1	105.0	114.6	114.5
1959–60	123.1	106.8	140.0	106.0	118.8	118.0
1960–61	132.2	109.5	148.7	106.1	121.4	122.9
1961–62	127.6	111.2	153.5	106.7	121.9	122.5
1962–63	126.0	111.7	154.9	106.2	121.6	122.1
1963–64	129.1	112.8	158.5	104.4	122.3	123.5
1964–65	136.6	114.4	164.6	104.9	129.6	128.6
1965–66	141.2	115.5	171.1	106.2	136.4	132.7
Quarter—						
1960–61—September	130.4	108.3	143.4	106.0	121.2	121.5
December	130.6	109.5	149.1	105.6	121.2	122.4
March	132.8	109.7	151.1	105.9	121.6	123.4
June	134.8	110.6	151.3	106.7	121.4	124.3
1961–62—September	131.3	110.6	152.0	107.1	122.3	123.5
December	127.2	111.2	153.7	106.5	122.2	122.5
March	126.3	111.4	154.2	106.5	121.5	122.1
June	125.7	111.5	153.9	106.7	121.6	121.9
1962–63—September	125.6	111.5	154.3	106.8	121.5	121.9
December	125.7	111.5	154.7	106.0	121.5	121.9
March	125.7	111.6	154.7	105.9	121.6	121.9
June	126.8	112.1	156.0	106.0	121.7	122.5
1963–64—September	128.0	112.4	156.5	104.0	122.2	122.8
December	127.0	112.5	158.2	104.3	121.8	122.7
March	129.1	112.6	158.9	104.5	122.4	123.5
June	132.4	113.6	160.3	104.8	122.9	125.1
1964–65—September	133.6	113.8	161.9	104.7	128.0	126.9
December	136.6	114.2	164.5	104.6	130.0	128.6
March	136.8	114.6	165.4	104.9	130.2	128.9
June	139.4	115.0	166.5	105.2	130.2	129.9
1965–66—September	141.0	115.0	167.2	105.6	130.7	130.7
December	140.6	115.3	171.5	106.1	137.3	132.7
March	140.0	115.6	172.6	106.2	138.9	133.1
June	143.3	116.2	173.2	107.0	138.8	134.4
1966–67—September	143.4	116.8	175.5	106.7	139.8	135.0
December	144.3	118.0	179.1	107.1	142.3	136.5

(*a*) Figures appearing after the decimal point possess little significance for general statistical purposes. They are inserted to avoid distortions that would occur in rounding off the figures to the nearest whole number.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX: GROUP INDEX NUMBERS
PERTH

(*Base of each Index: Year* 1952–53 = 100.0) (*a*)

Period	Food	Clothing and Drapery	Housing	Household Supplies and Equipment	Miscellaneous	All Groups
Year—						
1948–49	55.0	59.6	62.7	66.5	67.7	60.6
1949–50	61.0	68.8	66.4	71.1	69.5	66.2
1950–51	70 0	78.6	74.5	78.1	75.1	74.4
1951–52	87.2	95.3	87.2	92.7	90.7	90.4
1952–53	**100 0**	**100 0**	**100 0**	**100 0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
1953–54	106.2	100 0	107.8	102 0	99 5	103.0
1954–55	109 3	100.1	119.2	102 0	99.5	105.2
1955–56	111.1	101.4	123 8	102.0	105 5	107.9
1956–57	116 0	103 1	123 6	104.5	117.0	112.9
1957–58	114 4	105.7	126 0	105.7	118.3	113.6
1958–59	115 2	107.2	130.3	105.9	118.7	114.7
1959–60	118 4	108 2	133 5	107.1	120.9	116.9
1960–61	124.4	110 8	141.7	107.3	125.2	121.2
1961–62	123.5	111.7	146 4	107.3	125.3	121.6
1962–63	123.9	112 0	150 9	107 0	125.5	122 2
1963–64	125 4	112 8	155 9	105.2	128.5	123 8
1964–65	130 5	114.1	160 0	106.4	134.2	127.6
1965–66	136.6	115.4	165.6	108.1	142.1	132.5
Quarter—						
1960–61—September	122.9	109.8	137.0	107.4	123.7	119.8
December	122.9	110.8	141.6	107.3	125.6	120.8
March	125.3	110.9	143.5	107.4	125.8	121.9
June	126.4	111.6	144.8	107.0	125.6	122.4
1961–62—September	123.8	111.6	145.1	107.5	125.7	121.7
December	122.5	111.9	145.5	107.4	125.5	121.3
March	123.4	111.8	147.1	107.1	124.9	121.5
June	124.2	111.5	147.8	107.2	124.9	121.8
1962–63—September	124.7	111.7	148.8	107.2	124.8	122.1
December	122.8	111.8	150.9	106.9	124.9	121.7
March	123.7	112.0	151.2	106.9	126.0	122.3
June	124.4	112.4	152.6	107.0	126.1	122.8
1963–64—September	124.6	112.6	153.3	105.0	126.2	122.7
December	123.7	112.6	155.7	104.9	128.2	123.1
March	125.0	112.8	156.8	105.2	130.3	124.2
June	128.3	113.2	157.8	105.7	129.3	125.3
1964–65—September	130.3	113.6	158.1	105.8	131.5	126.6
December	128.4	113.9	159.9	106.2	133.2	126.6
March	130.1	114.3	160.4	106.6	136.0	128.0
June	133.3	114.7	161.5	106.9	136.2	129.3
1965–66—September	134.4	114.7	162.9	107.9	136.4	130.0
December	133.9	115.0	165.5	108.0	142.8	131.7
March	135.8	115.4	166.5	107.9	144.6	132.8
June	142.1	116.5	167.6	108.5	144.6	135.3
1966–67—September	143.1	116.6	170.2	108.9	146.1	136.3
December	140.9	117.8	172.6	110.1	149.1	136.9

(*a*) Figures appearing after the decimal point possess little significance for general statistical purposes. They are inserted to avoid distortions that would occur in rounding off the figures to the nearest whole number.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX: GROUP INDEX NUMBERS
HOBART

(*Base of each Index: Year* 1952–53 = 100.0) (*a*)

Period	Food	Clothing and Drapery	Housing	Household Supplies and Equipment	Miscellaneous	All Groups
Year—						
1948–49	56 0	58 0	70.3	68.1	63.1	60.7
1949–50	59 0	67.8	73 0	70 0	63.5	64.7
1950–51	67.3	78 4	79 8	77.2	72 6	73.3
1951–52	87.1	94.3	88.3	92.3	91.7	90 4
1952–53	**100 0**	**100 0**	**100 0**	**100.0**	**100 0**	**100 0**
1953–54	107.9	101.8	107.1	103.0	103.9	105 0
1954–55	107.1	102 0	110.7	103.7	102 0	104.9
1955–56	113.7	103.3	121.9	108.6	106 8	110.2
1956–57	118 6	106 1	133.3	115.2	118.5	116 9
1957–58	115.1	108.7	137.3	116 0	119 5	117.0
1958–59	116 8	109.8	141.3	116.8	121.2	118.7
1959–60	118.5	110.7	148.5	118.5	123.3	120.8
1960–61	132.1	112.4	156.6	121.1	126.2	127.5
1961–62	129 0	114.0	163.8	124.3	127.0	128.1
1962–63	127.2	114.5	168.7	123.8	127.0	128.0
1963–64	128 8	115.1	174 0	123 8	128.2	129.4
1964–65	134.5	116.7	180 8	124.5	133.5	133.6
1965–66	141.4	117.9	185.9	125.7	140.3	138.3
Quarter—						
1960–61—September	128.4	111.6	153.7	121.3	125.7	125.8
December	131.7	112.3	155.9	120.3	125.9	127.1
March	133.9	112.5	158 0	120.8	126.7	128.3
June	134.4	113.3	158 9	121.9	126.5	128.9
1961–62—September	132.9	113.4	160.8	124.9	127.1	129.1
December	129.5	114.0	163.7	124.1	127.0	128 3
March	127.2	114 2	164.6	123.9	126.8	127.5
June	126.5	114.2	166.1	124.2	126.9	127.5
1962–63—September	126.6	114.4	166.3	124.2	126.9	127.6
December	128.0	114.4	168.7	123.7	126.9	128.2
March	127.2	114.4	169.4	123.6	127.1	128.0
June	127.0	114.8	170.3	123.8	127.2	128.2
1963–64—September	128.7	115.0	170.7	123.4	127.3	128.8
December	127.9	114.9	173.6	123.7	127.9	129.0
March	129.1	114.9	175.7	123.8	128.7	129.8
June	129.5	115.7	175.9	124.1	128.8	130.1
1964–65—September	131.6	116.1	176.4	124.4	131.8	131.7
December	134.2	116.4	180.9	124.3	133.5	133.4
March	135.0	116.9	182.4	124.3	133.9	134.0
June	137.2	117.3	183.5	124.9	134.7	135.2
1965–66—September	140.9	117.2	184.5	125.6	136.2	137.0
December	142.6	117.5	185.9	125.2	141.6	138.8
March	140.0	117.9	186.0	125.4	141.5	138.1
June	142.2	118.9	187.0	126.7	141.7	139.3
1966–67—September	140.9	118.9	187.8	127.0	142.6	139.2
December	141.3	120.1	191.0	127.1	143.6	140.1

(*a*) Figures appearing after the decimal point possess little significance for general statistical purposes. They are inserted to avoid distortions that would occur in rounding off the figures to the nearest whole number.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX: GROUP INDEX NUMBERS
CANBERRA

(*Base of each Index: Year* 1952–53 = 100.0) (*a*)

Period	Food	Clothing and Drapery	Housing	Household Supplies and Equipment	Miscellaneous	All Groups
Year—						
1948–49	51.9	57.8	70.9	69.8	69.7	60.4
1949–50	55.9	67.2	74.1	72.3	72.3	65.1
1950–51	66.1	78.6	80.7	80.6	76.9	74.0
1951–52	89.5	93.7	89.4	93 8	91.0	91.1
1952–53	**100.0**	**100 0**	**100 0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
1953–54	103.1	101.0	106 8	106.5	100.5	102.9
1954–55	105.6	101.1	109.8	107.4	100.1	104.2
1955–56	111.8	101.3	114.6	108.1	103 8	107.8
1956–57	118.2	103.2	118.4	111.0	113.9	113.3
1957–58	115.6	105.8	120.9	112 6	116.2	114.0
1958–59	117.8	106.9	123.7	113.0	116.4	115.4
1959–60	121.6	107.6	125.7	115.4	118.6	117.8
1960–61	128.5	109.4	127.6	116.6	121.0	121.4
1961–62	124.6	110.5	153.7	114.0	121.6	123.1
1962–63	122.3	111.0	162.2	113.2	121.7	123.4
1963–64	123.2	111.5	162.6	112 8	124.1	124.3
1964–65	129.4	113.1	164.4	113.2	129.3	128.1
1965–66	135.4	114.4	166.9	113.4	134.8	131.9
Quarter—						
1960–61—September	127.0	108.8	126.7	116 4	120.4	120.5
December	127.9	109.4	127.1	116.1	120.7	121.0
March	129.6	109.4	127.8	116.9	120.8	121.7
June	129.6	110.1	128.7	117.0	122.1	122.3
1961–62—September	128.3	110.2	130.2	117.0	122.2	122.1
December	124.8	110.4	161.1	112.9	122.1	124.0
March	123.1	110.5	161.4	112.9	121.0	123.3
June	122.0	110.7	162.2	113.3	121.0	123.1
1962–63—September	122.6	110.8	162.1	113.4	121.1	123.4
December	123.1	111.0	162.3	112.9	121.7	123.7
March	121.6	111.0	162.1	112.9	122.0	123.2
June	121.7	111.1	162.2	113.6	122.0	123.4
1963–64—September	122.6	111.3	162.2	113.1	124.4	124.1
December	122.1	111.3	162.4	112.7	123.7	123.8
March	123.2	111.4	162.7	112.3	124.0	124.2
June	124.8	112.1	162.9	113.1	124.1	125.1
1964–65—September	127.2	112.5	163.3	113.0	126.8	126.6
December	128.7	112.9	164.4	113.5	129.6	128.0
March	129.4	113.3	164.7	113.2	130.4	128.4
June	132.4	113.8	165.0	113.0	130.5	129.5
1965–66—September	135.9	113.8	165.4	113.3	130.4	130.8
December	136.2	114.0	166.6	113.4	135.9	132.3
March	134.7	114.5	167.4	113.1	136.3	132.0
June	134.8	115.4	168.3	113.6	136.4	132.4
1966–67—September	135.5	115.7	169.2	113.5	137.3	133.0
December	137.6	116.6	169.6	113.6	137.8	134.0

(*a*) Figures appearing after the decimal point possess little significance for general statistical purposes. They are inserted to avoid distortions that would occur in rounding off the figures to the nearest whole number.

LIST OF ITEMS OF THE CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

SHOWING THE WEIGHTS OF THE GROUPS, SECTIONS AND ITEMS COMPRISED IN THE INDEX FOR THE SIX STATE CAPITAL CITIES COMBINED

NOTE. The weights should not be regarded as dissecting total household expenditure into its component parts (*see* page 12)

List of items	Percentage weights(*a*)		
	Item or sub-section	Section total	Group total
FOOD—	..	..	32.146
Cereal Products—	..	4.058	..
Bread	2.301	..	..
Flour—			
Plain	0.345	..	..
Self-raising	0.172	..	..
Biscuits	0.774	..	..
Oats, flaked	0.104	..	..
Rice	0 084	..	..
Prepared breakfast foods	0.278	..	..
Dairy Produce—	..	7.089	..
Milk—			
Fresh	2.909	..	..
Powdered	0 416	..	..
Condensed and evaporated	0 198	..	..
Cheese	0 556	..	..
Butter	1 955	..	..
Eggs	1.055	..	..
Potatoes, Onions, Preserved Fruit and Vegetables—	..	1.868	..
Canned fruit	0.368	..	..
Dried fruit	0.308	..	..
Vegetables—canned	0.220	..	..
frozen	0.219	..	..
Potatoes	0.618	..	..
Onions	0.135	..	..
Soft Drink, Ice Cream and Confectionery—	..	3.986	..
Soft drink	1.191	..	..
Ice cream	0.958	..	..
Chocolate confectionery	1.054	..	..
Sugar confectionery	0.783	..	..
Food—Other (except Meat)—	..	4.095	..
Sugar	0.944	..	..
Jams	0.251	..	..
Honey	0.095	..	..
Sandwich spreads	0.149	..	..
Baked beans, canned	0.075	..	..
Spaghetti, canned	0.060	..	..
Margarine	0.449	..	..
Sauces	0.195	..	..
Pickles	0.073	..	..
Sardines	0.052	..	..
Herrings, canned	0.049	..	..
Salmon, canned	0.188	..	..
Soup, canned and packet	0.236	..	..
Baby foods	0.229	..	..
Tea	0.614	..	..
Coffee	0.340	..	..
Cocoa	0.096	..	..
Meat—	..	11.050	..
Beef—			
Sirloin roast	0.740	..	..
Rib roast	0.798	..	..

(*a*) The weights here shown are in proportion to estimated consumption at or about 1961–62 valued at relevant prices of December quarter 1963. (*See* para. 9 on page 18.)

LIST OF ITEMS OF THE CONSUMER PRICE INDEX—*continued*

SHOWING THE WEIGHTS OF THE GROUPS, SECTIONS AND ITEMS COMPRISED IN THE INDEX FOR THE SIX STATE CAPITAL CITIES COMBINED

List of items	Percentage weights(*a*)		
	Item or sub-section	Section total	Group total
Food—*continued*			
Meat—*continued*			
Beef—*continued*			
Steak—			
Rump	0.683	..	..
Blade	0.799	..	..
Chuck	0.568	..	..
Sausages	0.250	..	..
Corned silverside	0.574	..	..
Corned brisket	0.419	..	..
Mutton—			
Leg	0.641	..	..
Forequarter	0.348	..	..
Chops—			
Loin	0.527	..	..
Leg	0.194	..	..
Lamb—			
Leg	0.617	..	..
Forequarter	0.325	..	..
Chops—			
Loin	0.574	..	..
Leg	0.193	..	..
Pork—			
Leg	0.350	..	..
Loin	0.264	..	..
Chops	0.263	..	..
Processed Meat—			
Bacon	0.877	..	..
Cooked corned beef	0.409	..	..
Frankfurts	0.063	..	..
Canned meat	0.220	..	..
Other	0.354	..	..
CLOTHING AND DRAPERY—	..	..	16.882
Men's Clothing—	..	4.127	..
Suit	0.579	..	..
Sports coat	0.275	..	..
Sports trousers	0.629	..	..
Pullover and cardigan	0.336	..	..
Work trousers	0.229	..	..
Shorts	0.068	..	..
Overalls	0.174	..	..
Shirt, ordinary wear	0.263	..	..
Shirt, work	0.068	..	..
Shirt, sports	0.463	..	..
Singlet	0.158	..	..
Underpants	0.165	..	..
Pyjamas	0.199	..	..
Socks	0.336	..	..
Hat	0.067	..	..
Handerchief	0.118	..	..
Women's Clothing—	..	6.469	..
Costume	0.201	..	..
Skirt	1.054	..	..
Overcoat	0.862	..	..
Raincoat	0.057	..	..
Hats	0.215	..	..

(*a*) The weights here shown are in proportion to estimated consumption at or about 1961–62 valued at relevant prices of December quarter 1963. (*See* para. 9 on page 18.)

LIST OF ITEMS OF THE CONSUMER PRICE INDEX—*continued*

SHOWING THE WEIGHTS OF THE GROUPS, SECTIONS AND ITEMS COMPRISED IN THE INDEX FOR THE SIX STATE CAPITAL CITIES COMBINED

List of items	Percentage weights(*a*)		
	Item or sub-section	Section total	Group total
CLOTHING AND DRAPERY—*continued*			
Women's Clothing—*continued*			
Frocks	0 886	..	..
Pullover, cardigan, etc.	0 814	..	..
Slip	0 287	..	..
Undervests	0.115	..	..
Pantettes, etc.	0.309	..	..
Brassiere	0.370	..	..
Girdle	0.233	..	..
Stockings	0.541	..	..
Gloves	0.103	..	..
Nightdress	0.131	..	..
Pyjamas	0.139	..	..
Umbrella	0 049	..	..
Handkerchief	0.103	..	..
Boys' Clothing—	..	0.607	..
Knickers	0.087	..	..
Jeans	0.065	..	..
Shorts	0.044	..	..
Raincoat	0.015	..	..
Pullover and cardigan	0.080	..	..
Shirt	0.152	..	..
Singlets	0.025	..	..
Underpants	0.029	..	..
Socks	0.062	..	..
Pyjamas	0.032	..	..
Swim trunks	0.016	..	..
Girls' Clothing—	..	0.950	..
Tunic	0.195	..	..
Overcoat	0.097	..	..
Blazer	0.046	..	..
Pullover, cardigan, etc.	0.137	..	..
Frock	0.156	..	..
Slip	0.024	..	..
Undervests	0.034	..	..
Pantettes, etc.	0.044	..	..
Pyjamas	0.046	..	..
Socks	0.070	..	..
Stockings	0.024	..	..
Hats	0.077	..	..
Piecegoods, etc.—	..	1.011	..
Rayon	0.101	..	..
Cotton	0.129	..	..
Woollen	0.420	..	..
Nursery squares	0.038	..	..
Knitting wool	0.323	..	..
Footwear—	..	2.747	..
Men's—			
Shoes	0.768	..	..
Slippers	0.057	..	..
Working boots	0.120	..	..
Women's—			
Shoes	1.221	..	..
Slippers	0.179	..	..

(*a*) The weights here shown are in proportion to estimated consumption at or about 1961–62 valued at relevant prices of December quarter 1963. (*See* para. 9 on page 18.)

LIST OF ITEMS OF THE CONSUMER PRICE INDEX—*continued*

SHOWING THE WEIGHTS OF THE GROUPS, SECTIONS AND ITEMS COMPRISED IN THE INDEX FOR THE SIX STATE CAPITAL CITIES COMBINED

List of items	Percentage weights(*a*)		
	Item or sub-section	Section total	Group total
CLOTHING AND DRAPERY—*continued*			
Footwear—*continued*			
Children's—			
Boys'	0.161	..	..
Girls'	0.130	..	..
Sandshoes, etc.	0.111	..	..
Household Drapery—	..	0.971	..
Blankets—			
Double bed	0.151	..	..
Single bed	0.112	..	..
Bedspread	0.098	..	..
Sheets—			
Double bed	0.091	..	..
Single bed	0.054	..	..
Pillow slip	0.070	..	..
Towel	0.206	..	..
Table cloth	0.041	..	..
Tea towel	0 085	..	..
Plastic sheeting	0.063	..	..
HOUSING—	..	..	12.646
Rent—	..	3.561	..
Private houses	2.778	..	..
Government houses	0.783	..	..
Home Ownership—	..	9.085	..
House price	5.220	..	..
Rates	2.645	..	..
Repairs and maintenance	1.220	..	..
HOUSEHOLD SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT—	..	..	14.454
Fuel and Light—	..	4.588	..
Electricity	2.418	..	..
Gas	1.315	..	..
Firewood	0.746	..	..
Kerosene	0.109	..	..
Household Appliances—	..	3.622	..
Globe, electric	0.037	..	..
Iron, electric	0.089	..	..
Toaster, electric	0.046	..	..
Jug, electric	0.024	..	..
Refrigerator	0.676	..	..
Washing machine	0.387	..	..
Vacuum cleaner	0.141	..	..
Stoves	0.368	..	..
Radio set	0.326	..	..
Television set	1.528	..	..
Other Household Articles—	..	6.244	..
Furniture—			
Kitchen table and chairs	0.245	..	..
Cupboard unit	0.147	..	..
Mattress	0.326	..	..
Bed base	0 082	..	..
Lounge suite	0 656	..	..
Lounge chair	0.245	..	..
Floor coverings—			
Carpet	0.334	..	..
Linoleum	0 132	..	..
Felt	0 065	..	..

(*a*) The weights here shown are in proportion to estimated consumption at or about 1961–62 valued at relevant prices of December quarter 1963. (*See* para. 9 on page 18.)

LIST OF ITEMS OF THE CONSUMER PRICE INDEX—*continued*

SHOWING THE WEIGHTS OF THE GROUPS, SECTIONS AND ITEMS COMPRISED IN THE INDEX FOR THE SIX STATE CAPITAL CITIES COMBINED

List of items	Percentage weights(*a*)		
	Item or sub-section	Section total	Group total
HOUSEHOLD SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT—*continued*			
Other Household Articles—*continued*			
Kitchen utensils—			
Cup and saucer	0.091	..	..
Dinner plate	0.064	..	..
Jug	0.026	..	..
Tumbler	0.015	..	..
Pie dish	0.007	..	..
Mixing bowl	0.024	..	..
Casserole	0.014	..	..
Cutlery—			
Knife	0.023	..	..
Teaspoon	0.011	..	..
Desert spoon	0.017	..	..
Fork	0.028	..	..
Teapot	0.020	..	..
Kettle	0.019	..	..
Saucepans	0.093	..	..
Cake tin	0.005	..	..
Frying pan	0.007	..	..
Other utensils—			
Brooms	0.060	..	..
Scrubbing brush	0.013	..	..
Polishing mop	0.021	..	..
Gardening and small tools—			
Axe	0.011	..	..
Hammer	0.014	..	..
Spade	0.011	..	..
Fork	0.007	..	..
Rake	0.005	..	..
Hoe	0.003	..	..
Lawnmower, power	0.220	..	..
Hose	0.027	..	..
Household sundries—			
Soap, household	0.199	..	..
Soap powder	0.179	..	..
Detergent	0.267	..	..
Cleanser powder	0.037	..	..
Starch	0.017	..	..
Steel wool	0.012	..	..
Matches	0.124	..	..
Shoe polish	0.035	..	..
Toilet paper	0.099	..	..
Personal requisites—			
Toilet soap	0.268	..	..
Toothpaste	0.139	..	..
Shaving cream, Razor blades, Hair creams, etc.	0.210	..	..
Face powder, Face cream, etc., Lipstick, Talcum powder	0.230	..	..
Deodorant, Antiseptic, Sanitary napkins	0.224	..	..

(*a*) The weights here shown are in proportion to estimated consumption at or about 1961–62 valued at relevant prices of December quarter 1963. (*See* para. 9 on page 18.)

LIST OF ITEMS OF THE CONSUMER PRICE INDEX—*continued*

SHOWING THE WEIGHTS OF THE GROUPS, SECTIONS AND ITEMS COMPRISED IN THE INDEX FOR THE SIX STATE CAPITAL CITIES COMBINED

List of items	Percentage weights(*a*)		
	Item or sub-section	Section total	Group total
HOUSEHOLD SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT—*continued*			
Other Household Articles—*continued*			
Proprietary medicines—			
Adhesive bandage	0.087	..	..
Cough mixtures	0.321	..	..
Fruit salts	0.163	..	..
Aspirin, etc.	0.171	..	..
Ointments	0.057	..	..
Indigestion powder	0.082	..	..
Pills	0.125	..	..
School requisites—			
Lead pencil	0.018	..	..
Pens	0.037	..	..
Exercise books	0.055	..	..
MISCELLANEOUS—	..	..	23.872
Transport—	..	10.492	..
Fares—			
Train	1.208	..	..
Tram and bus	1.915	..	..
Private motoring—			
Motor car	3.003	..	..
Petrol	1.588	..	..
Oil	0.153	..	..
Lubrication service	0.143	..	..
Tyres	0.248	..	..
Tubes	0.023	..	..
Tyre retreading	0.179	..	..
Battery	0.161	..	..
Repairs	1.040	..	..
Registration	0.329	..	..
Third party insurance	0.409	..	..
Driver's licence	0.093	..	..
Tobacco and Cigarettes—	..	3.873	..
Cigarettes	3.096	..	..
Tobacco—			
Cigarette	0.636	..	..
Pipe	0.095	..	..
Cigarette papers	0.046	..	..
Beer—	..	3.825	..
Draught	2.509	..	..
Bottled	1.316	..	..
Services—	..	2.465	..
Hairdressing—			
Men's haircut	0.281	..	..
Boy's haircut	0.055	..	..
Womans—			
Trim	0.176	..	..
Set, Shampoo, etc.	0.083	..	..
Permanent wave	0.067	..	..
Drycleaning—			
Suit	0.064	..	..
Sports trousers	0.095	..	..
Sports coat	0.068	..	..
Frock	0.165	..	..
Skirt	0.028	..	..
Overcoat	0.107	..	..

(*a*) The weights here shown are in proportion to estimated consumption at or about 1961–62 valued at relevant prices of December quarter 1963. (*See* para. 9 on page 18.)

LIST OF ITEMS OF THE CONSUMER PRICE INDEX—*continued*

SHOWING THE WEIGHTS OF THE GROUPS, SECTIONS AND ITEMS COMPRISED IN THE INDEX FOR THE SIX STATE CAPITAL CITIES COMBINED

List of items	Percentage weights(*a*)		
	Item or sub-section	Section total	Group total
MISCELLANEOUS—*continued*			
Services—*continued*			
Shoe repairs—			
Men's	0.132	..	..
Women's	0.127	..	..
Children's	0.068	..	..
Postal and Telephone Services—			
Postage	0.212	..	..
Telegram	0.043	..	..
Telephone calls	0.306	..	..
Telephone rental	0.388	..	..
Other—	..	3.217	..
Radio and television operation—			
Radio and television licence	0.530	..	..
Television maintenance	0.734	..	..
Cinema admission—			
Adults	0.627	..	..
Children	0.045	..	..
Newspapers—			
Morning	0.494	..	..
Evening	0.453	..	..
Sunday	0.079	..	..
Magazines	0.255	..	..
Total	**100.000**	**100.000**	**100.000**

(*a*) The weights here shown are in proportion to estimated consumption at or about 1961–62 valued at relevant prices of December quarter 1963. (*See* para. 9 on page 18.)

Retail price index numbers, 1901 to 1966

The index numbers shown below are presented as a continuous series, but they give only a broad indication of long-term trends in retail price levels. They are derived by linking a number of indexes that differ greatly in scope. The successive indexes used are: From 1901 to 1914, the 'A' Series Retail Price Index; from 1914 to 1946–47, the 'C' Series Retail Price Index; from 1946–47 to 1948–49, a composite of Consumer Price Index Housing Group (partly estimated) and 'C' Series Index excluding Rent; and from 1948–49 onwards, the Consumer Price Index.

RETAIL PRICE INDEX NUMBERS

SIX STATE CAPITAL CITIES COMBINED

(*Base: Year* 1911 = 100)

Year	Index number	Year	Index number	Year	Index number	Year	Index number
1901	88	1918 (*a*)	150	1935	138	1952	367
1902	93	1919 (*a*)	170	1936	141	1953	383
1903	91	1920 (*a*)	193	1937	145	1954	386
1904	86	1921 (*a*)	168	1938	149	1955	394
1905	90	1922 (*a*)	162	1939	153	1956	419
1906	90	1923	166	1940	159	1957	429
1907	90	1924	164	1941	167	1958	435
1908	95	1925	165	1942	181	1959	443
1909	95	1926	168	1943	188	1960	459
1910	97	1927	166	1944	187	1961	471
1911	**100**	1928	167	1945	187	1962	469
1912	110	1929	171	1946	190	1963	472
1913	110	1930	162	1947	198	1964	483
1914 (*a*)	114	1931	145	1948	218	1965	502
1915 (*a*)	130	1932	138	1949	240	1966	517
1916 (*a*)	132	1933	133	1950	262		
1917 (*a*)	141	1934	136	1951	313		

(*a*) November.

International comparisons: retail price index numbers

The following tables show index numbers of consumer (retail) prices for various countries. Except where otherwise noted, the average prices for the year 1958 are taken as base (= 100). The figures, which have been taken from the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics* of the Statistical Office of the United Nations, show fluctuations in prices in each country, and do not measure relative price levels as between the various countries included.

INDEX NUMBERS OF CONSUMER (RETAIL) PRICES IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES

(Source: *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics* of the Statistical Office of the United Nations)

(*Base of each Index: Year* 1958 = 100)

ALL GROUPS INDEXES

Period	Argentina (Buenos Aires)	Australia(*a*)	Belgium(*b*)	Brazil (Sao Paulo)	Canada	France(*c*)	Germany (Fed. Rep.)	India	Indonesia(*d*) (Djakarta)	Ireland	Italy
1958	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**
1959	214	102	101	137	101	106	101	104	126	100	100
1960	272	–106–	102	185	102	110	102	106	169	100	102
1961	309	108	103	256	103	114	105	108	209	103	104
1962	396	108	104	390	104	119	108	112	582	108	109
1963	–491–	–109–	106	675	106	105	111	115	1,254	110	117
1964	600	111	111	1,266	108	108	114	131	2,615	117	124
1965	771	116	115	2,048	111	111	118	143	..	123	129
1966	1,017	119	120	3,003	115	114	122	159	..	127	132
									..		
1966—											
March Qtr	935	118	118	2,621	114	113	120	149	..	124	132
June ,,	984	119	121	2,933	115	114	122	155	..	126	132
Sept. ,,	1,022	119	120	3,137	116	114	122	163	..	128	132
Dec. ,,	1,127	120	121	3,320	116	115	122	167	..	129	134

Period	Japan	Netherlands	New Zealand	Norway	Pakistan (Karachi)	Philippines (Manila)	Sweden	Switzerland(*e*)	South Africa(*f*)	United Kingdom	United States of America
1958	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**
1959	101	102	104	–102–	97	99	101	99	101	101	101
1960	105	103	105	102	103	103	105	101	103	102	102
1961	110	105	106	105	–105–	105	107	103	105	105	103
1962	118	108	109	111	105	111	112	107	106	–110–	105
1963	127	–113–	111	114	107	117	r116	111	107	112	106
1964	132	119	115	120	111	127	119	114	110	115	–107–
1965	142	126	–119–	125	117	133	126	118	114	121	109
1966	..	133	123	129	126	137	134	124	118	126	112
1966—											
March Qtr	146	131	121	127	121	134	132	122	117	123	111
June ,,	149	135	122	128	125	136	133	123	117	126	112
Sept. ,,	150	133	123	130	127	140	134	124	119	126	113
Dec. ,,	..	133	123	131	130	143	135	101	121	127	114

(*a*) Consumer Price Index as converted to base 1958 = 100 by Commonwealth Statistician. (*b*) Rent is not included. (*c*) Beginning 1963, new index; base: 1962 = 100. Prior to 1963, index for Paris. (*d*) Base: Average, March-December, 1958 = 100. (*e*) Beginning October 1966, new index; base: 1966 = 100. (*f*) White population.

NOTE. Symbol – on each side of an index number (e.g. –95–) indicates that two series have been linked at (or during) that period. Symbol ——— between two index numbers indicates that it is not possible to link two series (because of change in scope, etc.) and therefore the index numbers are not comparable with each other even though they are shown on the same base period.

INDEX NUMBERS OF CONSUMER (RETAIL) PRICES IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES—*continued*

(*Base of each Index: Year* 1958 = 100)

FOOD GROUP INDEXES

Period	Argentina (Buenos Aires)	Australia(a)	Belgium	Brazil (Sao Paulo)	Canada	France(b)	Germany (Fed. Rep.)	India	Indonesia (Djakarta)(c)	Ireland	Italy(d)
1958	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**
1959	233	103	101	144	99	103	102	105	118	100	98
1960	286	–109–	101	208	100	106	102	106	143	98	99
1961	313	112	102	280	102	110	104	106	199	102	99
1962	402	109	104	442	103	117	108	110	600	104	103
1963	–494–	–109–	106	736	107	105	111	114	1,276	105	112
1964	627	113	111	1,445	108	109	114	131	2,861	112	117
1965	802	120	117	2,169	111	111	119	145	..	119	124
1966	1,005	123	123	3,211	118	114	122	161	..	119	126
1966—											
March Qtr.	933	121	121	2,814	116	114	122	149	..	118	126
June ,,	977	123	124	3,189	118	114	124	156	..	120	126
Sept. ,,	999	123	122	3,338	120	114	121	166	..	121	126
Dec. ,,	1,112	123	123	3,502	119	115	121	171	..	119	127

Period	Japan	Netherlands	New Zealand	Norway	Pakistan (Karachi)	Philippines (Manila)	Sweden	Switzerland(e)	South Africa(f)	United Kingdom(g)	United States of America
1958	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**
1959	101	101	101	–103–	96	96	101	98	100	101	98
1960	104	103	102	101	104	102	r108	99	102	100	100
1961	111	104	103	104	–107–	105	r111	100	104	102	101
1962	120	109	104	111	107	113	120	106	103	100	102
1963	131	–115–	106	113	109	124	126	110	105	102	103
1964	134	122	112	123	117	140	131	112	109	105	–104–
1965	148	129	–115–	127	126	140	140	114	116	109	107
1966	..	136	117	130	134	154	148	120	120	113	112
1966—											
March Qtr.	152	133	117	127	129	146	145	120	118	110	111
June ,,	155	140	117	129	133	151	148	119	119	115	112
Sept. ,,	154	135	117	132	136	152	149	119	120	113	113
Dec. ,,	..	135	116	131	139	165	150	102	122	114	113

(*a*) Consumer Price Index (Food Group) as converted to base 1958 = 100 by Commonwealth Statistician. (*b*) Beginning 1963, new index; base: 1962 = 100. Prior to 1963, index for Paris. (*c*) Base: Average, March-December, 1958 = 100. (*d*) Including Tobacco. (*e*) Beginning October 1966, new index; base: 1966 = 100. (*f*) White population. (*g*) Beginning 1962, base: 1962 = 100.

NOTE. Symbol – on each side of an index number (e.g. –95–) indicates that two series have been linked at (or during) that period. Symbol ——— between two index numbers indicates that it is not possible to link two series (because of change in scope, etc.) and therefore the index numbers are not comparable with each other even though they are shown on the same base period.

CHAPTER 2. WHOLESALE PRICES AND PRICE INDEXES

General

Two indexes of wholesale prices of basic materials have been compiled by the Bureau. These are: (i) The Melbourne Wholesale Price Index (now obsolete, *see* page 43), and (ii) The Wholesale Price (Basic Materials and Foodstuffs) Index.

A special purpose index 'Wholesale Price Index of Electrical Installation Materials' is also published by the Bureau (*see* page 41).

Work is proceeding on the preparation of new series of wholesale price index numbers.

Wholesale Price (Basic Materials and Foodstuffs) Index

1. General

After reviewing the list of items and weighting of the Melbourne Wholesale Price Index, the 1930 Conference of Statisticians resolved that a new index of wholesale prices of basic materials and foodstuffs should be compiled. This index—the Wholesale Price (Basic Materials and Foodstuffs) Index—extends back to the year 1928 and is compiled monthly.

2. Price quotations

The prices used in the index have in the main been obtained directly from manufacturers and merchants, and, with a few important exceptions, from Melbourne sources. Apart from locally produced building materials and one or two minor commodities, however, the price movements may be taken as representative of variations in wholesale prices of the selected items in most Australian markets.

Commodities in the index are priced in their primary or basic form wherever possible and in respect of imported materials as nearly as may be at the point where they first make effective impact on the local price structure. Thus the price of imported goods is not taken at the time of import, but rather on an ex-bond (or into factory) basis.

Broadly, where home-consumption prices exist for local products, they have been used in this index. During the year 1950–51 wool for local manufacture was subsidised and the home-consumption price for wool was used to calculate the index numbers shown in the table on pages 40–1.

3. Commodities and grouping

For purposes of this index basic materials (as opposed to certain of the foodstuffs) are commodities in the primary or basic forms in which they first enter into productive processes carried out in Australia. The list of items is divided into seven main groups, each of which is sub-divided into goods which are mainly imported and goods which are mainly home-produced. A full list of these commodities is set out below, showing the quantity-multipliers (weights) for each commodity. The percentage of the total aggregate value in 1960 contributed by each item and group is also shown.

4. Method of construction

The index is constructed on the simple aggregative fixed-weights formula. The weights (quantity-multipliers) are based on estimates of the average annual consumption of the commodities in Australia during the period 1928–29 to 1934–35 inclusive. Changes in usage, changes of category as between 'imported' and 'home-produced' for some commodities, and changes in the industrial structure have affected the validity of some of the weights in the index.

During 1956, supplies and prices of potatoes and onions fluctuated violently between abnormally wide limits. The fluctuations were so great as to dominate the movement of the sections of the index in which these items were included, namely, 'Foodstuffs and Tobacco', 'Goods Principally Home Produced' and 'Total All Groups'. In the circumstances, neither

seasonal adjustment nor conversion of the index to a changing weights formula could be applied to eliminate these transient fluctuations. Accordingly, in order to provide a representative measure of the general trend in wholesale prices, the index was reconstructed as from July 1936 by omitting potatoes and onions.

WHOLESALE PRICE (BASIC MATERIALS AND FOODSTUFFS) INDEX

LIST OF COMMODITIES, UNITS OF MEASUREMENT, QUANTITY-MULTIPLIERS AND PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL AGGREGATE IN 1960

Commodity	Unit	Quantity-multiplier (weight)	Percentage of total aggregate 1960
Metals and Coal—			
Principally Imported—			
Aluminium	ton	985	0.04
Principally Home-produced—			
Iron and steel	ton	637,000	4.82
Briquettes	ton	243,000	0.21
Copper, wire bars	ton	7,000	0.40
Coal	ton	9,300,000	10.90
Lead, soft pig	ton	10,400	0.19
Tin, ingots	ton	1,250	0.23
Zinc, ingots	ton	14,800	0.31
Total	..	..	17.10
Oils, Fats and Waxes—			
Principally Imported—			
Coconut oil	ton	6,500	0.26
Fuel oil	ton	170,000	0.66
Linseed oil	gal	2,250,000	0.45
Lubricating oil	gal	3,960,000	0.26
Kerosene, power	gal	21,000,000	0.41
Petrol	gal	218,000,000	5.79
Principally Home-produced—			
Beeswax	lb	169,112	0.01
Tallow	ton	26,000	0.32
Total	..	..	8.16
Textiles—			
Principally Imported—			
Hemp	ton	5,575	0.16
Kapok	lb	6,160,000	0.14
Jute fibre	ton	874	0.02
Phormium tenax	ton	2,275	0.04
Silk, raw	lb	455,900	0.15
Principally Home-produced—			
Cotton, raw	lb	15,900,000	0.40
Wool, greasy	lb	50,200,000	1.90
Total	..	..	2.81
Chemicals—			
Principally Imported—			
Ammonium sulphate	ton	23,830	0.12
Potash, muriate	ton	4,055	0.02
Potash, sulphate	ton	2,025	0.01
Soda ash	ton	21,400	0.13
Soda, nitrate	ton	1,100	0.01
Soda, nitrate—Chilean	ton	3,600	0.02
Sulphur	ton	95,500	0.62
Principally Home-produced—			
Arsenic	ton	1,531	0.02
Blood and bone	ton	34,431	0.18
Methylated spirits	gal	2,374,000	0.09
Soda crystals	ton	4,986	0.03
Superphosphate	ton	704,144	1.44
Sulphuric acid	ton	226,450	1.05
Total	..	..	3.74
Rubber and Hides—			
Principally Imported—			
Rubber, crude	lb	24,214,400	0.76
Principally Home-produced—			
Calf skins	lb	4,455,000	0.12
Cattle hides	lb	57,246,000	1.09
Tanning bark	ton	23,000	0.09
Total	..	..	2.06
Building Materials—			
Principally Imported—			
Timber, softwoods	1,000 sup ft	346,500	4.19
Turpentine	gal	458,000	0.06
Principally Home-produced—			
Bricks	1,000	372,000	1.21
Cement	ton	479,000	0.87
Drain-pipes	ft	7,270,000	0.31
Glass, window	100 sq ft	82,370	0.07
Lime	ton	51,144	0.08
Plaster	ton	53,000	0.21
Timber, hardwoods	100 sup ft	2,575,000	3.20
White lead	cwt	60,000	0.12
Whiting	cwt	274,000	0.07
Total	..	..	10.39
Foodstuffs and Tobacco(*a*)—			
Principally Imported—			
Tapioca	cwt	754,860	0.54
Cocoa, raw	cwt	104,460	0.26
Coffee	lb	3,642,000	0.25
Tea	lb	48,954,520	2.15
Mustard	doz lb	49,340	0.02
Herrings	doz lb	289,760	0.08
Sild	doz 4-oz tins	847,560	0.13
Tobacco, leaf	lb	18,321,340	5.36
Principally Home-produced—			
Barley	bus	5,185,260	0.67
Maize	bus	330,640	0.05
Oats	bus	15,713,240	1.04
Rice	cwt	339,246	0.26
Wheat	bus	41,880,980	5.44
Peas	bus	675,980	0.16
Sugar	ton	352,682	5.29
Beef	100 lb	7,352,520	14.63
Lamb	lb	87,245,740	1.48
Mutton	lb	458,081,320	3.78
Pork	lb	49,923,380	1.38
Butterfat	lb	204,156,640	6.57
Lard	lb	1,497,840	0.03
Milk	gal	167,838,800	5.22
Currants	lb	10,391,520	0.17
Sultanas	lb	18,893,700	0.33
Grapes	ton	98,668	0.45
Total	..	..	55.74
All Groups—			
Principally Imported	..	..	23.11
Principally Home-produced	..	..	76.89
Total	..	..	100.00

(*a*) Includes weights transferred from deleted articles.

5. Index numbers

Index numbers for each group of commodities and for all groups combined for the index of wholesale prices of basic materials and foodstuffs are given in the following table. Current index numbers, on the base: Average of three years ended June 1939 = 100, are published monthly in the mimeographed statistical bulletin *Wholesale Price* (*Basic Materials and Foodstuffs*) *Index* and in the *Monthly Review of Business Statistics*.

WHOLESALE PRICE (BASIC MATERIALS AND FOODSTUFFS) INDEX NUMBERS

(*Base of each Group: Year* 1928 = 100)

Period	Basic Materials							Foodstuffs and Tobacco (*a*)	Basic Materials and Foodstuffs		
	Metals and Coal	Oils, Fats and Waxes	Textiles	Chemicals	Rubber and Hides	Building Materials	Total		Goods principally Imported (*b*)	Goods principally Home-produced (*a*)	All Groups (*a*)
1928	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**
1941	88	134	82	106	98	137	112	105	156	91	107
1942	97	151	93	116	104	154	125	116	180	99	119
1943	103	160	110	118	106	181	135	121	199	102	126
1944	103	160	108	118	106	183	135	123	200	104	127
1945	103	153	108	117	106	184	133	127	198	106	129
1946	102	142	119	116	104	187	131	129	194	108	129
1947	107	142	165	116	94	194	137	137	202	114	136
1948	129	159	234	127	100	204	157	156	217	135	155
1949	160	166	254	138	96	213	175	172	225	154	172
1950	179	179	382	179	155	258	208	200	263	182	202
1951	235	196	475	229	248	327	261	242	299	232	248
1952	299	216	408	277	193	432	304	272	325	272	285
1953	307	217	467	279	154	394	301	286	307	285	291
1954	305	204	387	260	154	380	290	293	296	286	288
1955	314	203	341	259	228	411	298	304	312	294	298
1956	322	219	346	272	240	466	316	309	332	302	309
1957	317	227	363	286	221	486	322	308	339	302	311
1958	311	220	272	278	197	457	304	311	318	300	304
1959	306	216	279	271	273	445	303	319	308	308	308
1960	316	211	278	272	278	459	308	349	308	332	327
1961	310	204	286	274	238	460	303	331	301	319	314
1962	306	198	290	268	216	460	298	318	296	309	306
1963	303	196	338	249	176	473	298	329	300	316	312
1964	302	195	337	234	175	516	303	339	303	324	319
1965	310	199	296	245	198	531	308	355	304	338	330
1966	309	207	313	298	236	533	319	372	309	355	344
1965—											
January	309	196	296	235	185	530	305	343	305	328	322
February	310	196	299	237	180	530	306	341	302	327	321
March	311	196	286	237	179	530	305	339	302	326	320
April	313	196	286	237	184	530	306	346	303	331	324
May	313	195	289	237	187	530	306	350	303	333	326
June	311	195	289	237	189	530	306	355	301	338	329
July	310	196	292	237	193	533	307	364	301	344	334
August	309	196	292	237	205	533	307	379	301	355	342
September	309	208	296	237	213	534	311	374	308	351	341
October	306	207	305	269	216	533	313	359	308	342	334
November	307	206	312	269	221	533	314	353	308	339	331
December	307	206	313	269	228	530	314	353	307	339	331

(*a*) Excluding potatoes and onions. *See* para. 4, pages 38–9. (*b*) Represents only such imported commodities as are included in the Wholesale Price Index and does not measure changes in prices of all imports.

WHOLESALE PRICE (BASIC MATERIALS AND FOODSTUFFS) INDEX NUMBERS—*continued*

Period	Basic Materials							Foodstuffs and Tobacco (*a*)	Basic Materials and Foodstuffs		
	Metals and Coal	Oils, Fats and Waxes	Textiles	Chemicals	Rubber and Hides	Building Materials	Total		Goods principally Imported (*b*)	Goods principally Home-produced (*a*)	All Groups (*a*)
1966—											
January	306	208	313	269	235	530	314	351	308	338	331
February	308	208	314	278	246	531	317	357	309	343	335
March	308	208	318	287	269	531	319	376	309	357	346
April	307	207	322	287	266	531	319	372	310	354	344
May	305	207	322	287	255	532	317	369	309	351	341
June	306	207	322	287	230	532	317	367	308	350	340
July	306	207	322	304	229	532	318	374	309	356	344
August	311	208	318	317	234	532	322	382	310	363	350
September	312	208	309	315	223	536	321	381	309	363	349
October	311	208	299	315	207	538	320	379	310	360	348
November	312	207	299	315	212	538	320	379	310	360	348
December	313	206	298	315	223	538	320	378	311	360	348

(*a*) Excluding potatoes and onions. *See* para. 4, pages 38–9. (*b*) Represents only such imported commodities as are included in the Wholesale Price Index and does not measure changes in prices of all imports.

Wholesale Price Index of Electrical Installation Materials

1. General

This special purpose index was introduced in 1964 and index numbers have been published at quarterly intervals from August 1959 onwards. In addition to its use in connection with the Bureau's constant price estimates in the national accounting field, the index has a direct value as a measure of changes in the aggregate cost of materials used in an important part of the building industry (other than house-building).

2. Commodities and grouping

The items in this index have been selected as representative of materials used in electrical installation in structures such as hospitals, schools, factories and multi-storied commercial buildings and flats. These items are divided into three main groups for which separate indexes in addition to the 'All Groups' index are compiled. The combination of materials selected is fixed as to quantity and quality. A list of the components of the index is set out below with the percentage contribution of each to the All Groups index in the reference base year 1959–60.

3. Price quotations

The items are priced as at the middle of the month for which index numbers are published. The basis of pricing is the price to electrical contractors, delivered on site or into store, metropolitan area Sydney or Melbourne. The price series used relate to specific standards for each item and in some cases are combinations of prices for different makes, types, etc.

The units of quantity specified as the basis for collecting prices are representative lots normally purchased by electrical contractors, inclusive of quantity discounts and packing and quantity extras, etc.

4. Method of construction

The index is a fixed-weights index with the reference base: Year 1959–60 = 100. In general, the weights were derived from information relating to the values of materials used in selected

representative projects in Sydney and Melbourne during the three years 1960–61 to 1962–63. The projects selected for this purpose had a minimum electrical materials and labour content of $10,000. Selected representative items carry the weights of similar items not directly priced.

The index is compiled by the method known as the weighted average of price relatives. Each quarter, base period percentage value weights are applied to indexes of price movement relative to 1959–60.

WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX OF ELECTRICAL INSTALLATION MATERIALS

COMPOSITION AND WEIGHTING PATTERN AS AT REFERENCE BASE YEAR: 1959–60

Components	Percentage contribution to All Groups index		
1. CONDUCTORS GROUP			40.00
Mains—			
Insulated cables	14.79		
Glands	0.70		
Bare copper strand	0.50		
Copper bus-bar	3.50		
		19.49	
Circuits—			
Insulated cables and wire	19.08		
Bare copper strand	1.43		
		20.51	
2. CONDUIT AND ACCESSORIES GROUP			25.00
Conduit and Ducting—			
Metal conduit	10.79		
Metal and plastic ducting	9.46		
		20.25	
Accessories—			
Metal and plastic junction boxes	2.59		
Metal and plastic accessories—Other	2.16		
		4.75	
3. SWITCH-BOARD AND SWITCH-GEAR MATERIAL GROUP			35.00
Bakelite Accessories—			
Mounting blocks	0.65		
Switches	1.40		
Terminal boxes	0.10		
		2.15	
Fluorescent Components and Lamps—			
Fluorescent tubes and starters	1.37		
Incandescent lamps	0.58		
		1.95	
Iron Clad Accessories—			
Switch plug	1.67		
Plug top	0.64		
Other accessories	1.30		
		3.61	
Switch-board Accessories' Components—			
Mild steel	3.07		
Aluminium bar	0.86		
Contactors	4.90		
Circuit breakers	11.00		
Other accessories	7.46		
		27.29	
TOTAL			**100.00**

5. Index numbers

Index numbers for each group of items and for all groups combined for the index of wholesale prices of electrical installation materials are given in the following table. Current index numbers are published quarterly in the mimeographed statistical bulletin *Wholesale Prices—Price Index of Electrical Installation Materials.*

WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX OF ELECTRICAL INSTALLATION MATERIALS

GROUPS AND ALL GROUPS—INDEX NUMBERS

(*Base of each Index:* Year 1959–60 = 100.0 (*a*))

Period	Conductors	Conduit and Accessories	Switch-board and Switch-gear Material	All Groups
Year—				
1959–60	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
1960–61	99.5	102.3	100.9	100.7
1961–62	98.7	102.8	99.8	100.1
1962–63	96.8	103.6	100.5	99.8
1963–64	93.2	103.7	100.8	98.5
1964–65	110.6	104.6	105.2	107.2
1965–66	105.8	104.2	106.6	105.7
1961–62—November	98.6	102.5	99.7	100.0
February	98.7	102.5	99.9	100.1
May	98.7	103.6	99.9	100.4
1962–63—August	97.9	103.6	100.1	100.1
November	97.9	103.6	100.6	100.3
February	97.9	103.6	100.6	100.3
May	93.4	103.6	100.7	98.5
1963–64—August	93.3	103.4	100.8	98.5
November	93.3	103.8	100.8	98.6
February	93.5	103.8	100.8	98.7
May	92.6	103.8	100.9	98.3
1964–65—August	96.4	104.4	103.8	101.0
November	103.3	104.4	104.7	104.0
February	121.3	104.4	106.0	111.7
May	121.3	105.1	106.3	112.0
1965–66—August	104.2	105.3	106.3	105.2
November	104.3	104.1	106.3	105.0
February	108.3	103.7	106.9	106.6
May	106.5	103.8	106.9	106.0
1966–67—August	124.1	104.5	106.9	113.2
November	122.6	106.2	109.8	114.0

(*a*) The figures appearing after the decimal points are inserted to avoid the distortions that would sometimes occur in rounding off the figures to the nearest whole number.

Melbourne Wholesale Price Index

An index of Melbourne wholesale prices was first computed in 1912. It related chiefly to basic materials and foods weighted in accordance with consumption in the years immediately preceding that date. Neither the list of items nor the weighting was varied except for some changes in the building materials group in 1949. The series has some historical significance as a measure of changes in the prices, since the year 1861, of its component items combined in the proportions in which they were in common use about the year 1910. A description of the index and a list of commodities included in it were published in Labour Report No. 38, 1949, pages 43–5. Index numbers up to the year 1961, the last period for which the index was compiled, are shown in Labour Report No. 49, page 42.

International comparisons: Wholesale price index numbers

The following table gives index numbers of wholesale prices during the period 1958 to December 1966, for Australia and other countries. Except where otherwise noted, the average prices in each country for the year 1958 are taken as base (= 100). The figures, which have been taken from the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics* published by the Statistical Office of the United Nations, show fluctuations in prices in each country, and do not measure relative price levels as between the various countries included.

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES

(Source: *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics* of the Statistical Office of the United Nations)

(*Base:* 1958 = 100)

Period	Australia	Belgium	Brazil	Canada	Denmark	France	Germany (Fed. Rep.)	India	Ireland(*a*)
1958	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**
1959	101	100	138	101	100	105	99	104	100
1960	107	101	181	101	100	107	100	111	100
1961	103	100	250	102	102	110	102	113	101
1962	100	101	383	105	–105–	113	103	115	105
1963	102	104	664	107	108	117	104	119	106
1964	105	109	1,273	108	111	119	104	134	113
1965	108	110	1,925	110	115	121	107	145	117
1966	113	112	2,619	114	118	123	109	165	120
1965—									
March Qtr	106	110	1,772	108	114	120	106	140	117
June ,,	107	110	1,873	110	116	121	107	141	119
Sept. ,,	111	109	1,970	110	115	119	107	149	117
Dec. ,,	109	111	2,078	111	116	122	108	151	117
1966—									
March Qtr	111	112	2,340	113	118	124	109	154	118
June ,,	112	114	2,530	114	118	124	109	163	121
Sept. ,,	114	112	2,720	114	117	122	109	171	120
Dec. ,,	114	112	2,885	114	118	124	109	174	119

Period	Italy	Japan (Tokyo)	Netherlands	New Zealand	Norway	Philippines (Manila)	Sweden	South Africa(*b*)	United Kingdom	United States of America
1958	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**
1959	97	101	101	102	100	101	100	100	101	100
1960	98	102	99	102	101	106	103	101	101	100
1961	98	103	98	102	102	111	105	100	100	100
1962	101	101	99	102	104	116	107	101	100	100
1963	106	103	101	105	104	128	110	102	102	100
1964	110	103	108	110	109	134	115	104	106	100
1965	112	104	111	111	112	137	120	108	107	102
1966	113	108	117	112	114	143	124	112	109	105
1965—										
March Qtr	111	104	110	110	111	136	119	106	107	101
June ,,	111	104	112	111	111	135	120	107	107	102
Sept ,,	111	104	111	112	113	137	119	108	106	102
Dec. ,,	113	105	113	112	113	139	121	109	107	103
1966—										
March Qtr	114	107	116	112	113	140	123	110	109	105
June ,,	114	108	119	112	113	143	124	111	112	105
Sept. ,,	113	109	117	112	115	144	123	113	110	106
Dec. ,,	113	110	116	111	115	144	124	114	109	105

(*a*) Home-produced goods only. (*b*) Beginning 1961, *Base*: November 1960 = 100.

NOTE. The symbol – on each side of an index number (e.g. –95–) indicates that two series have been linked at that period. The symbol —— between two index numbers indicates that it is not possible to link two series (because of change in scope, etc.) and therefore the index numbers are not comparable with each other even where they are shown on the same base period.

CHAPTER 3. WAGES AND HOURS

Arbitration and Wages Board Acts and associated legislation

1. General

Particulars regarding the operation of Commonwealth and State Acts for the regulation of wages, hours and conditions of work were first compiled for the year 1913 and particulars for later years have appeared in subsequent issues of the Labour Report.

2. Laws regulating industrial matters

The principal Acts in force regulating rates of wage, hours of labour and working conditions generally in both Commonwealth and State jurisdictions at the end of 1966 are listed below:

COMMONWEALTH

Conciliation and Arbitration Act 1904–1966
Public Service Arbitration Act 1920–1966
Coal Industry Act 1946–1966
Stevedoring Industry Act 1956–1966
Snowy Mountains Hydro-electric Power Act 1949–1966
Navigation Act 1912–1966

STATES

New South Wales	Industrial Arbitration Act, 1940–1966 Coal Industry Act, 1946–1965
Victoria	*Labour and Industry Act* 1958 as amended to 1966
Queensland	'*The Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Acts*, 1961 to 1964'
South Australia	Industrial Code, 1920–1966 Public Service Arbitration Act, 1961–1965
Western Australia	*Industrial Arbitration Act, 1912–1966* *Mining Act, 1904–1965* *Public Service Arbitration Act, 1966*
Tasmania	*Wages Boards Act* 1920 as amended to 1966 *Public Service Tribunal Act* 1958 as amended to 1963

3. Methods of administration

(i) *Commonwealth*

(*a*) *Conciliation and Arbitration Act.* Under placitum (xxxv) of section 51 of the Commonwealth of Australia Constitution, the Commonwealth Parliament is empowered to make laws with respect to 'conciliation and arbitration for the prevention and settlement of industrial disputes extending beyond the limits of any one State'. The Parliament has made such a law, namely, the Conciliation and Arbitration Act.

This Act defines 'an industrial dispute' as '(*a*) a dispute (including a threatened, impending or probable dispute) as to industrial matters which extends beyond the limits of any one State; and (*b*) a situation which is likely to give rise to a dispute as to industrial matters which so extends; and includes (*c*) such a dispute in relation to employment in an industry carried on by, or under the control of, a State or an authority of a State; (*d*) a dispute in relation to employment in an industry carried on by, or under the control of, the Commonwealth or an authority of the Commonwealth, whether or not the dispute extends beyond the limits of any one State; and (*e*) a claim which an organisation is entitled to submit to the Commission

under section eleven A of the *Public Service Arbitration Act* 1920–1966 (*see* page 48) or an application or matter which the Public Service Arbitrator has refrained from hearing, or from further hearing, or from determining under section fourteen A of that Act, whether or not there exists in relation to the claim, application or matter a dispute as to industrial matters which extends beyond the limits of any one State'.

The Conciliation and Arbitration Act was extensively amended by Act No. 44 of 1956. This amendment altered the structure of the arbitration machinery by separating the judicial functions from the conciliation and arbitration functions. The Commonwealth Industrial Court was established to deal with judicial matters under the Act, and the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission to handle the functions of conciliation and arbitration. In recent years a number of other amendments have been made to the Act, the latest amending Act being No. 64 of 1966. A summary of the provisions of the *Conciliation and Arbitration Act* 1904–1966 is given in the following paragraphs.

(*b*) *The Commonwealth Industrial Court.* The Commonwealth Industrial Court is at present composed of a Chief Judge and five other Judges and the Act provides that the jurisdiction of the Commonwealth Industrial Court shall be exercised by not less than two Judges except in the following circumstances. A single Judge may exercise the jurisdiction of the Court with respect to a dismissal or injury of an employee on account of industrial action, interpretation of awards, questions concerning eligibility for membership of an organisation, disputes between an organisation and its members and a prescribed matter of practice or procedure. A single Judge may refer a question of law for the opinion of the Court constituted by not less than two Judges. The Court is a Superior Court of Record with the same power to punish contempts of its power and authority as is possessed by the High Court. In general, decisions of the Industrial Court are final; however, an appeal lies to the High Court, but only when the latter grants leave to appeal. Provision is made for the registration of employer and employee associations. In matters involving disputed elections in organisations, the Court may direct the Registrar to make investigations, and if necessary order a new election. The Act also provides for the Commission to exercise the powers of the Court with regard to an application for cancellation of registration of an organisation. Any such change of jurisdiction must be notified by proclamation. This provision could be used if the powers of the Court in this regard were declared, in whole or in part, to be invalid.

Special provision is made concerning the right of audience before the Commonwealth Industrial Court. Briefly, except in proceedings which, in general, involve questions of law or offences against the Act, parties are able to elect whether to appear personally or to be represented by lawyers or officials. Even in proceedings involving questions of law, except appeals from decisions by other Courts to the Industrial Court on matters arising under this Act or the *Public Service Arbitration Act* 1920–1966, the parties may, if they wish and the Court grants leave, be represented by officials.

(*c*) *The Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission.* The Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission at the end of 1966 was composed of a President, five Deputy Presidents, a Senior Commissioner, ten Commissioners and three Conciliators. The presidential members of the Commission must have been solicitors or barristers of the High Court or of the Supreme Court of a State of not less than five years standing or Judges of the previously existing Court of Conciliation and Arbitration.

The Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission is empowered to prevent or settle industrial disputes by conciliation or arbitration, and to make suggestions and to do such things as appear right and proper for (*a*) effecting a reconciliation between the parties to industrial disputes; (*b*) preventing and settling industrial disputes by amicable agreement; and (*c*) preventing and settling, by conciliation or arbitration, industrial disputes not prevented or settled by amicable agreement. The Commission may exercise its powers of its own motion or on the application of a party.

The President may assign a Commissioner to deal with industrial disputes relating to particular industries, or members of the Commission to deal with a particular industrial dispute. However, subject to the approval of the President, it is the duty of the Senior Commissioner to organise and allocate the work of the Commissioners and Conciliators.

When an industrial dispute occurs or is likely to occur, the Act provides that a Commissioner shall take steps for the prompt prevention or settlement of that dispute by conciliation, or, if in his opinion conciliation is unlikely to succeed or has failed, by arbitration. A Commissioner may arrange with the Senior Commissioner for a Conciliator to assist the parties to reach an amicable agreement and shall do so if the parties so request. If an agreement is reached, a memorandum of its terms shall be made in writing, and may be certified by the Commission. A certified memorandum shall have the same effect as an award.

Only the Commission in Presidential Session, that is, the Commission constituted by at least three presidential members nominated by the President, has the power to make awards, or to certify agreements concerning standard hours, basic wages and long service leave.

An industrial dispute being heard by a Commissioner may be referred to the Commission on the ground of public interest. If a party to a dispute makes an application for such a reference, the Commissioner shall consult with the President, who may direct that the Commission constituted by three members, one of whom is a presidential member and one is, where practicable, the Commissioner concerned, shall hear and determine the dispute, or that part referred to it. In this hearing the Commission may have regard to evidence given and arguments adduced previously before the Commissioner, and it may refer a part of the dispute back to the Commissioner for determination. The President may, before the Commission has been constituted for the referred dispute, authorise a presidential member of the Commission or a Commissioner to take evidence on the Commission's behalf.

An appeal against the decision of a Commissioner shall be heard by not less than three members nominated by the President, of whom at least two shall be presidential members of the Commission. However, an appeal will not be heard unless the Commission considers it is necessary as a matter of public interest. The President, after taking account of the views of the parties to a dispute, may appoint a member of the Commission to take evidence on behalf of a presidential bench of the Commission, so that it can have this evidence before it when it commences its hearing.

When matters relating to appeals or references to the Commission under both or either of the Conciliation and Arbitration Act and the Public Service Arbitration Act are being heard, and the Commission is not constituted by the same persons for these matters, the President may, if he is of the opinion that they involve a question in common, direct that the Commission in joint session (i.e. comprised of those persons who constituted the Commission in the separate matters) may take evidence and hear argument on that question.

Provision is also made in the Act for a presidential member of the Commission to handle industrial matters in connection with the maritime industries, the Snowy Mountains area and the stevedoring industry, except in those matters for which the Act requires that the Commission shall be constituted by more than one member.

The Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission also deals with disputes and industrial matters, interstate or intra-State, associated with undertakings or projects of the Commonwealth Government which have been declared by the Minister to be Commonwealth projects for the purposes of this Act. In effect, this places employees of Commonwealth projects, so declared, under the jurisdiction of the Commission. The Commission may also make an award in relation to an industrial dispute involving such employees. The Minister has the power to exempt certain persons or classes of persons working on these projects from the jurisdiction of the Commission.

The Commission may make an award in relation to an industrial dispute when the Public Service Arbitrator refrains from dealing with claims made by a Public Service employee organisation, or consents to the claims being presented to the Commission, though such an award may be inconsistent with a law of the Commonwealth relating to salaries, wages, rates of pay or terms or conditions of service of employees in the Public Service as defined by section three of the *Public Service Arbitration Act* 1920–1966, not being the *Commonwealth Employees' Compensation Act* 1930–1964, the *Commonwealth Employees' Furlough Act* 1943–1959, the *Superannuation Act* 1922–1966 or any other prescribed Act.

The Act provides that where a State law, or an order, award, decision or determination of a State industrial authority is inconsistent with or deals with a matter dealt with in an

award of the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission, the latter shall prevail, and the former, to the extent of the inconsistency or in relation to the matter dealt with, shall be invalid.

(*d*) *Coal Industry Tribunal.* The Coal Industry Tribunal was established under the Commonwealth *Coal Industry Act* 1946 and the New South Wales Coal Industry Act, 1946 to consider and determine interstate disputes and, in respect of New South Wales only, intra-State disputes between the Australian Coal and Shale Employees' Federation and employers in the coal-mining industry.

Special war-time bodies were created to deal with specific aspects of the coal industry, reference to which was made in earlier issues of the Labour Report (*see* No. 40, page 53). Under amending legislation passed jointly by the Commonwealth and New South Wales Parliaments in 1951, the Tribunal was vested with authority to deal with all interstate industrial disputes in the coal-mining industry, irrespective of the trade union involved, and, in the case of New South Wales, intra-State disputes also. The Tribunal consists of one person, who may appoint two assessors nominated by the parties to advise him in matters relating to any dispute. Subsidiary authorities are the Local Coal Authorities and Mine Conciliation Committees, who may be appointed to assist in the prevention and settlement of certain disputes. An amendment to the Commonwealth Coal Industry Act, passed in 1952, makes it obligatory for the Tribunal to use conciliation and arbitration to settle industrial disputes.

(*e*) *Commonwealth Public Service Arbitrator.* Wages, hours of work and working conditions in the Commonwealth Public Service are regulated by the Commonwealth Public Service Arbitrator, under powers conferred by the *Public Service Arbitration Act* 1920–1966. The system of arbitration commenced to operate in 1912, cases being heard by the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration as part of the ordinary work of that Court. In 1920, however, the control was transferred to the Arbitrator, who is appointed by the government for a term of seven years, and who need not have legal qualifications.

Provision is now made for an organisation of employees in the Public Service to submit a claim to the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission with the consent of the Public Service Arbitrator or where the Arbitrator has, other than on the ground of triviality, refrained from hearing or determining the claim.

Appeals from decisions of the Arbitrator may be made to the Commission.

(*f*) *Australian Capital Territory.* Since May 1949 industrial matters in the Australian Capital Territory have been dealt with by authorities established by the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act. Matters outside the jurisdiction of a Commissioner, assigned to the Australian Capital Territory, are dealt with by the Commonwealth Industrial Court and the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission.

From 1922 to 1949 industrial matters in the territory were regulated by a local Industrial Board. Details of the provisions relating to the Board during its period of jurisdiction may be found in earlier issues of the Labour Report (*see* No. 36, p. 51).

(ii) *States*

(*a*) *New South Wales.* The controlling authority is the Industrial Commission of New South Wales, which, at the end of 1966, consisted of a President and seven other Judges. Subsidiary tribunals are the Conciliation Commissioners, the Apprenticeship Commissioner, Conciliation Committees, and Apprenticeship Councils constituted for particular industries. Each Conciliation Committee consists of a Conciliation Commissioner as Chairman and equal numbers of representatives of employers and employees. The Apprenticeship Commissioner and the members of the Conciliation Committee for an industry constitute the Apprenticeship Council for the industry. These subsidiary tribunals may make awards binding on industries, but an appeal to the Industrial Commission may be made against any award. Special Commissioners with conciliatory powers and limited arbitration powers may be appointed. Compulsory control commenced in 1901, after the earlier Acts of 1892 and 1899 providing for voluntary submission of matters in dispute had proved abortive.

(*b*) *Victoria.* The authorities are separate Wages Boards for the occupations and industries covered, each consisting of a chairman and equal numbers of representatives of employers and employees, and a Court of Industrial Appeals, the latter presided over by a Judge of the County Court. The system was instituted in the State in 1896, and represented the first example in Australia of legal regulation of wage rates.

(*c*) *Queensland.* Legal control was first instituted in 1907 with the passing of the Wages Board Act. '*The Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act of* 1961' established the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Commission and preserved and continued in existence the Industrial Court. The Industrial Court is constituted by the President (a judge of the Supreme Court of Queensland) sitting alone, and the Full Industrial Court by the President and two Commissioners. The Conciliation and Arbitration Commission is constituted by a Commissioner sitting alone and the Full Bench of the Commission by at least three Commissioners. Not more than five Commissioners shall be appointed. A Commissioner shall not be capable of being a member of the Executive Council or of the Legislative Assembly, and shall not take part in the management of any business. For further details of the provisions of '*The Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act of* 1961' *see* Labour Report No. 49, pages 52–54.

(*d*) *South Australia.* In South Australia, from July 1966, the system of control consists of an Industrial Commission, an Industrial Court, and Conciliation Committees. The Industrial Commission is composed of a President and two Commissioners, and has power to make awards. The President of the Commission is also Judge of the Industrial Court which deals with legal matters. The two Commissioners are chairmen of each of the Conciliation Committees consisting of an equal number of representatives of employers and employees. These committees issue awards. Where complete agreement cannot be reached in these Committees the Chairman sits as a Commissioner to determine the unresolved matters. Provision is made for references and appeals to the full Commission.

(*e*) *Western Australia.* Legal control dates back to 1900. The present system of control comprises the Western Australian Industrial Commission consisting of four Commissioners, and the Western Australian Industrial Appeal Court consisting of three Supreme Court Judges who are nominated by the Chief Justice of Western Australia. A Commissioner may, in relation to any dispute or other matter, refer such matters to the Commission in Court Session. Similarly, appeals from decisions of a single Commissioner are heard by the other three Commissioners acting as the Commission in Court Session, but such hearings are restricted to the evidence and matters raised in the proceedings before the single Commissioner. Appeals from the Commission to the Industrial Appeal Court are limited to matters which are erroneous in law or in excess of jurisdiction. The Court has power to impose penalties for disobedience of orders made by the Commission.

The Western Australian Coal Industry Tribunal has power to determine any industrial matter in the coal-mining industry. It consists of a chairman and four other members (two representatives each of employers and employees). Boards of Reference may be appointed by the Tribunal and from 1 February 1964 decisions of the Tribunal may be reviewed by the Industrial Commission in Court Session.

(*f*) *Tasmania.* The authority consists of Wages Boards for separate industries, comprising a chairman (who is common to all Wages Boards), appointed by the Governor, and equal numbers of representatives of employers and employees, appointed by the Minister administering the Act. The system was instituted in 1910.

4. New legislation and special reports

Information concerning the main provisions of various industrial Acts in force throughout Australia was given in earlier Labour Reports, and brief reviews are furnished, in each issue, of the more important aspects of new industrial legislation having special application to the terms of awards or determinations. The years 1965 and 1966 are covered in this issue. The principal changes in workers' compensation legislation are incorporated in the section under that heading in this Labour Report.

(i) *Commonwealth*

(*a*) The *Conciliation and Arbitration Act* 1965 amended the Commonwealth *Conciliation and Arbitration Act* 1904–1964. It received Royal Assent on 28 May 1965 and came into operation on the same day. The main purpose of this Act was to insert a new section, relating to sanctions, into the Principal Act. This prevents the Court from hearing an application for an order to enjoin an organisation or person from committing a breach or non-observance of an award, unless the Court is satisfied that: a Commissioner or a presidential member of the Commission has been notified that the breach or non-observance is likely to occur; the notification was given without delay or, if there was delay, a Commissioner or presidential member has certified that there was reasonable cause for delay in giving the notification; and fourteen days (or longer if a presidential member or Commissioner so determines) has elapsed since the notification. If the applicant satisfies the Court that the breach or non-observance is likely to occur within the next ten days the last condition above does not apply. The above provisions apply only where there is a *threatened* breach or non-observance of an award. Where a breach or non-observance actually occurs the Act is unchanged.

Another provision empowers the President to constitute a joint bench of the Commission where he is of the opinion that a question is common to two or more matters and the Commission is not constituted by the same person or persons for the purposes of each of those matters. Previously the Act authorised joint benches only where differently constituted benches were dealing with references and/or appeals and there was a common question.

Other amendments empower the Minister for Labour and National Service to authorise officers of the Commonwealth Public Service to perform the duties of inspectors under the Act and provide that proceedings in respect of a breach of an award may be commenced at any time within twelve months after the commission of the breach.

(*b*) An amendment to the *Conciliation and Arbitration Act* 1904–1965, which came into operation on 29 October 1966, increases from four to six the number of Judges, additional to the Chief Judge, which may be appointed to the Commonwealth Industrial Court.

(*c*) The *Stevedoring Industry Act* 1965. This Act was assented to on 8 October 1965 and became operative on the same date. Part II of the Act contains amendments to the *Stevedoring Industry Act* 1956–1962 and Part III provides a special process for the cancellation of the Waterside Workers' Federation of Australia as an organisation under the *Conciliation and Arbitration Act* 1904–1966.

Part II. The Australian Stevedoring Industry Authority is given the exclusive right to recruit persons for registration as waterside workers. It must notify the Union and the association of employers at the appropriate port that it is considering whether to register a person as a waterside worker, and must take into account any matters submitted in writing within seven days by the Union or association. The Authority may refuse to register an applicant who has been convicted of an offence against the Stevedoring Industry Act or any other offence which, in its opinion, shows him to be unfit to be registered.

For the purposes of an inquiry to determine whether a waterside worker's registration should be suspended or cancelled, or his entitlement to attendance money suspended, the Authority is empowered to give notice by methods other than personal service, to take evidence in writing instead of orally and to hold representative hearings in appropriate cases.

The minimum fine for employers who do not fulfil their obligations in relation to stevedoring operations is increased from $200 to $500 and the maximum from $2,000 to $5,000. The penalty for certain offences in relation to the registration and employment of waterside workers is increased from $1,000 to $2,000 in the case of a corporation and from $100 to $200, or imprisonment for six months, in any other case.

Part III. The Minister for Labour and National Service may apply to the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission in Presidential Session for a declaration that the conduct of the Waterside Workers' Federation, or of a substantial number of its members, has prevented or hindered the achievement of an object of the *Conciliation and Arbitration Act* 1904–1966 or prevented, hindered or interfered with overseas, interstate or Territorial trade or commerce. If the Commission after giving the Federation an opportunity of being

heard makes such a declaration the Governor-General may, by Proclamation, cause the Federation to be deregistered. The amending Act sets out in detail the effects of the deregistration of the Waterside Workers' Federation. In the event of such deregistration the Governor-General may by proclamation cause an organisation of employees specified in the proclamation to be a union for the purposes of the *Stevedoring Industry Act* 1956–1965. If the organisation is not registered under the *Conciliation and Arbitration Act* 1904–1966 the Minister for Labour and National Service may direct that it be registered provided he is satisfied that it meets the requirements of that Act.

(*d*) *Stevedoring Industry Inquiry* 1966. The Minister for Labour and National Service announced on 22 June 1965 that Mr A. E. Woodward, Q.C., had accepted a commission to undertake an inquiry into the stevedoring industry.

The terms of reference are the following:

1. 'The measures which might be taken to improve efficiency in the stevedoring industry, increase throughput of cargoes and minimize work stoppages.
2. 'Whether existing arrangements for the supervision of stevedoring operations are appropriate and adequate.
3. 'Whether existing arrangements satisfactorily provide for the industry's requirements of an adequate and fully effective labour force.
4. 'Whether any change in the provisions relating to discipline or the manner of their administration is called for.
5. 'Whether particular measures are needed in relation to—
   (*a*) assistance to waterside workers who become surplus to the requirements of the industry;
   (*b*) circumstances where a better balanced age distribution of waterside workers is called for;
   (*c*) port stoppages, extensions of "disputes" beyond their source, and stoppages not related to the terms and conditions of employment.
6. 'Whether, and under what circumstances a workable plan for the permanent employment of waterside workers could be introduced, and, if so, whether any such plan, if implemented would improve the efficiency of the stevedoring industry and minimise work stoppages.'

The Minister stated that Mr Woodward's commissioning would not affect the normal rights, obligations and responsibilities of the Australian Stevedoring Industry Authority or impinge on the functions of the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission. Mr Woodward is to prepare a report at the end of his inquiry.

(ii) *New South Wales*

(*a*) *Industrial Arbitration* (*Decimal Currency*) *Act*, 1965. This Act, which was assented to and came into operation on 20 December 1965, provides generally for the application of decimal currency to the operation of the Industrial Arbitration Act, 1940, as amended. The Act empowers the Industrial Registrar, subject to appeal to the Industrial Commission, to vary awards and industrial agreements preparatory to the introduction of decimal currency on 14 February 1966 pursuant to the Commonwealth Currency Act, and subsequently to interpret any awards not varied prior to that date. To this end the Act provides that, when payments are made under current awards after the introduction of decimal currency, fractions of a cent shall be reckoned as one cent, and it further provides that in any variation or interpretation of awards pursuant to the introduction of the Act no person shall thereby suffer any reduction of wages.

(*b*) *Apprenticeship Inquiry*. Pursuant to a reference to the Industrial Commission of New South Wales by the Minister for Labour and Industry, Mr Justice Beattie of the Commission was appointed to inquire into Apprenticeship in New South Wales with the following terms of reference:

'To consider and report upon the following matters:

1. 'The functioning of the apprenticeship system as now practised in New South Wales and, without limiting the generality of the foregoing, as to:—
   (*a*) whether under the system skilled tradesmen are being trained in the number and to the extent necessary to meet the reasonable demands of industry for such labour;
   (*b*) the functioning of the apprenticeship councils constituted under the Industrial Arbitration Act, 1940–1964;
   (*c*) the adequacy of the system of training apprentices both on the job and through the Department of Technical Education;
   (*d*) the effect or likely effect on the intake of apprentices of recent changes in the curriculum for secondary schools within the State.
2. 'In the light of the Commission's findings on matters raised under paragraph 1 above, to recommend the measures which should be taken to improve the functioning of the apprenticeship system, or otherwise to improve the supply of skilled tradesmen to industry.'

The first session was held on 11 October 1965. Counsel have been appointed to assist the Inquiry. Trade unions, employer organisations, government departments and public instrumentalities will make submissions.

(*c*) In 1966 two Acts amending the Industrial Arbitration Act, 1940 (as amended) were passed. The first of these, the Industrial Arbitration (Amendment) Act, 1966, assented to 7 April 1966, increased from five to seven the number of Conciliation Commissioners who may be appointed.

The Industrial Arbitration (Further Amendment) Act, 1966 makes provision for the extension of the right of appeal from a single member of the Industrial Commission to the Commission in Court Session in matters considered by the Commission in Court Session to warrant it. A single member of the Commission may now determine whether an appeal from an industrial magistrate, etc. to the Commission shall be heard by the Commission in Court Session. The right of appeal against the decision of an industrial or other magistrate or justice under the Act has been extended to include as a ground for appeal the dismissal of the proceedings themselves, for any reason. Ministerial approval is no longer necessary for the reference of matters from members of the Commission to the Commission in Court Session.

The President of the Industrial Commission is now required to prepare annually for presentation to Parliament by the Minister a report on the functioning of the Commission and the working of the Act.

A request for the Industrial Registrar to conduct an election for a trade union office, previously restricted to the union's committee of management, may, under new provisions, be made by a body of union members numbering not less than 500 or five per cent of the membership, whichever is the lesser.

Other amendments relate to the provisions for the voiding of contracts; the declaration of awards to be obsolete; the waiving of strict compliance with procedural regulations in certain circumstances; the extension of the period for the initiation of action in respect of breaches of wages recording requirements; and the expiry or revocation of authorisation of rights of entry.

(iii) *Victoria*

(*a*) *The Apprenticeship (Amendment) Act* 1965 (No. 7312) was assented to on 23 November 1965. This Act amended the *Apprenticeship Act* 1958. Under the amendment the Apprenticeship Commission of Victoria is reconstituted to increase the number of members from seven to nine. One additional member is to be nominated by the Victorian Employers' Federation and the other by the Trades Hall Council of Melbourne. The provisions in respect of Trade Committees were amended to allow an official of an organised body of

employers or employees connected with the trade to become a member. Other matters dealt with by the amending Act include the variation of terms of indentures by mutual consent; stipendiary magistrates sitting alone to hear cases of contravention of the Act; and appeals from prosecutions to be heard by the Industrial Appeals Court.

(*b*) The *Labour and Industry (Amendment) Act* 1965 (No. 7273) was the first of two Acts in 1965 amending the *Labour and Industry Act* 1958. It was assented to on 1 June 1965.

The amending legislation gives the Minister power to refer matters common to ten or more Wages Boards to the Industrial Appeals Court for determination. These matters would normally be determined individually by the appropriate Wages Boards.

The amending Act also deals with certain other matters, including shop trading hours in holiday resorts; definition of the Metropolitan District (in so far as it concerns the City of Heidelberg); and the classification of boilers.

(*c*) The *Labour and Industry Act* 1965 (No. 7368) was the second Act in 1965 amending the *Labour and Industry Act* 1958. It was assented to on 21 December 1965.

Two sections of the principal Act were repealed by the amending Act. The first of these dealt with restriction of hours for the carting of goods. The second section repealed concerned the making of regulations governing the fixing of annual trade holidays. The Act did not affect the power of any Wages Board to determine that a day be set aside as a trade holiday and that employees in the trade concerned may take a holiday on that day without loss of wages. A Wages Board would not have the power, however, to restrain employers in a trade from opening their premises on the trade holiday.

The amending Act also deals with long service leave provisions. Employees who have completed fifteen years and less than twenty years of continuous service are now included in the *pro rata* leave provisions of the Act. The *pro rata* leave provisions also now apply where an employee dies after completing ten but less than fifteen years continuous service with an employer. The long service leave amendments came into operation on 1 January 1965.

A further amendment gives inspectors the power to prohibit the use of machinery or appliances until the provisions and regulations with respect to guards have been complied with. A person has the right of appeal against such prohibition and appeals are heard by a person appointed by the Minister.

(iv) *Queensland*

General Ruling on Overtime. The Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Commission of Queensland after hearing an application by the Australian Workers Union handed down a judgment dated 14 October 1965. The application sought a declaration of policy, or a declaration of a general ruling (or both), as to the minimum provisions to be prescribed in the Awards etc. of the Commission in respect of payment for overtime performed on Saturdays and Sundays by employees (other than shift workers) where ordinary weekly working hours are worked from Monday to Friday each week.

Although the Commission declined to make a general ruling it declared as a matter of policy that payment of time-and-a-half be awarded for the first four hours on Saturdays and double time thereafter and that there should be a minimum period of two hours work, or payment therefor, awarded to employees called to work on Saturdays or Sundays.

(v) *South Australia*

(*a*) The Industrial Code, 1920–1965 was amended by the Industrial Code Amendment Act, 1966 which received assent 17 March 1966 and has been operative from 1 July 1966.

The principal tribunal is the Industrial Commission of South Australia which consists of a President (who is also President of the Industrial Court of South Australia) and two Commissioners experienced in industrial affairs by association with, in the case of one, the interests of employers and in the other, with trade union affairs. The Commission consisting of three persons hears and determines appeals and references from individual Commissioners and from conciliation committees and declares the basic wage. Commissioners are chairmen of conciliation committees which consist of an equal number of employer and employee

representatives. When hearing appeals and references from conciliation committees or from a Commissioner the Commission consists of the President, the other Commissioner and the Industrial Registrar. In other cases the Commission consists of the President and the two Commissioners. The President of the Commission is also President of the Industrial Court of South Australia and he has power to hear appeals from courts of summary jurisdiction, hear and determine questions of law, interpret awards, etc., deal with prosecutions; hear appeals from the industrial registrar, etc.

(*b*) The Apprentices Act Amendment Act, 1966, assented to 17 March 1966 and operative from that date, amends the Apprentices Act, 1950. The new legislation instituted an Apprenticeship Commission consisting of a permanent chairman and five members each to be appointed for a period of not more than five years. Of the five ordinary members of the Commission one is to be nominated by the Minister of Education, two by the United Trades and Labour Council of South Australia, and one each by the South Australian Chamber of Manufacturers and the South Australian Employers Federation.

(*c*) In so far as it affected the Industrial Code, 1920–1963, the Decimal Currency Act, 1965, is operative from 4 February 1966. References to money amounts in the Industrial Code are amended in conformity with the *Currency Act* 1965 of the Commonwealth. It is provided that annual salaries be calculated to the nearest dollar, weekly or fortnightly wage prices or rates be calculated to the nearest multiple of five cents, and every other amount of money be calculated to five places of decimals of a dollar and where the last figure is five or over the fourth figure shall be increased to the next higher figure and except to that extent the last figure is to be disregarded. Direction is given for every award, order or determination to be published, as soon as possible after granting of assent, to show all money amounts in both the old and new currencies and to have effect not before 14 February 1966.

(vi) *Western Australia.*

(*a*) The *Factories and Shops Act Amendment Act, 1965* assented to 9 November 1965, amended the *Factories and Shops Act, 1963–1964.*

Provisions relating to overtime have been amended to permit adult females to work overtime and the hours and overtime provisions extended to cover males from the age of 16 years instead of 18 years. Ordinary daily hours have been defined in the case of male employees to provide for overtime to be paid at the rate of time-and-a-half for all work beyond the daily hours or weekly hours. Prior to the amendment, lack of prescription of daily hours nullified the overtime provision.

The amending Act specifies that the minimum age at which persons may commence work in a factory, shop or warehouse is to be the school leaving age of the Education Act. The amending Act also provides that female employees between the ages of fourteen and fifteen years be paid not less than 35 per cent of the female basic wage.

Other amendments to the Act include the extension of its provisions to factories operated by or on behalf of the Crown; and provision to modify the requirements regarding employees' time and wages records so that these may be kept in a central office.

(*b*) The principal provision of the *Industrial Arbitration Amendment Act, 1966*, which is operative from 23 December 1966, abolishes the quarterly reviews of the State basic wage. It is provided that the State basic wage rates should be the same as the Commonwealth Six Capitals rates as soon as these exceed the State rates operative from 24 October 1966.

(*c*) The *Industrial Arbitration Amendment Act* (*No.* 2), *1966*, which was proclaimed to have effect from 9 January 1967, enables Government Officers who were previously under the jurisdiction of the Industrial Commission to be transferred to the Public Service Arbitrator's jurisdiction. It also provides for the Industrial Commission to determine who are 'Government Officers' for the purposes of the Public Service Arbitration Act and to determine any disputes which may arise in this regard.

(*d*) *The Public Service Arbitration Act, 1966*, proclaimed to have effect from 9 January 1967, provides for a Public Service Arbitrator and establishes new procedures for salary fixation and appeals for the State Public Service and a number of Government Authorities.

Claims relating to salaries, allowances and overtime are to be submitted initially to the relevant employer by the Civil Service Association. Where agreement between the parties cannot be reached the Association may submit the claim to the Public Service Arbitrator, who is empowered to confer with the parties and, if necessary, hear evidence and determine the claim. Following the issue of a new award or agreement an employer will be required to review the positions covered by that award or agreement and allocate appropriate salaries and titles. Provision is made for right of appeal to the Arbitrator by individual officers on their own behalf, or by the Association in respect of vacant offices, against the employer's allocation of salary, salary range or title to any officers. The Arbitrator will have jurisdiction to determine the salaries and allowances of all public servants except those included in the Special Division (approximately 20 Senior Permanent Heads and Senior Professional Officers). Under the new system, five-yearly general reclassifications of the Service will be abolished and salary claims will be dealt with on an 'occupational group' basis. Awards of the Arbitrator will be final and binding on all parties and will normally operate for a period of three years. Appeals against the Arbitrator's decisions may be made only on questions of law and any such appeals will be heard by the Western Australian Industrial Court of Appeal.

(vii) *Tasmania.*

(*a*) *The Long Service Leave Act* 1965 amends the *Long Service Leave Act* 1956 (as subsequently amended). It provides that, where an employee who has completed at least fifteen years continuous service dies, an amount is payable, in lieu of long service leave, which is equal to his ordinary pay for one sixtieth of his continuous employment in excess of fifteen years. This applies in addition to his entitlement of long service leave for fifteen years' service. For an employee who has not become entitled to long service leave but who dies after having completed ten years' (but less than fifteen years') continuous service, compensation is payable at the rate of his ordinary pay for one-sixtieth of the period he worked in excess of ten years. The amendment also provides that except in certain circumstances an employer is not required to grant leave to an employee until he has become entitled to thirteen weeks for the first period of entitlement and eight and two-thirds weeks for subsequent periods.

(*b*) *State Employees* (*Long Service Leave*) *Act* 1965. Provisions relating to continuity of service were inserted into the *State Employees* (*Long Service Leave*) *Act* 1950 by an amendment assented to on 22 June 1965. In the case of a woman who resigns or is retired to be married and within three months again becomes an employee, her absence from duty during the period is not to be considered as breaking the continuity of her employment. Similarly an employee dismissed because of falling off of work or permitted to retire through ill health is not to be considered as having broken his service if he is again employed within six months. A person transferring from other States etc. who begins work within two months of his appointment or transfer is not deemed to have broken the continuity of his employment. The above provisions only apply if the employee engages in no other employment during the stipulated period of grace. The amending Act also provides for the payment of allowances to eligible employees who are dismissed for reasons other than serious or wilful misconduct if they have completed not more than fifteen years continuous service or for any reason after having completed fifteen years continuous service.

(*c*) The *Wages Boards Act* 1920, as amended, is further amended by the *Wages Boards Act* 1966, which was assented to 20 July 1966. Under this amendment wages boards are empowered to determine special rates for Saturday work. It is also provided that, if a written application by all members of a wages board is made and receives endorsement from the chairman, determinations of that board may be varied without a formal meeting.

(*d*) Assent to the *Long Service Leave* (*Casual Wharf Clerks*) *Act* 1966 was received on 20 July 1966. Long service leave entitlement under this Act is for thirteen weeks on completion of fifteen year's qualifying service, with provision for *pro rata* payment for terminated service of between ten and fifteen years. Payment from a fund to be established for the purpose is to be at the rate of the employee's average weekly earnings in the immediately preceeding twelve months.

(*e*) An amendment to the *Long Service Leave* (*Casual Wharf Clerks*) *Act* 1966 (*see* above) was made by the *Long Service Leave* (*Causal Wharf Clerks*) *Act* (*No.* 2) 1966, which was assented to 12 December 1966. In this Act provision is made for a prescribed sum, being twenty-eight times the hourly award rate of pay for casual wharf clerks, to be the minimum weekly rate for the calculation of payment for long service leave.

(*f*) *The Public Service* (*Equal Pay*) *Act* 1966 provides for the application to the Tasmanian Public Service and other statutory authorities subject to the *Public Service Tribunal Act* 1958 of the principle of equal pay, as between the sexes, for the performance of work of the same or a like nature or of equal value.

Upon application being made to the Public Service Tribunal and that authority being satisfied that the work performed by male and female employees is of the same or like nature and of equal value, the same marginal or secondary rates of wage shall be prescribed irrespective of the sex of the employees. The basic wage for females affected by this Act, currently 75 per cent of the male rate, is to be increased annually, from 1 January 1968, by five per cent of the male basic wage rate until parity is reached on 1 January 1972.

An award or any provision of an award, which applies to employees engaged in work essentially or usually performed by females, is expressly excluded from the equal pay provisions of the Act.

(viii) *Territories*. No industrial legislation affecting only the Northern Territory or the Australian Capital Territory was passed in 1965 or 1966.

Incidence of industrial awards, determinations and agreements

1. General

In May 1963 a survey was conducted to ascertain the approximate proportions of employees affected by awards, determinations, and registered industrial agreements under the jurisdiction of Commonwealth and State industrial authorities. The proportions of employees not so affected by awards, etc. (including those affected by unregistered industrial agreements) were also obtained.

The survey related to the last pay-period in May 1963, and covered employees in the six Australian States but excluded those in the Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory. Because of coverage difficulties employees in rural industry and in private domestic service were excluded altogether from the survey.

Returns were collected from: (*a*) a stratified random sample of those private employees and local government authorities subject to pay-roll tax (i.e. those paying wages or salaries of more than $400 a week); and (*b*) practically all Commonwealth and State government and semi-government authorities, and public hospitals.

The survey was representative of 2,044,000 male and 759,000 female employees constituting about 87 per cent of all males and 82 per cent of all females employed as wage or salary earners in the industries specified in the six States.

The term 'awards, etc.' as used in the following tables denotes awards or determinations of, or agreements registered with, Commonwealth or State industrial authorities. Employees whose rates of pay and working conditions were not affected by awards, determinations or registered agreements and employees covered by formal, though unregistered, industrial agreements between employee organisations and employers are shown as 'not affected by awards, etc.'.

2. Incidence of Commonwealth and State awards, etc.

The following table shows, for Australia, the proportions of all employees represented in the survey who were affected by awards, etc. of Commonwealth and State industrial authorities and those not so affected.

PROPORTIONS OF EMPLOYEES AFFECTED BY COMMONWEALTH AND STATE AWARDS, ETC.: AUSTRALIA(*a*), MAY 1963

Commonwealth and State awards, etc.(*b*)	Percentage of males affected	Percentage of females affected
	per cent	per cent
Commonwealth awards, etc.	42.3	31.0
New South Wales State awards, etc.	18.3	26.0
Victorian State awards, etc.	8.0	15.1
Queensland State awards, etc.	9.0	7.8
South Australian State awards, etc.	2.8	5.3
Western Australian State awards, etc.	5.1	4.1
Tasmanian State awards, etc.	1.2	1.4
Total affected by awards, etc.	86.7	90.7
Not affected by awards, etc.	13.3	9.3
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**

(*a*) Excludes Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory. (*b*) For definition of the term 'awards, etc.' *see* text on previous page.

3. Incidence of awards, etc.

(i) *Main industry groups.* The table below shows, for Australia, the incidence of awards, determinations and agreements of Commonwealth and State industrial authorities, etc. in the main industry groups.

INCIDENCE OF AWARDS, ETC. BY MAIN INDUSTRY GROUPS: AUSTRALIA(*a*), MAY 1963

Industry group	Employees represented in estimates	Percentage affected by Commonwealth awards, etc. (*b*)	Percentage affected by State awards, etc. (*b*)	Percentage not affected by awards, etc.(*b*)	Total
	MALES				
	'000	per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent
Founding, metals, vehicles, etc.	381	64.4	24.6	11.0	**100.0**
Other manufacturing	468	38.5	46.9	14.6	**100.0**
All manufacturing groups	*849*	*50.1*	*36.9*	*13.0*	**100.0**
Mining and quarrying	42	40.5	35.4	24.1	**100.0**
Building and construction	188	23.6	65.1	11.3	**100.0**
Transport and communication	293	69.3	24.9	5.8	**100.0**
Finance and property	85	30.8	33.1	36.1	**100.0**
Wholesale and retail trade	260	20.3	59.5	20.2	**100.0**
Public authority (n.e.i.) and community and business services	266	27.1	64.5	8.4	**100.0**
All other	61	38.9	47.0	14.1	**100.0**
All industry groups	**2,044**	**42.3**	**44.4**	**13.3**	**100.0**
	FEMALES				
	'000	per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent
Founding, metals, vehicles, etc.	60	51.2	42.7	6.1	**100.0**
Other manufacturing	192	54.8	36.4	8.8	**100.0**
All manufacturing groups	*252*	*53.9*	*37.9*	*8.2*	**100.0**
Transport and communication	37	63.1	26.7	10.2	**100.0**
Finance and property	60	34.7	48.9	16.4	**100.0**
Wholesale and retail trade	155	7.4	85.4	7.2	**100.0**
Public authority (n.e.i.) and community and business services	195	10.4	79.8	9.8	**100.0**
All other	60	39.5	50.7	9.8	**100.0**
All industry groups	**759**	**31.0**	**59.7**	**9.3**	**100.0**

(*a*) Excludes Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory. (*b*) For definition of the term 'awards, etc.' *see* text on previous page.

(ii) *States.* The incidence of awards, determinations and agreements of Commonwealth and State industrial authorities, etc. in each of the six States and Australia is shown in the following table.

INCIDENCE OF INDUSTRIAL AWARDS, ETC., STATES, MAY 1963

State	Employees represented in estimates	Percentage affected by Commonwealth awards, etc. (*b*)	Percentage affected by State awards, etc. (*b*)	Percentage not affected by awards, etc.(*b*)	Total
	MALES				
	'000	per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent
New South Wales	807	40.4	46.3	13.3	**100.0**
Victoria	588	57.3	27.9	14.8	**100.0**
Queensland	254	17.8	72.4	9.8	**100.0**
South Australia	194	55.7	29.0	15.3	**100.0**
Western Australia	136	13.3	76.5	10.2	**100.0**
Tasmania	65	47.4	37.5	15.1	**100.0**
Total(*a*)	**2,044**	**42.3**	**44.4**	**13.3**	**100.0**
	FEMALES				
	'000	per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent
New South Wales	310	27.2	63.9	8.9	**100.0**
Victoria	244	44.3	47.0	8.7	**100.0**
Queensland	80	18.8	74.0	7.2	**100.0**
South Australia	64	23.7	62.3	14.0	**100.0**
Western Australia	42	14.8	74.4	10.8	**100.0**
Tasmania	19	35.4	53.1	11.5	**100.0**
Total(*a*)	**759**	**31.0**	**59.7**	**9.3**	**100.0**

(*a*) Excludes Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory. (*b*) For definition of the term 'awards, etc.' *see* text on page 56.

Rates of wage and hours of work

1. General

The collection of data for minimum rates of wage in the various occupations in each State was first undertaken by this Bureau in 1913. Particulars were ascertained primarily from awards, determinations and industrial agreements under Commonwealth and State Acts and related to the minimum wage prescribed. In those cases where no award determination or registered agreement was in force the ruling union or predominant rate of wage was ascertained from employers and secretaries of trade unions. This applied mainly in the earlier years; in recent years all occupations included have been covered by awards, etc. In a few cases occupations covered by unregistered agreements have been included where such agreements are dominant in the industries to which they refer. From the particulars so

obtained, indexes of 'nominal' (i.e. minimum) weekly wage rates were calculated for a number of industry groups until the end of 1959. The index for each industry group was the unweighted average of wage rates for selected occupations within the group. These industry indexes were combined into an aggregate index by using industry weights as current in or about 1911.

Results were first published for 1913 in Labour Report No. 2, pages 28–43. Within a few years the scope of these indexes was considerably extended (*see* Labour Report No. 5, pages 44–50). On the basis then adopted, weighted average minimum weekly and hourly wage rates and hours of work were published quarterly from September 1917 to June 1959 in the *Quarterly Summary of Australian Statistics*, and these were summarised annually in the Labour Report. Less detailed particulars of wage rates were also ascertained for each year back to 1891, and these were published in earlier issues of the Labour Report.

Early in 1960 these indexes were replaced by a new series constructed on the basis of data obtained from investigations which were commenced in 1954, as described in the following paragraphs.

2. Indexes of minimum weekly and hourly wage rates and standard hours of work.

This section contains indexes (with base: year 1954 = 100) of minimum weekly and hourly rates of wage and standard hours of work for adult males and adult females for Australia and each State. In the indexes there are 15 industry groups for adult males and 8 industry groups for adult females. For relevant periods these indexes replace cognate indexes (base: year 1911 = 1,000 for males and April 1914 = 1,000 for females) published in issues of the Labour Report prior to No. 47, 1959.

The indexes are based on the occupation structure existing in 1954. Weights for each industry and each occupation were derived from two sample surveys made in that year. The first was the Survey of Awards in April 1954, which showed the number of employees covered by individual awards, determinations and agreements. This provided employee weights for each industry as well as a basis for the Survey of Award Occupations made in November 1954. This second survey showed the number of employees in each occupation within selected awards, etc. in the various industries, thereby providing occupation weights.

The industry classification used in the current indexes, shown in the table on page 60, does not differ basically from the previous classification, the alterations being largely in the arrangement of groups. A comparison was given in Labour Report No. 47, page 23. The former Pastoral, agricultural, etc. group is not included in the current indexes and the domestic part of the group 'Amusement, hotels, personal service, etc.' is excluded because of coverage difficulties.

The minimum wage rates and standard hours of work used in the new indexes are for representative occupations within each industry and have been derived entirely from representative awards, determinations and agreements. Wage rates and index numbers for adult males are available at the end of each quarter for the period March 1939 to December 1956, and at the end of each month from January 1957. Particulars for adult females are compiled quarterly and are available from March 1951. The index for adult males includes rates for 3,415 award designations. However, as some of these designations are operative within more than one industry, or in more than one State, the total number of individual award occupations is 2,313. For adult females the corresponding numbers are 1,100 and 515. By use of the industry and occupation weights derived from the surveys described above, these rates and hours were combined to give weighted averages for each industry group for each State and Australia. Weighted averages of the components of the minimum wage rate, i.e. basic wage, margin and loading, were calculated separately for employees covered by Commonwealth awards, etc. and for those covered by State awards, etc. (*See* page 68.)

Because the indexes are designed to measure movements in prescribed minimum rates of 'wages' as distinct from 'salaries', those awards, etc. which relate solely or mainly to salary earners are excluded.

The particulars given in this chapter show variations in minimum weekly and hourly rates of wages and standard hours of work from year to year in each State and in various industry groups. The amounts should not be regarded as actual current averages but as indexes expressed in money and hour terms, indicative of trends. Neither the amounts nor the corresponding index numbers measure the relative level of wage rates or hours as between States. Tables showing particulars of wage rates and index numbers from 1939 (for adult males), and 1951 (for adult females) to December 1966 will be found in sections IV and V of the Appendix. Further particulars of wage rates and index numbers will be found in the statistical bulletin, *Minimum Wage Rates, March* 1939 *to June* 1965. Current figures are published in the monthly bulletin *Wage Rates and Earnings*.

In sections VII and VIII of the Appendix, particulars of award wage rates and hours of work are given for a large number of the more important occupations in each industry group in Australia.

3. Weekly wage rates, adult males.

(i) *Industry Groups, States.* The following tables show the weighted average minimum weekly rates of wage for a full week's work, payable to adult male workers, at 31 December, 1965 and 1966, together with corresponding index numbers, in each of the principal industry groups.

WEEKLY RATES OF WAGE: ADULT MALES, INDUSTRY GROUPS 31 DECEMBER 1965(*a*)

Weighted average minimum weekly rates payable for a full week's work (excluding overtime), as prescribed in awards, determinations and agreements, and index numbers of wage rates

Industry group	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Aust.
	RATES OF WAGE(*b*) ($)						
Mining and quarrying(*c*)	51.59	40.08	51.05	38.90	43.04	41.10	48.55
Manufacturing—							
Engineering, metals, vehicles, etc.	39.40	39.38	41.82	39.27	40.25	41.74	39.67
Textiles, clothing and footwear	38.84	38.55	38.95	37.53	39.02	37.74	38.62
Food, drink and tobacco	39.90	41.40	41.17	38.20	40.49	39.42	40.51
Sawmilling, furniture, etc.	40.07	38.43	40.73	38.74	38.94	38.90	39.55
Paper, printing, etc.	42.41	43.58	45.48	42.48	45.40	39.96	43.06
Other manufacturing	40.05	39.37	40.27	39.19	39.31	39.57	39.71
All manufacturing groups	39.76	39.73	41.38	39.18	40.06	40.18	39.90
Building and construction	41.41	42.85	40.38	40.25	40.62	40.80	41.38
Railway services	40.40	37.21	42.24	38.51	39.21	41.51	39.91
Road and air transport	41.89	40.35	38.44	38.84	41.36	41.45	40.69
Shipping and stevedoring(*d*)	39.82	40.03	39.72	39.65	39.77	39.24	39.78
Communication	47.75	47.49	47.10	47.09	47.38	46.30	47.46
Wholesale and retail trade	40.57	40.65	41.24	39.14	40.09	41.00	40.53
Public authority (n.e.i.) and community and business services	41.13	39.84	40.35	38.50	39.01	42.94	40.27
Amusement, hotels, personal service, etc.	39.68	37.58	38.27	37.10	38.61	38.58	38.55
All industry groups(*a*)	41.04	40.34	41.66	39.48	40.49	40.71	40.74

For footnotes *see* next page.

WEEKLY RATES OF WAGE: ADULT MALES, INDUSTRY GROUPS 31 DECEMBER 1965—*continued*

Industry group	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Aust.
INDEX NUMBERS (*Base: Weighted Average Weekly Wage Rate, Australia*, 1954 = 100)							
Mining and quarrying(*c*)	182.7	141.9	180.7	137.7	152.4	145.5	171.9
Manufacturing—							
Engineering, metals, vehicles, etc.	139.5	139.4	148.1	139.0	142.5	147.8	140.5
Textiles, clothing and footwear	137.5	136.5	137.9	132.9	138.2	133.6	136.7
Food, drink and tobacco	141.3	146.6	145.8	135.3	143.4	139.6	143.4
Sawmilling, furniture, etc.	141.9	136.1	144.2	137.2	137.9	137.7	140.0
Paper, printing, etc.	150.2	154.3	161.0	150.4	160.8	141.5	152.5
Other manufacturing	141.8	139.4	142.6	138.8	139.2	140.1	140.6
All manufacturing groups	140.8	140.7	146.5	138.7	141.8	142.3	141.3
Building and construction	146.6	151.7	143.0	142.5	143.8	144.5	146.5
Railway services	143.0	131.8	149.6	136.4	138.8	147.0	141.3
Road and air transport	148.3	142.9	136.1	137.5	146.4	146.8	144.1
Shipping and stevedoring(*d*)	141.0	141.7	140.6	140.4	140.8	138.9	140.9
Communication	169.1	168.2	166.8	166.7	167.8	163.9	168.0
Wholesale and retail trade	143.6	143.9	146.0	138.6	142.0	145.2	143.5
Public authority (n.e.i.) and community and business services	145.6	141.1	142.9	136.3	138.1	152.0	142.6
Amusement, hotels, personal service, etc.	140.5	133.1	135.5	131.4	136.7	136.6	136.5
All industry groups(*a*)	145.3	142.8	147.5	139.8	143.4	144.2	144.3

(*a*) Excludes rural industry. (*b*) The amounts shown should not be regarded as actual current averages, but as indexes expressed in money terms, indicative of trends. (*c*) For mining, the average rates of wage are those prevailing at the principal mining centres in each State. They include lead bonuses, etc. (*d*) Average rates of wage are for occupations other than masters, officers and engineers in the merchant marine service, and include value of keep, where supplied.

WEEKLY RATES OF WAGE: ADULT MALES, INDUSTRY GROUPS 31 DECEMBER 1966(*a*)

Weighted average minimum weekly rates payable for a full week's work (excluding overtime), as prescribed in awards, determinations and agreements, and index numbers of wage rates

Industry group	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Aust.
			RATES OF WAGE(*b*) ($)				
Mining and quarrying(*c*)	52.54	42.46	54.34	41.01	45.08	43.92	50.28
Manufacturing—							
Engineering, metals, vehicles, etc.	41.59	41.58	43.38	41.24	43.68	43.75	41.83
Textiles, clothing and footwear	40.92	40.55	41.07	39.59	41.22	39.73	40.66
Food, drink and tobacco	42.09	43.48	42.70	40.32	42.89	41.58	42.53
Sawmilling, furniture, etc.	42.26	40.49	42.03	40.82	41.91	41.04	41.60
Paper, printing, etc.	44.68	45.85	48.28	45.89	49.90	43.06	45.61
Other manufacturing	42.21	41.67	41.65	41.28	41.36	41.74	41.84
All manufacturing groups	41.94	41.90	42.96	41.25	42.97	42.40	42.04
Building and construction	43.85	46.87	42.74	43.10	44.85	44.03	44.43
Railway services	42.44	39.58	43.55	40.71	41.18	43.51	41.84
Road and air transport	44.36	42.64	40.07	41.26	43.73	43.47	42.97
Shipping and stevedoring(*d*)	41.90	42.11	41.68	41.88	41.86	41.42	41.87
Communication	49.79	49.53	49.14	49.13	49.42	49.10	49.52
Wholesale and retail trade	42.77	42.97	43.31	41.58	42.92	43.41	42.83
Public authority (n.e.i.) and community and business services	43.15	42.24	42.60	40.78	41.63	44.95	42.51
Amusement, hotels, personal service, etc.	41.68	39.69	39.88	39.09	40.29	40.23	40.51
All industry groups(*a*)	43.18	42.76	43.53	41.74	43.36	43.18	42.99
			INDEX NUMBERS (*Base: Weighted Average Weekly Wage Rate, Australia*, 1954 = 100)				
Mining and quarrying(*c*)	186.0	150.3	192.3	145.2	159.6	155.5	178.0
Manufacturing—							
Engineering, metals, vehicles, etc.	147.2	147.2	153.6	146.0	154.6	154.9	148.1
Textiles, clothing and footwear	144.8	143.5	145.4	140.1	145.9	140.6	143.9
Food, drink and tobacco	149.0	153.9	151.1	142.7	151.8	147.2	150.5
Sawmilling, furniture, etc.	149.6	143.3	148.8	144.5	148.4	145.3	147.3
Paper, printing, etc.	158.1	162.3	170.9	162.4	176.6	152.4	161.4
Other manufacturing	149.4	147.5	147.4	146.1	146.4	147.8	148.1
All manufacturing groups	148.5	148.3	152.1	146.0	152.1	150.1	148.8
Building and construction	155.2	165.9	151.3	152.6	158.8	155.9	157.3
Railway services	150.2	140.1	154.2	144.1	145.7	154.0	148.1
Road and air transport	157.0	150.9	141.8	146.0	154.8	153.9	152.1
Shipping and stevedoring(*d*)	148.3	149.1	147.5	148.2	148.2	146.6	148.2
Communication	176.2	175.3	173.9	173.9	174.9	173.8	175.3
Wholesale and retail trade	151.4	152.1	153.3	147.2	151.9	153.7	151.6
Public authority (n.e.i.) and community and business services	152.7	149.5	150.8	144.3	147.4	159.1	150.5
Amusement, hotels, personal service, etc.	147.5	140.5	141.1	138.4	142.6	142.4	143.4
All industry groups(*a*)	152.9	151.3	154.1	147.7	153.5	152.9	152.2

(*a*) Excludes rural industry. (*b*) The amounts shown should not be regarded as actual current averages, but as indexes expressed in money terms, indicative of trends. (*c*) For mining, the average rates of wage are those prevailing at the principal mining centres in each State. They include lead bonuses, etc. (*d*) Average rates of wage are for occupations other than masters, officers and engineers in the merchant marine service, and include value of keep, where supplied.

(ii) *Summary, States.* The following tables show, for each State and Australia, the weighted average minimum weekly rates of wage payable to adult male workers for a full week's work at the date specified. Index numbers with the weighted average for Australia for the year 1954 as base (= 100) are also shown.

WEEKLY WAGE RATES: ADULT MALES, ALL GROUPS(*a*)

Weighted average minimum weekly rates payable for a full week's work (excluding overtime), as prescribed in awards, determinations and agreements, and index numbers of wage rates

End of—	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Aust.
RATES OF WAGE(*b*) ($)							
December 1939	10.01	9.71	9.94	9.41	10.05	9.22	9.83
,, 1945	12.25	12.11	11.81	11.60	12.03	11.56	12.06
,, 1950	20.62	20.18	19.52	19.79	20.06	19.80	20.20
,, 1955	30.52	29.56	28.35	28.50	30.01	29.36	29.70
,, 1956	32.28	30.96	30.28	29.63	31.28	31.39	31.30
,, 1957	32.45	31.60	30.43	30.69	32.16	31.85	31.74
,, 1958	32.92	31.97	31.78	31.24	32.40	32.36	32.29
,, 1959	35.02	34.42	33.43	33.99	34.08	34.71	34.47
,, 1960	36.28	34.99	35.07	34.22	35.81	35.15	35.50
,, 1961	37.34	36.22	35.98	35.46	36.38	36.27	36.58
,, 1962	37.37	36.37	35.97	35.65	36.57	36.48	36.66
,, 1963	38.28	37.20	37.00	36.40	37.50	37.29	37.55
,, 1964	40.27	39.47	39.22	38.69	38.82	39.69	39.65
,, 1965	41.04	40.34	41.66	39.48	40.49	40.71	40.74
March 1965	40.31	39.58	40.62	38.76	38.90	39.76	39.89
June 1965	40.45	39.66	40.88	38.83	39.29	39.86	40.04
September 1965	40.97	40.29	41.47	39.41	40.21	40.56	40.64
December 1965	41.04	40.34	41.66	39.48	40.49	40.71	40.74
March 1966	41.09	40.37	41.66	39.56	41.01	40.85	40.81
June 1966	41.08	40.48	42.82	39.57	42.04	41.02	41.08
September 1966	43.14	42.66	43.41	41.69	43.06	43.15	42.91
December 1966	43.18	42.76	43.53	41.74	43.36	43.18	42.99
INDEX NUMBERS (*Base: Weighted Average Weekly Wage Rate, Australia*, 1954 = 100)							
December 1939	35.4	34.4	35.2	33.3	35.6	32.6	34.8
,, 1945	43.4	42.9	41.8	41.1	42.6	40.9	42.7
,, 1950	73.0	71.4	69.1	70.1	71.0	70.1	71.5
,, 1955	108.1	104.7	100.4	100.9	106.3	104.0	105.2
,, 1956	114.3	109.6	107.2	104.9	110.8	111.2	110.8
,, 1957	114.9	111.9	107.8	108.7	113.9	112.8	112.4
,, 1958	116.6	113.2	112.5	110.6	114.7	114.6	114.3
,, 1959	124.0	121.9	118.4	120.4	120.7	122.9	122.0
,, 1960	128.5	123.9	124.2	121.2	126.8	124.5	125.7
,, 1961	132.2	128.2	127.4	125.6	128.8	128.4	129.5
,, 1962	132.3	128.8	127.4	126.2	129.5	129.2	129.8
,, 1963	135.5	131.7	131.0	128.9	132.8	132.0	133.0
,, 1964	142.6	139.8	138.9	137.0	137.5	140.5	140.4
,, 1965	145.3	142.8	147.5	139.8	143.4	144.2	144.3
March 1965	142.7	140.1	143.8	137.3	137.7	140.8	141.3
June 1965	143.2	140.4	144.7	137.5	139.1	141.1	141.8
September 1965	145.1	142.7	146.8	139.5	142.4	143.6	143.9
December 1965	145.3	142.8	147.5	139.8	143.4	144.2	144.3
March 1966	145.5	142.9	147.5	140.1	145.2	144.6	144.5
June 1966	145.5	143.3	151.6	140.1	148.8	145.2	145.4
September 1966	152.7	151.0	153.7	147.6	152.4	152.8	151.9
December 1966	152.9	151.3	154.1	147.7	153.5	152.9	152.2

(*a*) Excludes rural industry. (*b*) The amounts shown should not be regarded as actual current averages, but as indexes expressed in money terms, indicative of trends.

(iii) *Industry groups, Australia.* The following table shows for Australia the weighted average minimum weekly rates of wage for each industry group, for all manufacturing groups and for all groups combined, except rural. Corresponding index numbers are also given with the weighted average for all groups for the year 1954 as base (= 100).

WEEKLY WAGE RATES: ADULT MALES, INDUSTRY GROUPS,(*a*) AUSTRALIA

Weighted average minimum weekly rates payable for a full week's work (excluding overtime), as prescribed in awards, determinations and agreements and index numbers of wage rates

Industry group	End of December—						
	1939	1950	1955	1960	1964	1965	1966
RATES OF WAGE(*b*) ($)							
Mining and quarrying(*c*)	10.99	25.96	36.68	41.47	47.48	48.55	50.28
Manufacturing—							
Engineering, metals, vehicles, etc.	9.98	20.17	29.48	35.02	38.90	39.67	41.83
Textiles, clothing and footwear	9.31	19.74	28.50	34.04	37.91	38.62	40.66
Food, drink and tobacco	9.91	20.14	29.58	35.22	39.25	40.51	42.53
Sawmilling, furniture, etc.	9.75	19.60	28.88	34.62	38.23	39.55	41.60
Paper, printing, etc.	10.46	21.42	31.25	37.92	42.24	43.06	45.61
Other manufacturing	9.64	19.76	29.13	34.72	38.79	39.71	41.84
All manufacturing groups	9.87	20.08	29.41	35.05	38.99	39.90	42.04
Building and construction	9.92	19.86	29.55	35.75	40.21	41.38	44.43
Railway services	9.45	19.58	29.09	34.65	38.46	39.91	41.84
Road and air transport	9.91	19.79	29.42	35.25	39.05	40.69	42.97
Shipping and stevedoring(*d*)	9.10	19.66	27.69	34.46	38.86	39.78	41.87
Communication	9.78	21.33	31.65	38.49	44.69	47.46	49.52
Wholesale and retail trade	9.85	20.08	29.78	35.71	39.57	40.53	42.83
Public authority (n.e.i.) and community and business services	9.19	19.21	28.98	34.81	38.85	40.27	42.51
Amusement, hotels, personal service, etc.	9.41	19.23	28.36	33.73	37.52	38.55	40.51
All industry groups(*a*)	9.83	20.20	29.70	35.50	39.65	40.74	42.99
INDEX NUMBERS (*Base: Weighted Average Weekly Wage Rate, Australia*, 1954 = 100)							
Mining and quarrying(*c*)	38.9	91.9	129.9	146.8	168.1	171.9	178.0
Manufacturing—							
Engineering, metals, vehicles, etc.	35.3	71.4	104.4	124.0	137.7	140.5	148.1
Textiles, clothing and footwear	33.0	69.9	100.9	120.5	134.2	136.7	143.9
Food, drink and tobacco	35.1	71.3	104.7	124.7	139.0	143.4	150.5
Sawmilling, furniture, etc.	34.5	69.4	102.3	122.6	135.4	140.0	147.3
Paper, printing, etc.	37.0	75.9	110.7	134.3	149.6	152.5	161.4
Other manufacturing	34.1	70.0	103.2	122.9	137.3	140.6	148.1
All manufacturing groups	34.9	71.1	104.1	124.1	138.1	141.3	148.8
Building and construction	35.1	70.3	104.6	126.6	142.4	146.5	157.3
Railway services	33.5	69.3	103.0	122.7	136.2	141.3	148.1
Road and air transport	35.1	70.1	104.2	124.8	138.3	144.1	152.1
Shipping and stevedoring(*d*)	32.2	69.6	98.1	122.0	137.6	140.9	148.2
Communication	34.6	75.5	112.1	136.3	158.2	168.0	175.3
Wholesale and retail trade	34.9	71.1	105.4	126.4	140.1	143.5	151.6
Public authority (n.e.i.) and community and business services	32.5	68.0	102.6	123.2	137.6	142.6	150.5
Amusement, hotels, personal service, etc.	33.3	68.1	100.4	119.4	132.9	136.5	143.4
All industry groups(*a*)	34.8	71.5	105.2	125.7	140.4	144.3	152.2

(*a*) Excludes rural industry. (*b*) *See* note (*b*) to previous table. (*c*) For mining, the average rates of wage are those prevailing at the principal mining centres in each State. They include lead bonuses, etc. (*d*) Average rates of wage are for occupations other than masters, officers and engineers in the Merchant Marine Service, and include the value of keep, where supplied.

(iv) *Components of wage rate.* A dissection of weighted average minimum weekly wage rates for adult males into the three components of the minimum wage, i.e. basic wage, margin and loading, is given in the following tables, separate particulars being shown for employees in the main industry groups, and for employees covered by awards, etc. within Commonwealth and State jurisdictions. For the purposes of the index the Commonwealth jurisdiction embraces awards of, or agreements registered with, the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission, and determinations of the Commonwealth Public Service Arbitrator. State jurisdictions embrace awards or determinations of, or agreements registered with, State industrial tribunals, together with certain unregistered agreements, where these are dominant in the particular industries to which they refer.

The basic wage rates shown in this section are weighted averages of the rates prescribed in awards, etc. for the occupations included in the index for each State. For industries other than mining, metropolitan basic wage rates have generally been used. However, there are a number of occupations for which basic wage rates other than the metropolitan rate are prescribed. Also, in some States at various times, State Government employees under Commonwealth awards have been paid State basic wage rates, and the basic wage rates of some employees have been subject to automatic quarterly adjustments while those of other employees within the same jurisdiction have remained unchanged. In all such cases the basic wage rate actually paid is used in tables below. For these and other reasons, the weighted average basic wage rates differ, in the majority of cases, from the metropolitan basic wage rates shown in other sections of this chapter.

Margins are minimum amounts, in addition to the basic wage, awarded to particular classifications of employees for features attaching to their work, such as skill, experience, arduousness and other like factors.

Loadings are minimum amounts in addition to the basic wage and margin (if any), awarded for various kinds of disabilities associated with the performance of work, or to meet particular circumstances. They include payments such as industry loadings and other general loadings prescribed in awards, etc. for the occupations included in the index. Loadings, etc. that are not applicable to all workers in a specified award occupation (for example, those payable because of length of service, working in wet, dirty or confined places, excess fares incurred due to location of building site) are not included in the minimum wage rate index.

For a more detailed description of this dissection into components of weekly wage rates and for tables for each State and Australia, according to jurisdiction, extending back to 1939, *see* the statistical bulletin, *Minimum Wage Rates, March* 1939 *to June* 1965. Current figures are published in the monthly bulletin *Wage Rates and Earnings.*

(*a*) *Industry groups, Australia.* The tables following show the components of the total minimum weekly wage rate for the principal industry groups as at the end of March, June, September, and December 1965 and 1966. A table showing components of the wage rate in industry groups for Australia at the end of December each year, 1945 to 1966, is included in section IV of the Appendix.

WEEKLY WAGE RATES: ADULT MALES, COMPONENTS OF WAGE RATE,(*a*) INDUSTRY GROUPS,(*b*) AUSTRALIA

Weighted average minimum weekly rates payable for a full week's work (excluding overtime), as prescribed in awards, determinations and agreements

($)

Industry group	31 March 1965				30 June 1965			
	Basic wage	Margin	Loading	Total	Basic wage	Margin	Loading	Total
Mining and quarrying(*c*)	31.31	8.96	7.90	48.17	31.35	9.12	8.06	48.53
Manufacturing—								
Engineering, metals, vehicles, etc.	31.01	7.80	0.27	39.08	31.02	7.84	0.27	39.13
Textiles, clothing and footwear	30.89	7.04	0.11	38.04	30.90	7.05	0.11	38.06
Food, drink and tobacco	31.03	8.35	0.33	39.71	31.05	8.39	0.33	39.77
Sawmilling, furniture, etc.	31.07	7.19	0.07	38.33	31.10	7.41	0.07	38.58
Paper, printing, etc.	31.18	10.99	0.17	42.34	31.01	11.48	0.11	42.60
Other manufacturing	31.05	7.38	0.50	38.93	31.07	7.51	0.51	39.09
All manufacturing groups	31.02	7.88	0.29	39.19	31.03	7.96	0.29	39.28
Building and construction	31.05	7.92	1.62	40.59	31.08	7.94	1.64	40.66
Railway services	31.00	7.69	0.32	39.01	31.04	7.69	0.32	39.05
Road and air transport	31.04	8.22	0.02	39.28	31.06	8.50	0.02	39.58
Shipping and stevedoring(*d*)	30.84	8.02	0.04	38.90	30.84	8.23	0.04	39.11
Communication	30.79	13.41	0.58	44.78	30.79	14.19	0.60	45.58
Wholesale and retail trade	31.02	8.35	0.39	39.76	31.06	8.41	0.39	39.86
Public authority (n.e.i.) and community and business services	30.99	7.62	0.30	38.91	31.02	8.28	0.30	39.60
Amusement, hotels, personal service, etc.	30.98	6.72	0.05	37.75	30.99	6.87	0.05	37.91
All industry groups(*b*)	31.02	8.14	0.73	39.89	31.04	8.27	0.73	40.04

Industry group	30 September 1965				31 December 1965			
	Basic wage	Margin	Loading	Total	Basic wage	Margin	Loading	Total
Mining and quarrying(*c*)	31.44	9.66	7.17	48.27	31.48	9.67	7.40	48.55
Manufacturing—								
Engineering, metals, vehicles, etc.	31.06	8.31	0.28	39.65	31.07	8.32	0.28	39.67
Textiles, clothing and footwear	30.92	7.58	0.11	38.61	30.92	7.59	0.11	38.62
Food, drink and tobacco	31.14	8.82	0.33	40.29	31.15	9.03	0.33	40.51
Sawmilling, furniture, etc.	31.23	7.92	0.07	39.22	31.26	8.22	0.07	39.55
Paper, printing, etc.	31.06	11.87	0.11	43.04	31.06	11.89	0.11	43.06
Other manufacturing	31.12	8.07	0.47	39.66	31.13	8.11	0.47	39.71
All manufacturing groups	31.08	8.46	0.28	39.82	31.09	8.53	0.28	39.90
Building and construction	31.18	8.44	1.67	41.29	31.20	8.49	1.69	41.38
Railway services	31.20	8.13	0.38	39.71	31.21	8.30	0.40	39.91
Road and air transport	31.14	9.29	0.02	40.45	31.15	9.52	0.02	40.69
Shipping and stevedoring(*d*)	30.87	8.84	0.05	39.76	30.87	8.86	0.05	39.78
Communication	30.79	16.04	0.62	47.45	30.79	16.04	0.63	47.46
Wholesale and retail trade	31.14	8.91	0.39	40.44	31.16	8.98	0.39	40.53
Public authority (n.e.i.) and community and business services	31.12	8.78	0.31	40.21	31.14	8.82	0.31	40.27
Amusement, hotels, personal service, etc.	31.05	7.36	0.05	38.46	31.06	7.44	0.05	38.55
All industry groups(*b*)	31.11	8.82	0.71	40.64	31.12	8.90	0.72	40.74

(*a*) The amounts shown should not be regarded as actual current averages, but as indexes expressed in money terms, indicative of trends. For definitions of basic wage, margin and loading *see* text. (*b*) Excludes rural industry. (*c*) For mining, the average rates of wage are those prevailing at the principal mining centres in each State. They include lead bonuses, etc. (*d*) Average rates of wage are for occupations other than masters, officers and engineers in the Merchant Marine Service, and include the value of keep, where supplied.

WEEKLY WAGE RATES: ADULT MALES, COMPONENTS OF WAGE RATE,(*a*) INDUSTRY GROUPS,(*b*) AUSTRALIA

Weighted average minimum weekly rates payable for a full week's work (excluding overtime), as prescribed in awards, determinations and agreements

($)

Industry group	31 March 1966				30 June 1966			
	Basic wage	Margin	Loading	Total	Basic wage	Margin	Loading	Total
Mining and quarrying(*c*)	31.53	9.67	7.41	48.61	31.69	9.68	7.32	48.69
Manufacturing—								
Engineering, metals, vehicles, etc.	31.08	8.33	0.28	39.69	31.16	8.38	0.28	39.82
Textiles, clothing and footwear	30.92	7.62	0.11	38.65	30.95	7.63	0.11	38.69
Food, drink and tobacco	31.17	9.08	0.33	40.58	31.39	9.12	0.33	40.84
Sawmilling, furniture, etc.	31.30	8.22	0.07	39.59	31.59	8.31	0.07	39.97
Paper, printing, etc.	31.07	11.92	0.11	43.10	31.18	12.05	0.11	43.34
Other manufacturing	31.16	8.16	0.47	39.79	31.26	8.19	0.48	39.93
All manufacturing groups	31.11	8.54	0.29	39.94	31.23	8.59	0.29	40.11
Building and construction	31.24	8.57	1.77	41.58	31.48	8.86	1.97	42.31
Railway services	31.25	8.33	0.40	39.98	31.60	8.34	0.40	40.34
Road and air transport	31 17	9.54	0.02	40.73	31.35	9.59	0.02	40.96
Shipping and stevedoring(*d*)	30.87	8.89	0.05	39.81	30.93	8.91	0.06	39.90
Communication	30.79	16.04	0.63	47.46	30.79	16.04	0.63	47.46
Wholesale and retail trade	31.19	9.08	0.40	40.67	31.36	9.18	0.40	40.94
Public authority (n.e.i.) and community and business services	31.18	8.84	0.31	40.33	31.39	8.87	0.31	40.57
Amusement, hotels, personal service, etc.	31.08	7.46	0.05	38.59	31.19	7.48	0.05	38.72
All industry groups(*b*)	31.15	8.93	0.73	40.81	31.31	9.02	0.75	41.08

Industry group	30 September 1966				31 December 1966			
	Basic wage	Margin	Loading	Total	Basic wage	Margin	Loading	Total
Mining and quarrying(*c*)	33.31	9.80	7.15	50.26	33.34	9.81	7.13	50.28
Manufacturing—								
Engineering, metals, vehicles, etc.	33.00	8.44	0.27	41.71	33.01	8.55	0.27	41.83
Textiles, clothing and footwear	32.89	7.65	0.11	40.65	32.89	7.66	0.11	40.66
Food, drink and tobacco	33.01	9.16	0.34	42.51	33.02	9.18	0.33	42.53
Sawmilling, furniture, etc.	33.05	8.46	0.07	41.58	33.07	8.46	0.07	41.60
Paper, printing, etc.	33.01	12.48	0.11	45.60	33.02	12.48	0.11	45.61
Other manufacturing	33.04	8.21	0.48	41.73	33.06	8.30	0.48	41.84
All manufacturing groups	33.01	8.67	0.28	41.96	33.02	8.74	0.28	42.04
Building and construction	33.03	8.96	2.40	44.39	33.05	8.97	2.41	44.43
Railway services	32.97	8.46	0.39	41.82	32.99	8.46	0.39	41.84
Road and air transport	33.02	9.60	0.02	42.64	33.04	9.91	0.02	42.97
Shipping and stevedoring(*d*)	32.83	8.97	0.07	41.87	32.84	8.96	0.07	41.87
Communication	32.80	16.07	0.65	49.52	32.80	16.07	0.65	49.52
Wholesale and retail trade	33.02	9.29	0.40	42.71	33.04	9.37	0.42	42.83
Public authority (n.e.i.) and community and business services	32.98	8.88	0.39	42.25	33.01	9.11	0.39	42.51
Amusement, hotels, personal service, etc.	32.97	7.46	0.05	40.48	32.98	7.48	0.05	40.51
All industry groups(*b*)	33.00	9.10	0.81	42.91	33.02	9.16	0.81	42.99

(*a*) The amounts shown should not be regarded as actual, current averages, but as indexes expressed in money terms, indicative of trends. For definitions of basic wage, margins and loading *see* text. (*b*) Excludes rural industry. (*c*) For mining, the average rates of wage are those prevailing at the principal mining centres in each State. They include lead bonuses, etc. (*d*) Average rates of wage are for occupations other than masters, officers and engineers in the Merchant Marine Service, and include the value of keep, where supplied.

(*b*) *States.* The following tables show the components of the total minimum weekly wage rate according to jurisdiction for each State and Australia as at 31 December 1965 and 31 December 1966. Long term tables for each State and Australia extending back to December 1939 appear in section IV of the Appendix.

WEEKLY WAGE RATES: ADULT MALES, COMPONENTS OF WAGE RATE(*a*)

Weighted averages of minimum weekly rates payable for a full week's work (excluding overtime), as prescribed in awards, determinations and agreements

31 DECEMBER 1965

($)

Jurisdiction and components of wage rate(*b*)	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Aust.
Commonwealth awards, etc.—							
Basic wage	31.36	30.73	29.94	30.35	30.83	31.21	30.92
Margin	9.04	8.58	10.30	9.21	11.92	8.20	8.96
Loading	0.58	0.57	0.59	0.31	0.34	0.78	0.55
Total	*40.98*	*39.88*	*40.83*	*39.87*	*43.09*	*40.19*	*40.43*
State awards, etc.—							
Basic wage	31.50	30.70	31.49	30.31	31.96	31.39	31.34
Margin	8.49	9.83	9.72	7.04	7.62	8.86	8.82
Loading	1.11	0.85	0.66	1.23	0.57	1.27	0.91
Total	*41.10*	*41.38*	*41.87*	*38.58*	*40.15*	*41.52*	*41.07*
All awards, etc.—							
Basic wage	31.42	30.72	31.18	30.34	31.83	31.28	31.12
Margin	8.78	8.96	9.84	8.55	8.12	8.46	8.90
Loading	0.84	0.66	0.64	0.59	0.54	0.97	0.72
Total	*41.04*	*40.34*	*41.66*	*39.48*	*40.49*	*40.71*	*40.74*

31 DECEMBER 1966

($)

Jurisdiction and components of wage rate(*b*)	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Aust.
Commonwealth awards, etc.—							
Basic wage	33.36	32.73	31.95	32.35	32.84	33.22	32.92
Margin	9.20	8.80	10.41	9.38	12.30	8.43	9.16
Loading	0.60	0.77	0.63	0.38	0.37	1.01	0.64
Total	*43.16*	*42.30*	*42.99*	*42.11*	*45.51*	*42.66*	*42.72*
State awards, etc.—							
Basic wage	33.50	32.70	32.79	32.31	33.50	33.39	33.13
Margin	8.72	9.96	9.99	7.20	8.87	9.00	9.17
Loading	1.00	1.11	0.89	1.38	0.70	1.61	0.99
Total	*43.22*	*43.77*	*43.67*	*40.89*	*43.07*	*44.00*	*43.29*
All awards, etc.—							
Basic wage	33.42	32.72	32.62	32.34	33.43	33.29	33.02
Margin	8.98	9.16	10.08	8.71	9.27	8.65	9.16
Loading	0.78	0.88	0.83	0.69	0.66	1.24	0.81
Total	*43.18*	*42.76*	*43.53*	*41.74*	*43.36*	*43.18*	*42.99*

(*a*) Excludes rural industry. The amounts shown should not be regarded as actual current averages, but as an index expressed in money terms, indicative of trends. (*b*) For definitions of basic wage, margin and loading, *see* page 65.

(*c*) *Australia*, 1939 *to* 1966. The components of the minimum weekly wage rate for Australia, according to jurisdiction, for the years 1939 to 1966, are shown in the following table.

WEEKLY WAGE RATES: ADULT MALES, COMPONENTS OF WAGE RATE,(*a*) AUSTRALIA

Weighted averages of minimum weekly rates payable for a full week's work (excluding overtime), as prescribed in awards, determinations and agreements

($)

Jurisdiction and components of wage rate(*b*)	End of December—					
	1939	1950	1960	1964	1965	1966
Commonwealth Awards, etc.—						
Basic Wage	7.94	16.22	27.82	30.92	30.92	32.92
Margin	1.72	3.57	7.01	8.09	8.96	9.16
Loading	0.04	0.39	0.31	0.53	0.55	0.64
Total	*9.70*	*20.18*	*35.14*	*39.54*	*40.43*	*42.72*
State Awards, etc.—						
Basic Wage	8 19	16 17	28 52	31 07	31 34	33 13
Margin	1.73	3.52	6.84	7.81	8.82	9.17
Loading	0.06	0.54	0.52	0.88	0.91	0.99
Total	*9.98*	*20.23*	*35.88*	*39.76*	*41.07*	*43.29*
All Awards, etc.—						
Basic Wage	8.07	16.19	28.16	30.99	31.12	33.02
Margin	1.72	3.55	6.92	7.96	8.90	9.16
Loading	0.04	0.46	0.42	0.70	0.72	0.81
Total	*9.83*	*20.20*	*35.50*	*39.65*	*40.74*	42.99

For footnotes *see* table on previous page.

4. Weekly wage rates, adult females—

(i) *Industry groups, States.* The following tables show the weighted average minimum weekly rates of wage payable to adult female workers, for a full week's work, at 31 December 1965 and 31 December 1966 in each of the principal industry groups.

WEEKLY RATES OF WAGE: ADULT FEMALES, INDUSTRY GROUPS,(*a*) 31 DECEMBER 1965

Weighted average minimum weekly rates payable for a full week's work (excluding overtime), as prescribed in awards, determinations and agreements and index numbers of wage rates

Industry group	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Aust.
	RATES OF WAGE(*b*) ($)						
Manufacturing—							
Engineering, metals, vehicles, etc..	29.38	27.96	28.49	26.83	27.99	28.38	28.55
Textiles, clothing and footwear .	27.47	27.04	27.46	27.37	27.66	26.44	27.25
Food, drink and tobacco . .	29.48	27.72	28.35	26.77	27.11	26.70	28.28
Other manufacturing . . .	29.02	27.81	29.34	27.13	27.72	26.75	28.44
All manufacturing groups . .	28.48	27.39	28.18	27.03	27.58	26.76	27.88
Transport and communication .	31.92	30.82	31.67	30.69	31.47	31.58	31.42
Wholesale and retail trade . .	31.78	30.59	30.13	28.39	28.61	28.30	30.58
Public authority (n.e.i.) and community and business services .	32.18	29.87	29.12	28.54	28.52	31.37	30.56
Amusement, hotels, personal service, etc.	28.92	27.41	27.62	26.13	29.83	27.44	28.23
All industry groups(*a*) . . .	29.92	28.46	29.15	27.75	28.69	27.95	29.09

WEEKLY RATES OF WAGE: ADULT FEMALES, INDUSTRY GROUPS,(*a*) 31 DECEMBER 1965—*continued*

Weighted average minimum weekly rates payable for a full week's work (excluding overtime), as prescribed in awards, determinations and agreements and index numbers of wage rates

Industry group	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Aust.
INDEX NUMBERS (*Base: Weighted Average Weekly Wage Rate, Australia*, 1954 = 100)							
Manufacturing—							
Engineering, metals, vehicles, etc..	147.6	140.4	143.1	134.7	140.6	142.5	143.4
Textiles, clothing and footwear .	138.0	135.8	137.9	137.5	138.9	132.8	136.9
Food, drink and tobacco . .	148.1	139.2	142.4	134.5	136.2	134.1	142.0
Other manufacturing . . .	145.8	139.7	147.4	136.3	139.3	134.4	142.9
All manufacturing groups . .	143.1	137.6	141.5	135.8	138.6	134.4	140.0
Transport and communication .	160.3	154.8	159.1	154.2	158.1	158.6	157.8
Wholesale and retail trade . .	159.6	153.7	151.3	142.6	143.7	142.2	153.6
Public authority (n.e.i.) and community and business services .	161.6	150.1	146.3	143.4	143.3	157.6	153.5
Amusement, hotels, personal service, etc.	145.3	137.7	138.7	131.3	149.8	137.8	141.8
All industry groups(*a*) . . .	150.3	143.0	146.4	139.4	144.1	140.4	146.1

(*a*) Excludes rural industry, mining and quarrying, and building and construction. (*b*) The amounts shown should not be regarded as actual current averages, but as indexes expressed in money terms, indicative of trends.

WEEKLY RATES OF WAGE: ADULT FEMALES, INDUSTRY GROUPS,(*a*) 31 DECEMBER 1966

Weighted average minimum weekly rates payable for a full week's work (excluding overtime), as prescribed in awards, determinations and agreements, and index numbers of wage rates

Industry group	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Aust.
RATES OF WAGE(*b*)($)							
Manufacturing—							
Engineering, metals, vehicles, etc..	30.89	29.46	29.63	28.53	30.36	29.88	30.07
Textiles, clothing and footwear .	28.98	28.54	28.83	28.90	29.26	27.94	28.75
Food, drink and tobacco . .	31.08	29.33	29.49	28.61	28.78	28.29	29.85
Other manufacturing . . .	30.60	29.33	30.56	28.76	29.66	28.66	30.00
All manufacturing groups . .	30.01	28.91	29.44	28.70	29.37	28.35	29.40
Transport and communication .	33.56	32.45	33.11	32.34	33.30	33.11	33.04
Wholesale and retail trade . .	33.36	32.30	31.29	30.08	31.18	30.50	32.24
Public authority (n.e.i.) and community and business services .	33.84	31.54	30.90	30.18	30.08	32.86	32.23
Amusement, hotels, personal service, etc.	30.48	29.03	28.81	27.73	31.25	29.09	29.75
All industry groups(*a*) . . .	31.48	30.05	30.46	29.41	30.70	29.74	30.67
INDEX NUMBERS (*Base: Weighted Average Weekly Wage Rate, Australia*, 1954 = 100)							
Manufacturing—							
Engineering, metals, vehicles, etc..	155.1	147.9	148.8	143.3	152.5	150.0	151.0
Textiles, clothing and footwear .	145.5	143.3	144.8	145.1	146.9	140.3	144.4
Food, drink and tobacco . .	156.1	147.3	148.1	143.7	144.5	142.0	149.9
Other manufacturing . . .	153.7	147.3	153.5	144.4	148.9	143.9	150.7
All manufacturing groups . .	150.7	145.2	147.8	144.1	147.5	142.3	147.7
Transport and communication .	168.5	163.0	166.3	162.4	167.2	166.3	165.9
Wholesale and retail trade . .	167.5	162.2	157.1	151.0	156.6	153.2	161.9
Public authority (n.e.i.) and community and business services .	169.9	158.4	155.2	151.5	151.1	165.1	161.8
Amusement, hotels, personal service, etc.	153.0	145.8	144.6	139.2	156.9	146.1	149.4
All industry groups(*a*) . . .	158.1	150.9	153.0	147.7	154.1	149.3	154.1

(*a*) Excludes rural industry, mining and quarrying, and building and construction. (*b*) The amounts shown should not be regarded as actual current averages, but as indexes expressed in money terms, indicative of trends.

(ii) *Summary, States.* The following table shows the weighted average minimum weekly rates of wage payable to adult female workers for a full week's work in each State and Australia at the dates specified. Index numbers with the weighted average for Australia for the year 1954 as base (= 100) are also shown. This series has not been compiled for the years prior to 1951.

WEEKLY WAGE RATES: ADULT FEMALES, ALL GROUPS(*a*)

Weighted average minimum weekly rates payable for a full week's work (excluding overtime), as prescribed in awards, determinations and agreements, and index numbers of wage rates

End of—	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Aust.
RATES OF WAGE(*b*)							
($)							
December 1951	17.23	17.22	16.12	17.02	16.25	16.56	17.03
,, 1955	20.97	21.04	19.42	20.18	19.78	20.00	20.69
,, 1960	26.12	24.66	23.93	24.29	25.12	23.88	25.17
,, 1961	26.92	25.66	25.55	25.20	25.66	24.82	26.12
,, 1962	26.91	25.67	25.58	25.23	26.22	24.83	26.15
,, 1963	27.61	26.08	26.17	25.52	26.65	25.21	26.69
,, 1964	29.24	27.67	28.15	27.29	27.70	27.04	28.34
,, 1965	29.92	28.46	29.15	27.75	28.69	27.95	29.09
March 1965	29.29	27.68	28.39	27.32	27.70	27.19	28.39
June 1965	29.38	27.85	28.51	27.41	27.99	27.32	28.52
September 1965	29.86	28.36	29.12	27.75	28.56	27.68	29.02
December 1965	29.92	28.46	29.15	27.75	28.69	27.95	29.09
March 1966	29.92	28.47	29.15	27.75	29.23	27.95	29.12
June 1966	29.92	28.47	29.87	27.76	29.42	27.96	29.21
September 1966	31.45	30.02	30.32	29.38	30.45	29.50	30.61
December 1966	31.48	30.05	30.46	29.41	30.70	29.74	20.67
INDEX NUMBERS							
(*Base: Weighted Average Weekly Wage Rate, Australia*, 1954 = 100)							
December 1951	86.6	86.5	81.0	85.5	81.6	83.2	85.6
,, 1955	105.3	105.7	97.6	101.3	99.3	100.5	103.9
,, 1960	131.2	123.9	120.2	122.0	126.2	120.0	126.4
,, 1961	135.2	128.9	128.3	126.6	128.9	124.7	131.2
,, 1962	135.2	128.9	128.5	126.7	131.7	124.7	131.4
,, 1963	138.7	131.0	131.4	128.2	133.9	126.6	134.1
,, 1964	146.9	139.0	141.4	137.1	139.1	135.8	142.3
,, 1965	150.3	143.0	146.4	139.4	144.1	140.4	146.1
March 1965	147.1	139.1	142.6	137.2	139.1	136.6	142.6
June 1965	147.6	139.9	143.2	137.7	140.6	137.2	143.2
September 1965	150.0	142.4	146.3	139.4	143.5	139.0	145.7
December 1965	150.3	143.0	146.4	139.4	144.1	140.4	146.1
March 1966	150.3	143.0	146.4	139.4	146.8	140.4	146.3
June 1966	150.3	143.0	150.0	139.5	147.8	140.5	146.7
September 1966	157.9	150.7	152.3	147.5	153.0	148.2	153.8
December 1966	158.1	150.9	153.0	147.7	154.1	149.3	154.1

(*a*) Excludes rural industry, mining and quarrying, and building and construction. (*b*) The amounts shown should not be regarded as actual current averages, but as indexes expressed in money terms indicative of trends.

(iii) *Industry Groups, Australia.* The following table shows for Australia the weighted average minimum weekly rates of wage for each of the industry groups in which the number of females is significant, for all manufacturing groups and for all groups combined, at the dates specified. Corresponding index numbers are also given with the weighted average for all groups for the year 1954 as base (= 100).

WEEKLY WAGE RATES: ADULT FEMALES, INDUSTRY GROUPS,(*a*) AUSTRALIA

Weighted average minimum weekly rates payable for a full week's work (excluding overtime) as prescribed in awards, determinations and agreements, and index numbers of wage rates

Industry group	End of December—					
	1951	1955	1960	1964	1965	1966
	RATES OF WAGE(*b*) ($)					
Manufacturing—						
Engineering, metals, vehicles, etc. . .	17.09	20.65	24.98	28.09	28.55	30.07
Textiles, clothing and footwear .	17.12	20.09	24.07	26.83	27.25	28.75
Food, drink and tobacco . .	16.58	20.68	24.63	27.62	28.28	29.85
Other manufacturing . . .	16.88	20.36	24.80	27.91	28.44	30.00
All manufacturing groups . .	16.99	20.33	24.46	27.39	27.88	29.40
Transport and communication . .	17.75	21.38	26.02	29.56	31.42	33.04
Wholesale and retail trade. . .	17.11	21.30	26.36	29.60	30.58	32.24
Public authority (n.e.i.) and community and business services . . .	17.01	20.97	25.78	29.76	30.56	32.23
Amusement, hotels, personal service, etc.	16.68	20.17	24.50	27.48	28.23	29.75
All industry groups(*a*) . . .	17.03	20.69	25.17	28.34	29.09	30.67
	INDEX NUMBERS (*Base: Weighted Average Weekly Wage Rate, Australia,* 1954= 100.)					
Manufacturing—						
Enigneering, metals, vehicles, etc. .	85.9	103.7	125.5	141.1	143.4	151.0
Textiles, clothing and footwear .	86.0	100.9	120.9	134.8	136.9	144.4
Food, drink and tobacco .	83.3	103.9	123.7	138.7	142.0	149.9
Other manufacturing . . .	84.8	102.3	124.6	140.2	142.9	150.7
All manufacturing groups . .	85.4	102.1	122.9	137.6	140.0	147.7
Transport and communication . .	89.2	107.4	130.7	148.5	157.8	165.9
Wholesale and retail trade. . .	85.9	107.0	132.4	148.7	153.6	161.9
Public authority (n.e.i.) and community and business services . .	85.4	105.3	129.5	149.5	153.5	161.8
Amusement, hotels, personal service, etc.	83.8	101.3	123.1	138.0	141.8	149.4
All industry groups(*a*) . . .	85.6	103.9	126.4	142.3	146.1	154.1

(*a*) Excludes rural industry, mining and quarrying, and building and construction. (*b*) The amounts shown should not be regarded as actual current averages, but as indexes expressed in money terms, indicative of trends.

5. Hourly wage rates

(i) *Adult males.* (*a*) *Industry groups, States,* The following tables show the weighted average minimum hourly rates of wage payable to adult male workers at 31 December 1965 and 31 December 1966.

HOURLY RATES OF WAGE; ADULT MALES, INDUSTRY GROUPS 31 DECEMBER 1965(*a*)

Weighted average minimum hourly rates payable and index numbers of hourly rates

Industry group	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Aust.
RATES OF WAGE(*b*)							
(cents)							
Mining and quarrying(*c*)	130.87	100.20	127.62	97.26	110.99	102.75	122.85
Manufacturing—							
Engineering, metals, vehicles, etc.	98.49	98.45	104.54	98.17	100.62	104.35	99.17
Textiles, clothing and footwear	97.10	96.37	97.38	93.82	97.56	94.36	96.55
Food, drink and tobacco	99.88	103.49	102.94	95.50	101.22	98.55	101.31
Sawmilling, furniture, etc.	100.18	96.07	101.82	96.85	97.35	97.24	98.87
Paper, printing, etc.	106.02	109.11	113.69	106.19	115.79	99.89	107.78
Other manufacturing	100.14	98.51	100.68	98.21	98.04	99.00	99.32
All manufacturing groups	99.42	99.35	103.45	98.00	100.19	100.45	99.76
Building and construction	103.53	107.13	100.96	100.62	101.55	101.99	103.46
Railway services	100.99	93.12	105.61	96.27	98.02	103.77	99.80
Road and air transport	104.73	100.87	96.11	97.11	103.39	103.62	101.73
Communication	119.37	118.73	117.75	118.93	118.46	116.94	118.78
Wholesale and retail trade	101.42	101.61	103.09	97.84	100.23	102.50	101.32
Public authority (n.e.i.) and community and business services	104.84	102.33	102.10	98.12	98.55	109.02	102.60
Amusement, hotels, personal service, etc.	99.20	93.94	95.68	92.74	96.53	96.46	96.38
All industry groups(*a*)	102.80	100.95	104.35	98.78	101.57	102.07	102.02
INDEX NUMBERS							
(*Base: Weighted Average Hourly Wage Rate, Australia,* 1954 = 100)							
Mining and quarrying(*c*)	185.0	141.6	180.4	137.5	156.9	145.2	173.6
Manufacturing—							
Engineering, metals, vehicles, etc.	139.2	139.2	147.8	138.8	142.2	147.5	140.2
Textiles, clothing and footwear	137.2	136.2	137.6	132.6	137.9	133.4	136.5
Food, drink and tobacco	141.2	146.3	145.5	135.0	143.1	139.3	143.2
Sawmilling, furniture, etc.	141.6	135.8	143.9	136.9	137.6	137.4	139.7
Paper, printing, etc.	149.9	154.2	160.7	150.1	163.7	141.2	152.3
Other manufacturing	141.5	139.2	142.3	138.8	138.6	139.9	140.4
All manufacturing groups	140.5	140.4	146.2	138.5	141.6	142.0	141.0
Building and construction	146.3	151.4	142.7	142.2	143.5	144.2	146.2
Railway services	142.7	131.6	149.3	136.1	138.5	146.7	141.1
Road and air transport	148.0	142.6	135.8	137.3	146.1	146.5	143.8
Communication	168.7	167.8	166.4	168.1	167.4	165.3	167.9
Wholesale and retail trade	143.3	143.6	145.7	138.3	141.7	144.9	143.2
Public authority (n.e.i.) and community and business services	148.2	144.6	144.3	138.7	139.3	154.1	145.0
Amusement, hotels, personal service, etc.	140.2	132.8	135.2	131.1	136.4	136.3	136.2
All industry groups(*a*)	145.3	142.7	147.5	139.6	143.6	144.3	144.2

(*a*) Excludes rural industry, and shipping and stevedoring. The former is not included in the Minimum Wage Rate Index and for the latter definite particulars for the computation of hourly wage rates are not available. (*b*) The amounts shown should not be regarded as actual current averages, but as indexes expressed in money terms, indicative of trends. (*c*) For mining, the average rates of wage are those prevailing at the principal mining centres in each State. They include lead bonuses, etc.

HOURLY RATES OF WAGE; ADULT MALES, INDUSTRY GROUPS 31 DECEMBER 1966(*a*)

Weighted average minimum hourly rates payable and index numbers of hourly rates

Industry group	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Aust.
RATES OF WAGE(*b*)							
(cents)							
Mining and quarrying(*c*)	133.28	106.14	135.84	102.52	116.25	109.81	127.24
Manufacturing—							
Engineering, metals, vehicles, etc.	103.98	103.94	108.45	103.10	109.20	109.38	104.57
Textiles, clothing and footwear	102.30	101.38	102.66	98.97	103.05	99.34	101.65
Food, drink and tobacco	105.38	108.69	106.75	100.81	107.23	103.95	106.38
Sawmilling, furniture, etc.	105.65	101.23	105.07	102.04	104.78	102.59	104.00
Paper, printing, etc.	111.69	114.79	120.71	114.72	127.26	107.64	114.17
Other manufacturing	105.52	104.27	104.13	103.45	103.16	104.44	104.65
All manufacturing groups	104.88	104.79	107.40	103.18	107.47	106.01	105.11
Building and construction	109.63	117.18	106.85	107.75	112.12	110.09	111.08
Railway services	106.09	99.05	108.87	101.77	102.94	108.78	104.63
Road and air transport	110.90	106.60	100.17	103.14	109.32	108.66	107.43
Communication	124.47	123.83	122.85	124.08	123.55	124.01	123.95
Wholesale and retail trade	106.92	107.43	108.28	103.96	107.30	108.54	107.07
Public authority (n.e.i.) and community and business services	109.99	108.48	107.78	103.92	105.19	114.12	108.31
Amusement, hotels, personal service, etc.	104.20	99.22	99.69	97.73	100.73	100.57	101.28
All industry groups(*a*)	108.17	107.01	109.02	104.43	108.80	108.30	107.67
INDEX NUMBERS							
(*Base: Weighted Average Hourly Wage Rate, Australia,* 1954 = 100)							
Mining and quarrying(*c*)	188.3	150.0	191.9	144.9	164.3	155.2	179.8
Manufacturing—							
Engineering, metals, vehicles, etc.	146.9	146.9	153.2	145.7	154.3	154.5	147.7
Textiles, clothing and footwear	144.5	143.2	145.1	139.8	145.6	140.4	143.6
Food, drink and tobacco	148.9	153.6	150.8	142.4	151.5	146.9	150.3
Sawmilling, furniture, etc.	149.3	143.0	148.5	144.2	148.0	145.0	147.0
Paper, printing, etc.	157.8	162.2	170.6	162.1	179.8	152.1	161.3
Other manufacturing	149.1	147.3	147.1	146.2	145.8	147.6	147.9
All manufacturing groups	148.2	148.1	151.7	145.8	151.8	149.8	148.5
Building and construction	154.9	165.6	151.0	152.2	158.4	155.5	157.0
Railway services	149.9	139.9	153.9	143.8	145.4	153.7	147.9
Road and air transport	156.7	150.6	141.5	145.7	154.5	153.5	151.8
Communication	175.9	175.0	173.6	175.3	174.6	175.2	175.1
Wholesale and retail trade	151.1	151.8	153.0	146.9	151.6	153.4	151.3
Public authority (n.e.i.) and community and business services	155.4	153.3	152.3	146.8	148.6	161.3	153.0
Amusement, hotels, personal service, etc.	147.3	140.2	140.9	138.1	142.3	142.1	143.2
All industry groups(*a*)	152.9	151.3	154.1	147.6	153.8	153.1	152.2

(*a*) Excludes rural industry, and shipping and stevedoring. The former is not included in the Minimum Wage Rate Index and for the latter definite particulars for the computation of hourly wage rates are not available. (*b*) The amounts shown should not be regarded as actual current avarages, but as indexes expressed in money terms, indicative of trends. (*c*) For mining, the average rates of wage are those prevailing at the principal mining centres in each State. They include load bonuses, etc.

(*b*) *Summary, States.* The following table shows the weighted average minimum hourly rates of wage payable to adult males in each State and Australia at the dates specified. Index numbers are also given for each State with the weighted average for Australia for the year 1954 as base (= 100).

HOURLY WAGE RATES: ADULT MALES, ALL GROUPS(*a*)

Weighted average minimum hourly rates payable and index numbers of hourly rates

End of December—	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Aust.
			RATES OF WAGE(*b*) (cents)				
1939 . .	22.90	22.03	22.91	21.21	22.62	20.95	22.42
1945 . .	28.03	27.54	27.19	26.43	27.36	26.42	27.54
1950 . .	51.63	50.48	48.83	49.53	50.29	49.52	50.58
1955 . .	76.57	74.06	71.02	71.40	75.42	73.71	74.47
1960 . .	90.91	87.57	87.79	85.61	89.89	88.08	88.92
1964 . .	100.89	98.78	98.15	96.81	97.37	99.46	99.28
1965 . .	102.80	100.95	104.35	98.78	101.57	102.07	102.02
1966 . .	108.17	107.01	109.02	104.43	108.80	108.30	107.67
			INDEX NUMBERS (*Base: Weighted Average Hourly Wage Rate, Australia*, 1954 = 100)				
1939 . .	32.4	31.1	32.4	30.0	32.0	29.6	31.7
1945 . .	39.6	38.9	38.4	37.4	38.7	37.3	38.9
1950 . .	73.0	71.4	69.0	70.0	71.1	70.0	71.5
1955 . .	108.2	104.7	100.4	100.9	106.6	104.2	105.3
1960 . .	128.5	123.8	124.1	121.0	127.1	124.5	125.7
1964 . .	142.6	139.6	138.7	136.8	137.6	140.6	140.3
1965 . .	145.3	142.7	147.5	139.6	143.6	144.3	144.2
1966 . .	152.9	151.3	154.1	147.6	153.8	153.1	152.2

(*a*) All industry groups except rural industry, and shipping and stevedoring. The former is not included in the Minimum Wage Rate Index and for the latter definition particulars of the computation of hourly wage rates are not available. (*b*) *See* note (*b*) to table on previous page.

(*c*) *Industry groups, Australia.* The following table shows for Australia weighted average minimum hourly rates of wage for each industry group, for all manufacturing groups and for all groups combined, except rural industry, and shipping and stevedoring. Corresponding index numbers are also given with the weighted average for all groups for the year 1954 as base (= 100).

HOURLY WAGE RATES, ADULT MALES, INDUSTRY GROUPS, AUSTRALIA(*a*)

Weighted average minimum hourly rates payable and index numbers of hourly rates

Industry group	End of December—						
	1939	1950	1955	1960	1964	1965	1966
RATES OF WAGE(*b*) (cents)							
Mining and quarrying(*c*)	26.54	65.58	92.84	104.92	120.16	122.85	127.24
Manufacturing—							
Engineering, metals, vehicles, etc.	22.70	50.42	73.69	87.54	97.25	99.17	104.57
Textiles, clothing and footwear	21.14	49.35	71.25	85.11	94.77	96.55	101.65
Food, drink and tobacco	22.55	50.33	73.97	88.11	98.18	101.31	106.38
Sawmilling, furniture, etc.	22.16	49.00	72.21	86.54	95.58	98.87	104.00
Paper, printing, etc.	23.87	53.63	78.22	94.92	105.75	107.78	114.17
Other manufacturing	21.92	49.41	72.87	86.83	97.01	99.32	104.65
All manufacturing groups	22.44	50.21	73.54	87.65	97.50	99.76	105.11
Building and construction	22.56	49.64	73.87	89.37	100.53	103.46	111.08
Railway services	21.48	48.97	72.75	86.65	96.18	99.80	104.63
Road and air transport	22.42	49.48	73.57	88.12	97.62	101.73	107.43
Communication	22.27	53.37	79.18	96.35	118.87	118.78	123.95
Wholesale and retail trade	22.12	50.21	74.44	89.27	98.93	101.32	107.07
Public authority (n.e.i.) and community and business services	21.57	48.93	73.84	88.68	98.98	102.60	108.31
Amusement, hotels, personal service, etc.	21.05	47.92	70.89	84.33	93.80	96.38	101.28
All industry groups(*a*)	22.42	50.58	74.47	88.92	99.28	102.02	107.67
INDEX NUMBERS (*Base: Weighted Average Hourly Wage Rate, Australia*, 1954 = 100)							
Mining and quarrying(*c*)	37.5	92.7	131.2	148.3	169.8	173.6	179.8
Manufacturing—							
Engineering, metals, vehicles, etc.	32.1	71.3	104.2	123.7	137.5	140.2	147.7
Textiles, clothing and footwear	29.9	69.8	100.7	120.3	133.9	136.5	143.6
Food, drink and tobacco	31.9	71.1	104.6	124.5	138.8	143.2	150.3
Sawmilling, furniture, etc.	31.1	69.3	102.1	122.3	135.1	139.7	147.0
Paper, printing, etc.	33.7	75.8	110.6	134.2	149.5	152.3	161.3
Other manufacturing	31.0	69.8	103.0	122.7	137.1	140.4	147.9
All manufacturing groups	31.7	71.0	103.9	123.9	137.8	141.0	148.5
Building and construction	31.9	70.2	104.4	126.3	142.1	146.2	157.0
Railway services	30.4	69.2	102.8	122.5	135.9	141.1	147.9
Road and air transport	31.7	69.9	104.0	124.6	138.0	143.8	151.8
Communication	31.5	75.4	111.9	136.2	158.1	167.9	175.1
Wholesale and retail trade	31.3	71.0	105.2	126.2	139.8	143.2	151.3
Public authority (n.e.i.) and community and business services	30.5	69.2	104.4	125.3	139.9	145.0	153.0
Amusement, hotels, personal service, etc.	29.8	67.7	100.2	119.2	132.6	136.2	143.2
All industry groups(*a*)	31.7	71.5	105.3	125.7	140.3	144.2	152.2

(*a*) Excludes rural industry, and shipping and stevedoring. The former is not included in the Minimum Wage Rate Index and for the latter definite particulars for the computation of hourly rates of wage are not available. (*b*) *See* note (*b*) to table on page 74. (*c*) For mining, the average rates of wage are those prevailing at the principal mining centres in each State. They include lead bonuses, etc.

(ii) *Adult Females.* (*a*) *Industry groups, States.* The following tables show the weighted average minimum hourly rates of wage payable to adult female workers at 31 December 1965 and 31 December 1966, in the principal industry groups, and corresponding index numbers.

HOURLY RATES OF WAGE: ADULT FEMALES, INDUSTRY GROUPS
31 DECEMBER 1965(*a*)

Weighted average minimum hourly rates payable and index numbers of hourly rates

Industry group	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Aust.
RATES OF WAGE(*b*) (cents)							
Manufacturing—							
Engineering, metals, vehicles, etc.	73.52	70.12	71.22	67.07	69.97	70.94	71.48
Textiles, clothing and footwear	68.77	67.60	68.66	68.42	69.14	66.01	68.17
Food, drink and tobacco	73.71	69.29	70.87	66.92	67.77	66.74	70.69
Other manufacturing	72.92	69.62	73.36	68.05	69.31	66.88	71.34
All manufacturing groups	71.33	68.53	70.45	67.64	68.96	66.90	69.77
Transport and communication	83.91	81.22	83.77	81.11	83.10	86.99	82.88
Wholesale and retail trade	80.36	76.48	75.32	70.97	71.52	70.76	76.80
Public authority (n.e.i.) and community and business services	83.59	76.11	74.20	73.88	72.30	83.21	78.51
Amusement, hotels, personal service, etc.	73.40	68.63	69.21	65.57	74.72	68.82	71.14
All industry groups(*a*)	75.69	71.50	73.43	69.78	72.12	70.52	73.33
INDEX NUMBERS (*Base: Weighted Average Hourly Wage Rate, Australia*, 1954 = 100)							
Manufacturing—							
Engineering, metals, vehicles, etc.	146.5	139.8	141.9	133.7	139.4	141.4	142.5
Textiles, clothing and footwear	137.1	134.7	136.8	136.4	137.8	131.7	135.9
Food, drink and tobacco	146.9	138.1	141.2	133.4	135.1	133.0	140.9
Other manufacturing	145.3	138.7	146.2	135.6	138.1	133.3	142.2
All manufacturing groups	142.2	136.6	140.4	134.8	137.4	133.3	139.1
Transport and communication	167.2	161.9	166.9	161.6	165.6	173.4	165.2
Wholesale and retail trade	160.2	152.4	150.1	141.5	142.5	141.0	153.1
Public authority (n.e.i.) and community and business services	166.6	151.7	147.9	145.2	144.1	165.9	156.5
Amusement, hotels, personal service, etc.	146.3	136.8	137.9	130.7	148.9	137.2	141.8
All industry groups(*a*)	150.9	142.5	146.3	139.1	143.8	140.5	146.2

(*a*) Excludes rural industry, mining and quarrying, and building and construction. (*b*) *See* note (*b*) to table on page 74.

HOURLY RATES OF WAGE: ADULT FEMALES, INDUSTRY GROUPS 31 DECEMBER 1966(*a*)

Weighted average minimum hourly rates payable and index numbers of hourly rates

Industry group	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Aust.
RATES OF WAGE(*b*)							
(cents)							
Manufacturing—							
Engineering metals, vehicles, etc.	77.27	73.90	74.08	71.32	75.91	74.69	75.29
Textiles, clothing and footwear	72.52	71.36	72.08	72.24	73.15	69.86	71.91
Food, drink and tobacco	77.70	73.33	73.72	71.54	71.94	70.72	74.63
Other manufacturing	76.91	73.43	76.41	72.16	74.16	71.64	75.23
All manufacturing groups	75.17	72.33	73.61	71.80	73.42	70.86	73.58
Transport and communication	88.23	85.53	87.56	85.45	87.92	91.22	87.14
Wholesale and retail trade	84.34	80.74	78.22	75.20	77.94	76.26	80.98
Public authority (n.e.i.) and community and business services	87.90	80.37	78.75	77.01	76.26	87.17	82.79
Amusement, hotels, personal service, etc.	77.35	72.69	72.18	69.57	78.28	72.95	74.97
All industry groups(*a*)	79.64	75.48	76.72	73.96	77.16	75.04	77.31
INDEX NUMBERS							
(*Base: Weighted Average Hourly Wage Rate, Australia*, 1954 = 100).							
Manufacturing—							
Engineering, metals, vehicles, etc.	154.0	147.2	147.6	142.1	151.2	148.8	150.0
Textiles, clothing and footwear	144.5	142.2	143.6	143.9	145.8	139.2	143.3
Food, drink and tobacco	154.8	146.1	146.9	142.5	143.3	140.9	148.7
Other manufacturing	153.2	146.3	152.2	143.8	147.8	142.7	150.0
All manufacturing groups	149.8	144.1	146.7	143.1	146.3	141.2	146.7
Transport and communication	175.8	170.4	174.5	170.3	175.2	181.8	173.6
Wholesale and retail trade	168.0	160.9	155.9	149.8	155.3	151.9	161.4
Public authority (n.e.i.) and community and business services	175.2	160.1	156.9	153.5	152.0	173.7	165.0
Amusement, hotels, personal service, etc.	154.1	144.8	143.8	138.6	156.0	145.4	149.4
All industry groups(*a*)	158.7	150.4	152.9	147.4	153.7	149.5	154.1

(*a*) Excludes rural industry, mining and quarrying, and building and construction. (*b*) *See* note (*b*) to table on page 74.

(*b*) *Summary, States.* The following table shows the weighted average minimum hourly rates of wage payable to adult female workers in each State and Australia at the dates specified. Index numbers are also given for each State with the weighted average for Australia. for the year 1954 as base (= 100).

HOURLY WAGE RATES: ADULT FEMALES, ALL GROUPS(*a*)

Weighted average minimum hourly rates payale and index numbers of hourly rates

End of December—	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Aust.
			RATES OF WAGE(*b*) (cents)				
1951	43.58	43.25	40.60	42.81	40.85	41.86	42.92
1955	53.04	52.86	48.93	50.73	49.71	50.56	52.16
1960	66.09	61.94	60.28	61.08	63.14	60.37	63.44
1961	68.09	64.45	64.36	63.37	64.50	62.75	65.83
1964	73.99	69.51	70.91	68.62	69.63	68.22	71.43
1965	75.69	71.50	73.43	69.78	72.12	70.52	73.33
1966	79.64	75.48	76.72	73.96	77.16	75.04	77.31
			INDEX NUMBERS (*Base: Weighted Average Hourly Rate, Australia*, 1954=100)				
1951	86.9	86.2	80.9	85.3	81.4	83.4	85.6
1955	105.7	105.3	97.5	101.1	99.1	100.8	104.0
1960	131.7	123.5	120.1	121.7	125.8	120.3	126.4
1961	135.7	128.5	128.3	126.3	128.5	125.1	131.2
1964	147.5	138.6	141.3	136.8	138.8	136.0	142.4
1965	150.9	142.5	146.3	139.1	143.8	140.5	146.2
1966	158.7	150.4	152.9	147.4	153.7	149.5	154.1

(*a*) Excludes rural industry, mining and quarrying, and building and construction. (*b*) *See* note (*b*) to table on page 74.

(*c*) *Industry groups, Australia.* The following table shows for Australia weighted average minimum hourly rates of wage for each of the industry groups in which the number of females is significant, for all manufacturing groups and for all groups combined, at the dates specified. Corresponding index numbers are also given with the weighted average for all groups for the year 1954 as base (= 100).

HOURLY WAGE RATES, ADULT FEMALES: INDUSTRY GROUPS, AUSTRALIA(*a*)

Weighted average minimum hourly rates payable and index numbers of hourly rates

Industry group	End of December—					
	1951	1955	1960	1964	1965	1966
			RATES OF WAGE(*b*) (cents)			
Manufacturing—						
Engineering, metals, vehicles, etc.	42.79	51.70	62.53	70.34	71.48	75.29
Textiles, clothing and footwear	42.82	50.26	60.20	67.12	68.17	71.91
Food drink, and tobacco	41.44	51.71	61.58	69.04	70.69	74.63
Other manufacturing	42.32	51.06	62.20	69.99	71.34	75.23
All manufacturing groups	42.53	50.90	61.22	68.56	69.77	73.58
Transport and communication	46.82	56.41	68.62	77.97	82.88	87.14
Wholesale and retail trade	42.97	53.49	66.19	74.32	76.80	80.98
Public authority (n.e.i.) and community and business services	43.69	53.86	66.21	76.46	78.51	82.79
Amusement, hotels, personal service etc.	42.04	50.85	61.77	69.25	71.14	74.97
All industry groups(*a*)	42.92	52.16	63.44	71.43	73.33	77.31

For footnotes *see* next page.

HOURLY WAGE RATES, ADULT FEMALES: INDUSTRY GROUPS, AUSTRALIA—*continued*

Industry group	End of December—					
	1951	1955	1960	1964	1965	1966
	INDEX NUMBERS					
	(*Base: Weighted Average Hourly Wage Rate, Australia*, 1954=100)					
Manufacturing—						
Engineering, metals, vehicles, etc.	85.3	103.0	124.6	140.2	142.5	150.0
Textiles, clothing and footwear	85.3	100.2	120.0	133.8	135.9	143.3
Food, drink and tobacco	82.6	103.1	122.7	137.6	140.9	148.7
Other manufacturing	84.4	101.8	124.0	139.5	142.2	150.0
All manufacturing groups	84.8	101.4	122.0	136.7	139.1	146.7
Transport and communication	93.3	112.4	136.8	155.4	165.2	173.6
Wholesale and retail trade	85.6	106.6	131.9	148.1	153.1	161.4
Public authority (n.e.i.) and community and business services	87.1	107.3	132.0	152.4	156.5	165.0
Amusement, hotels, personal service, etc.	83.8	101.3	123.1	138.0	141.8	149.4
All industry groups(*a*)	85.6	104.0	126.4	142.4	146.2	154.1

(*a*) Excludes rural industry, mining and quarrying, and building and construction. (*b*) *See* note (*b*) to table on page 74.

6. Standard hours of work

(i) *General.* In the fixation of weekly wage rates most industrial tribunals prescribe the number of hours constituting a full week's work for the wage rates specified. The hours of work so prescribed form the basis of the compilation of the weighted averages and index numbers on pages 82 to 85.

The main features of the reduction of hours to 44 and later to 40 per week are summarised below. In considering such changes it must be remembered that even within individual States the authority to alter conditions of work is divided between Commonwealth and State industrial tribunals and the various legislatures, and that the State legislation usually does not apply to employees covered by awards of the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission. However, it may do so in respect of matters not treated in Commonwealth awards.

(ii) *The 44-Hour Week.* No permanent reduction to a 44-hour week was effected until 1925, although temporary reductions had been achieved earlier. In 1920 the New South Wales legislature granted a 44-hour week to most industries, but in the following year this provision was withdrawn. Also in 1920 the President of the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration (Higgins *J.*), after inquiry, granted a 44-hour week to the Timber Workers' Union, and in the following year extended the same privilege to the Amalgamated Society of Engineers. In 1921, however, a reconstituted Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration unanimously rejected applications by five trade unions for the shorter standard week and re-introduced the 48-hour week in the case of the above-mentioned two unions then working 44 hours. During 1924 the Queensland Parliament passed legislation to operate from 1 July 1925, granting the 44-hour week standard to employees whose conditions of work were regulated by awards and agreements of the Queensland State industrial authority. Similar legislative action in New South Wales led to the re-introduction of the 44-hour week in that State as from 4 January 1926.

In 1927, after an exhaustive inquiry, the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration granted a 44-hour week to the Amalgamated Engineering Union and intimated that this reduction in standard hours of work would be extended to industries operating under conditions similar to those in the engineering industry. Applications for the shorter hours by other unions were, however, treated individually, the nature of the industry, the problem of production, the financial status and the amount of foreign competition being fully investigated. The economic depression delayed the extension of the standard 44-hour week until the subsequent improvement in economic conditions made possible its general extension to employees under Commonwealth awards.

In States other than New South Wales and Queensland no legislation was passed to reduce the standard hours of work so that, for employees not covered by Commonwealth awards, the change had to be effected by decisions of the appropriate industrial tribunals. In these cases the date on which the reduction to 44 hours was implemented depended on the decision of the tribunals in particular industries, employees in some industries receiving the benefit of the reduced hours years ahead of those in others. In these States the change to the shorter week extended over the years from 1926 to 1941.

(iii) *The* 40-*hour Week*. (*a*) *Standard Hours Inquiry*, 1947. Soon after the end of the 1939–45 War, applications were made to the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration for the introduction of a 40-hour week, and the hearing by the Court commenced in October 1945. Before the Court gave its decision the New South Wales Parliament passed legislation granting a 40-hour week, operative from 1 July 1947, to industries and trades regulated by State awards and agreements, and in Queensland similar legislation was introduced in Parliament providing for the 40-hour week to operate from 1 January 1948.

The Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration, in its judgment on 8 September 1947, granted the reduction to the 40-hour week from the beginning of the first pay-period commencing in January 1948. The Queensland Act was passed, and was proclaimed on 10 October 1947. On 27 October 1947, the South Australian Industrial Court, after hearing applications by unions, approved the incorporation of the 40-hour standard week in awards of that State. The Court of Arbitration of Western Australia on 6 November 1947, approved that, on application, provision for a 40-hour week could be incorporated in awards of the Court, commencing from 1 January 1948.

In Victoria and Tasmania the Wages Boards met and also incorporated the shorter working week in their determinations, so that from the beginning of 1948 practically all employees in Australia whose conditions of work were regulated by industrial authorities had the advantages of a standard working week of 40 hours or, in certain cases, less.

(*b*) *Basic Wage and Standard Hours Inquiry*, 1952–53. In the 1952–53 Basic Wage and Standard Hours Inquiry the employers sought an increase in the standard hours of work per week, claiming that one of the chief causes of the high costs and inflation had been the loss of production due to the introduction of the 40-hour week. This claim was rejected by the Court as it considered that the employers had not proved that the existing economic situation called for a reduction of general standards in the matter of the ordinary working week. (*See also* page 124.)

(*c*) *Basic Wage and Standard Hours Inquiry*, 1961. In this Inquiry the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission was asked by the employers to increase the number of ordinary working hours per week from 40 to 42, with a concomitant increase in weekly wages by an amount equal to two hours pay at ordinary rates, and to effect certain other consequential variations. This was to have been a temporary measure, effective for four years, after which time weekly hours would have reverted to 40, but the increased wage would have remained. The application was rejected by the Commission. (*See also* page 128.)

(iv) *Weighted average standard weekly hours of work.* (*a*) *Industry groups, States.* The 40-hour week has operated in Australia generally from 1 January 1948, and in New South Wales from 1 July 1947 (*see* para. 6 (iii), page 81). However, the number of hours constituting a full week's work (excluding overtime) differs between occupations and/or between States. The following table shows, for each State and Australia, the weighted average standard hours (excluding overtime) prescribed in awards, determinations and agreements for a full working week in respect of adult males and adult females at 31 December 1966. Figures for 31 December 1965 are the same as those shown for 31 December 1966.

WEEKLY HOURS OF WORK (EXCLUDING OVERTIME): INDUSTRY GROUPS, 31 DECEMBER 1966(*a*)

Weighted average standard hours of work (excluding overtime) for a full working week

Industry group	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Aust.
ADULT MALES							
Mining and quarrying(*b*)	39 42	40 00	40 00	40.00	38.78	40 00	39 52
Manufacturing—							
Food, drink and tobacco	39.94	40 00	40 00	40 00	40 00	40 00	39.98
Paper, printing, etc.	40.00	39 94	40 00	40 00	39 21	40.00	39.95
Other manufacturing	40.00	39.96	40 00	39.91	40.09	39.97	39.98
All manufacturing groups	39.99	39.99	40.00	39.98	39.98	40.00	39.99
Railway services	40.00	39.96	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	39.99
Communication	40.00	40.00	40.00	39.59	40.00	39.59	39.95
Public authority (n.e.i.) and community and business services	39.23	38.93	39.52	39.23	39.58	39.39	39 25
Amusement, hotels, personal service, etc.	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00
All other groups(*c*)	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00
All industry groups(*d*)	39.95	39.97	39.98	39.96	39.89	39.97	39.96
ADULT FEMALES							
Manufacturing—							
Engineering, metals, vehicles, etc.	39.97	39.87	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	39.94
Textiles, clothing and footwear	39.95	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	39.98
Food, drink and tobacco	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00
Other manufacturing	39.79	39.94	40.00	39.86	40.00	40.00	39.87
All manufacturing groups	39.92	39.97	40.00	39.97	40.00	40.00	39.95
Transport and communication	38 04	37.94	37.81	37.84	37.88	36 30	37.91
Wholesale and retail trade	39.55	40.00	40.00	40.00	40 00	40 00	39.82
Public authority (n.e.i.) and community and business services	38.49	39.25	39.24	39.19	39 44	37.70	38.93
Amusement, hotels, personal service, etc.	39 40	39.94	39.91	39.85	39 92	39.88	39.68
All industry groups(*e*)	39.53	39.81	39.70	39.77	39.78	39.63	39.67

(*a*) The hours of work shown should not be regarded as actual current averages, but as indexes, indicative of trends. (*b*) For mining, the average hours are those prevailing at the principal mining centres in each State. (*c*) Engineering, metals, vehicles, etc.; Textiles, clothing and footwear; Sawmilling, furniture, etc.; Building and construction; Road and air transport; and Wholesale and retail trade. (*d*) Excludes Rural, and Shipping and stevedoring. The former is not included in the Minimum Wage Rate Index and for the latter definite particulars of the computation of average hours of work are not available. (*e*) Excludes rural industry, mining and quarrying, and building and construction.

(*b*) *Summary, States.* The following table shows, for each State and Australia, the weighted average standard hours (excluding overtime) in a full working week for adult males during the period March 1939 to December 1966 and for adult females during the period March 1951 to December 1966. Index numbers are given for each State with the weighted average hours of work for Australia for the year 1954 as base (= 100).

Dates have been selected so as to indicate when the more important changes occurred. Figures for December 1965 are the same as those shown for December 1966.

WEEKLY HOURS OF WORK (EXCLUDING OVERTIME)(*a*)

Weighted average standard hours of work (excluding overtime) for a full working week and Index numbers of hours of work

End of—	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Aust.
ADULT MALES—HOURS OF WORK(*b*)							
March 1939	43.81	44.46	43.55	44.62	44.57	44.32	44.10
September 1941	43.76	44.02	43.51	43.92	44.12	43.95	43.85
September 1947	41.83	43.82	43.48	43.83	43.95	43.73	43.00
March 1948	40.02	40.03	40.01	40.11	40.06	40.22	40.04
September 1953	39.95	39.97	39.98	39.96	39.89	39.99	39.96
December 1966	39.95	39.97	39.98	39.96	39.89	39.97	39.96
ADULT MALES—INDEX NUMBERS (*Base: Weighted Average Hours of Work, Australia,* 1954 = 100)							
March 1939	109.6	111.3	109.0	111.7	111.5	110.9	110.4
September 1941	109.5	110.3	108.9	109.9	110.4	110.0	109.7
September 1947	104.7	109.7	108.8	109.7	110.0	109.4	107.6
March 1948	100.2	100.2	100.1	100.4	100.3	100.7	100.2
September 1953	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.8	100.1	100.0
December 1966	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.8	100.0	100.0
ADULT FEMALES—HOURS OF WORK(*b*)							
March 1951	39.54	39.81	39.70	39.77	39.87	39.56	39.68
June 1953	39.53	39.81	39.70	39.77	39.78	39.56	39.76
December 1966	39.53	39.81	39.70	39.77	39.78	39.56	39.67
ADULT FEMALES—INDEX NUMBERS (*Base: Weighted Average Hours of Work, Australia,* 1954 = 100)							
March 1951	99.7	100.4	100.1	100.3	100.5	97.7	100.0
June 1953	99.6	100.4	100.1	100.3	100.3	99.7	100.0
December 1966	99.6	100.4	100.1	100.3	100.3	99.7	100.0

(*a*) Weighted average standard weekly hours of work for all industry groups except rural, and shipping and stevedoring. The former is not included in the index and for the latter definite particulars are not available. For females, mining and quarrying, and building and construction are also excluded.
(*b*) The figures shown should not be regarded as actual current averages, but as indexes expressed in hours, indicative of trends.

(*c*) *Industry groups, Australia.* The following tables show for Australia, for adult males and adult females, the weighted average standard weekly hours of work in the principal industry groups at the dates specified. Figures for 31 December 1965 are the same as those shown for 31 December 1966. Corresponding index numbers are also shown with the weighted average for all groups for the year 1954 as base (= 100).

WEEKLY HOURS OF WORK (EXCLUDING OVERTIME): ADULT MALES INDUSTRY GROUPS,(*a*) AUSTRALIA

Weighted average standard hours of work (excluding overtime) for a full working week and index numbers of hours of work

Industry group	31 March 1939	30 Sept. 1941	30 Sept. 1947	31 March 1948	30 Sept. 1953	31 Dec. 1966
HOURS OF WORK(*b*)						
Mining and quarrying(*c*)	41.49	41.11	40.80	39.62	39.52	39.52
Manufacturing—						
Engineering, metals, vehicles, etc.	44.03	43.96	43.43	40.01	40.00	40.00
Textiles, clothing and footwear	44.25	43.99	43.69	40.02	40.00	40.00
Food, drink and tobacco	44.21	43.84	42.70	40.04	39.98	39.98
Sawmilling, furniture, etc.	44.10	44.00	43.53	40.00	40.00	40.00
Paper, printing, etc.	43.90	43.79	42.94	40.06	39.95	39.95
Other manufacturing	44.05	43.91	42.80	40.08	39.98	39.98
All manufacturing groups	44.08	43.93	43.21	40.03	39.99	39.99
Building and construction	44.07	43.97	42.71	40.00	40.00	40.00
Railway services	43.99	43.99	43.96	40.06	39.99	39.99
Road and air transport	45.09	43.95	43.11	40.62	40.00	40.00
Communication	43.92	43.92	43.92	39.97	39.97	39.95
Wholesale and retail trade	44.76	44.12	42.64	40.13	40.00	40.00
Public authority (n.e.i.) and community and business services	42.62	42.61	41.17	39.39	39.25	39.25
Amusement, hotels, personal service, etc.	45.13	44.37	43.55	40.29	40.00	40.00
All industry groups(*a*)	44.10	43.85	43.00	40.04	39.96	39.96
INDEX NUMBERS (*Base: Weighted Average Hours of Work, Australia*, 1954 = 100)						
Mining and quarrying(*c*)	103.8	102.9	102.1	99.1	98.9	98.9
Manufacturing—						
Engineering, metals, vehicles, etc.	110.2	110.0	108.7	100.1	100.1	100.1
Textiles, clothing and footwear	110.7	110.1	109.3	100.2	100.1	100.1
Food, drink and tobacco	110.6	109.7	106.9	100.2	100.0	100.0
Sawmilling, furniture, etc.	110.4	110.1	108.9	100.1	100.1	100.1
Paper, printing, etc.	109.9	109.6	107.5	100.3	100.0	100.0
Other manufacturing	110.2	109.9	107.1	100.3	100.0	100.0
All manufacturing groups	110.3	109.9	108.1	100.2	100.1	100.1
Building and construction	110.3	110.0	106.9	100.1	100.1	100.1
Railway services	110.1	110.1	110.0	100.3	100.1	100.1
Road and air transport	112.8	110.1	107.9	101.7	100.1	100.1
Communication	109.9	109.9	109.9	100.0	100.0	100.0
Wholesale and retail trade	112.0	110.4	106.7	100.4	100.1	100.1
Public authority (n.e.i.) and community and business services	106.7	106.6	103.0	98.6	98.1	98.2
Amusement, hotels, personal service, etc.	112.9	111.0	109.0	100.8	100.1	100.1
All industry groups(*a*)	110.4	109.7	107.6	100.2	100.0	100.0

(*a*) Excludes rural industry, and shipping and stevedoring. (*b*) *See* note (*b*) to table on page 83. (*c*) For mining, the average hours of work are those prevailing at the principal mining centres in each State.

WEEKLY HOURS OF WORK (EXCLUDING OVERTIME): ADULT FEMALES INDUSTRY GROUPS,(a) AUSTRALIA

Weighted average standard hours of work (excluding overtime), for a full working week and index numbers of hours of work

Industry group	Hours of work(b)			Index numbers(c)		
	31 March 1951	30 June 1953	31 Dec. 1966	31 March 1951	30 June 1953	31 Dec. 1966
Manufacturing—						
Engineering, metals, vehicles, etc	39.94	39.94	39.94	100.7	100.7	100.7
Textiles, clothing and footwear	39.98	39.98	39.98	100.8	100.8	100.8
Food, drink and tobacco	40.00	40.00	40.00	100.8	100.8	100.8
Other manufacturing	39.87	39.87	39.87	100.5	100.5	100.5
All manufacturing groups	39.95	39.95	39.95	100.7	100.7	100.7
Transport and communication	37.91	37.91	37.91	95.6	95.6	95.6
Wholesale and retail trade	39.82	39.82	39.82	100.4	100.4	100.4
Public authority (n.e.i.) and community and business services	38.97	38.93	38.93	98.2	98.1	98.1
Amusement, hotels, personal service, etc.	39.73	39.66	39.66	100.2	100.0	100.0
All industry groups(c)	39.68	39.67	39.67	100.0	100.0	100.0

(a) Excludes rural industry, mining and quarrying, and building and construction. (b) *See* note (b) to table on page 83. (c) *Base: Weighted Average Hours of Work, Australia,* 1954 = 100.

Average weekly earnings

The figures in this section are derived from particulars of employment and of wages and salaries recorded on pay-roll tax returns, from other direct collections, and from estimates of the unrecorded balance. The figures relate to civilians only.

Particulars of wages and salaries paid are not available for males and females separately from these sources; average weekly earnings have therefore been calculated in terms of male units, *i.e.* total male employees plus 55 per cent of female employees. This proportion is derived from the estimated ratio of female to male earnings in Australia. As it was not possible to estimate the ratio of female to male earnings in the several States the same ratio has been used in each State. Because the actual ratio may vary between States, precise comparisons between average earnings in different States cannot be made on the basis of the figures shown in the following table. Quarterly figures corresponding to those shown in the table are published in the monthly bulletin *Wage Rates and Earnings* and in the *Monthly Review of Business Statistics.*

Particulars of average weekly earnings per employed male unit are shown in the following table for each of the years 1957–58 to 1966–67.

AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS PER EMPLOYED MALE UNIT(a): STATES 1957–58 TO 1966–67

($)

Year	N.S.W. (b)	Vic.	Qld	S.A. (c)	W.A.	Tas.	Aust.
1957–58	41.00	40.70	35.70	37.70	36.20	38.30	39.50
1958–59	42.30	42.00	37.20	38.60	36.60	39.20	40.70
1959–60	45.70	45.50	39.40	41.80	39.20	41.90	43.90
1960–61	48.10	47.20	41.60	43.40	41.60	43.30	46.00
1961–62	49.10	48.50	43.20	44.70	43.00	45.30	47.20
1962–63	50.20	50.10	44.40	45.80	44.20	45.90	48.40
1963–64	52.60	52.50	46.90	48.20	47.20	48.40	50.90
1964–65	56.50	56.40	50.40	51.00	49.50	51.00	54.60
1965–66	58.60	59.20	52.50	53.80	54.10	53.80	57.00
1966–67	62.40	63.00	55.60	56.90	58.30	57.40	60.70

(a) Includes, in addition to wages at award rates, earnings of salaried employees, overtime earnings, over-award and bonus payments, payments made in advance or retrospectively during the period specified, etc. *See* explanatory notes above. (b) Includes Australian Capital Territory. (c) Includes Northern Territory.

The following table shows, for 'All industries' and for 'Manufacturing', the movement in average weekly earnings from 1957–58 to the June quarter 1967. The 'All industries' index is based on pay-roll tax returns and other data. It relates to average weekly earnings per employed male unit. The index for manufacturing industries for the years to 1965–66 is based on the average earnings of male wage and salary earners employed in factories as disclosed by annual factory censuses; figures for quarters subsequent to June quarter 1966 are preliminary estimates based on pay-roll tax returns.

The index numbers for 'All industries' and 'Manufacturing' show the movement in average earnings for each group over a period of time. However, they do not give, at any point of time, a comparison of actual earnings in the two groups. The base of each series is the year 1953–54=100, and both series have been seasonally adjusted.

INDEXES OF AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS(*a*): AUSTRALIA, YEARS 1957–58 TO 1966–67 AND QUARTERS SEPTEMBER 1964 TO JUNE 1967

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

(*Base of each Index:* Year 1953–54 = 100)

Year	All industries (*b*)	Manufacturing	Quarter	All industries (*b*)	Manufacturing
1953–54	**100.0**	**100.0**	1964–65—September	163.6	165.3
1957–58	120.8	122.0	December	165.5	164.2
1958–59	124.5	125.6	March	169.7	168.4
1959–60	134.3	135.4	June	170.3	170.4
1960–61	140.6	141.1			
1961–62	144.7	143.4	1965–66—September	172.4	171.8
			December	173.6	172.3
1962–63	148.3	147.7	March	175.9	173.0
1963–64	155.9	154.8	June	176.4	175.4
1964–65	167.3	167.1			
1965–66	174.6	173.1	1966–67—September	182.0	180.8
1966–67	186.0	184.0	December	183.8	182.2
			March	187.0	185.0
			June	190.4	187.8

(*a*) *See* footnote (*a*) to second table on page 85. (*b*) Average earnings per employed male unit.

Surveys of wages rates, earnings and hours

1. General

Since 1960 a number of statistical surveys of wages and hours of work in Australia have been undertaken by this Bureau. The object of these surveys has been to obtain information on wage rates, actual weekly earnings and hours of work on a more comprehensive scale than previously available in Australia. A summary of the scope and coverage of each of these surveys is shown below.

2. Survey of wage rates and earnings, September 1960

This survey, relating to the last pay-period in September, 1960, obtained information as to marginal rates of wage and actual weekly earnings of adult male employees (excluding part-time and casual employees). In addition to the exclusion of government and semi-government employees, and private employees in rural industry and in private domestic service, the survey did not cover the following—shipping and stevedoring industries; the motion picture industry; certain businesses such as those of accountants, consultant engineers, etc.; and trade associations, etc. The survey was based on a stratified random sample of private employers in other industries who were subject to Pay-roll Tax.

The survey was designed to provide accurate particulars only for Australia as a whole; hence no State details are available. For details of the results of the survey *see* Labour Report No. 50, pages 80–83.

3. Survey of weekly earnings, October 1961

This survey related to the last pay-period in October 1961 and provided information about the distribution of actual weekly earnings of adult male employees (excluding part-time and casual employees). The survey did not cover government or semi-government employees or private employees in rural industry or in private domestic service. The survey was based on a stratified random sample of private employers in other industries who were subject to Pay-roll Tax.

State details were restricted to the two major groups, manufacturing and non-manufacturing; those for Australia were obtained for eight separate industry groups. For details of the results of the survey *see* Labour Report No. 50, 1962 and 1963, pages 83-6.

4. Survey of weekly earnings, October 1965*

(i) *General.* A survey of weekly earnings of male employees was conducted for the last pay-period in October 1965. The survey was conducted by means of: (*a*) a sample of private employers subject to pay-roll tax (that is those paying more than $400 a week in wages and salaries); (*b*) a complete coverage of Commonwealth and State government departments and semi-government authorities; and (*c*) a sample of Local government authorities. It related to certain specified industry groups only (*see* below).

In designing the survey, great care was taken to ensure that all terms and concepts used were defined as explicitly as possible to ensure uniform treatment by the respondents completing the returns. Further assistance was given to many respondents who sought additional clarification in relation to their own particular circumstances. After receiving the completed returns from the respondents, checking and comparison with other data made it necessary to refer a very high proportion of the returns back to the respondents so that their understanding of the instructions and definitions could be checked.

The object of the survey was to obtain estimates of the numbers and proportions of full-time adult male employees in various weekly earnings groups, and a dissection of total weekly earnings paid to full-time adult males into: (*a*) overtime earnings; (*b*) ordinary time earnings at 'award, etc. rates'; and (*c*) ordinary time earnings in excess of those at 'award, etc. rates' (divided into (i) payment by measured result, and (ii) other)—as defined below. The survey also provided figures of average weekly earnings for full-time adult male and junior male employees. Separate details were obtained for: (*a*) managerial, executive, professional and higher supervisory staff, and (*b*) other full-time male employees.

Information of a similar type was obtained in respect of September 1960 from a sample survey of private employers only (*see* page 86). However, the present survey as well as adopting the standard industry classification used for the 1961 Population Census, also differs from the 1960 survey in the range of industries included. In addition, the present survey is on a more comprehensive basis than the 1960 one. For these reasons, and also because of the possible effects of sampling variability, no comparison has been attempted.

(ii) *Coverage.* The current survey related to private and government employees in the industry groups shown below. The industry classification is that used in the 1961 Population Census.

Manufacturing:

- Extracting, refining and founding of metals
- Engineering and metalworking
- Ships, vehicles, parts and accessories
- Textiles, clothing and footwear
- Food, drink and tobacco
- Paper, printing, bookbinding and photography
- Chemicals, dyes, explosives, paints, non-mineral oils
- Other

Non-manufacturing:

- Mining and quarrying
- Electricity, gas, water and sanitary services
- Building and construction
- Transport, storage and communication
- Wholesale trade, primary produce dealing, etc.
- Retail trade

* Results of this survey were first published in the mimeographed S.B.391 of 15 April 1966. Some minor revisions have now been made to the text and figures contained in that publication.

The industry groups excluded from this survey were: Primary production; Finance and property; Public authority activities, n.e.i. (e.g. Commonwealth, State and Local government administration); Community and business services; Amusement, hotels, cafés, personal services, etc. The survey also excluded waterside workers employed on a casual basis, and all employees in the Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory.

Private employers were surveyed by means of a stratified random sample of those employers subject to pay-roll tax. Approximately 3,000 private employers were included in the survey and completed returns were received from over 99.9 per cent of them.

The results of the survey of private employers were representative of the experience of an estimated 1,181,000 full-time adult male employees. In the government (i.e. Commonwealth, State and Local) sector the survey covered 409,000 full-time male employees.

The sample of private employers had to be restricted to those subject to pay-roll tax. The industry classification of these employers was generally according to major activity. Mainly for these reasons, the survey estimates of total numbers of private and government employees do not correspond to totals of employment of all adult males in the specified industries.

(iii) *Results of the survey.* As the private employer part of the survey was based on a sample, the resultant estimates are subject to sampling variability, that is, variations which might occur by chance because only a sample of employers was surveyed. The extent of the detail published has been determined after considering estimated measures of sampling variability. The published figures are presented as useful indicators of the distribution and composition of average earnings for a significant proportion of employees.

The estimates are shown for adult males classified by industry groups, by States and by government or private employment. Therefore, reflected in these estimates will be the effects of differences in amounts paid for the various occupations; of differences in amounts paid for the same occupations; of differences in occupational structure within industries; and of differences in industry structure, both as between States and as between government and private employment.

Employers (private and government) were asked to comment on any full-time adult male employees shown as earning *Less than $30*, or *$30 and less than $32* in the survey week. From these comments it was possible to omit from these two weekly earnings groups those adult males who were not paid for a full week. Those who were confirmed as full-time adult males being paid for a full week and earning less than $32 represented a total of approximately 300. They were reported by respondents as being 'persons on the basic wage', 'adult messengers', 'elderly persons', 'persons on training rate', 'salesmen earning retainer only in the specified week', etc. Similarly it is probable that in completed returns there were a number of employees who earned $32 and over in the specified pay-period even though they were not paid for a full week. It has not been possible to ensure that all such employees have been omitted from these estimates for 'full-time' adult males.

On the return forms the categories *Managerial, executive, professional and higher supervisory staff* and *All other full-time employees* were defined. However, the allocation of employees between these categories depended on the judgement of the individual employers (both private and government) completing the returns.

Tables on pages 98 to 103 show estimates of the average amounts and of the relative importance of the components of total weekly earnings (i.e. overtime earnings, ordinary time earnings at 'award, etc. rates', and ordinary time earnings in excess of those at 'award, etc. rates'). These details were obtained from each employer in the form of totals for each component part in respect of all his full-time adult male employees. Details were not sought of the number of employees receiving various amounts of these components and thus no information is available about the distribution of employees about the averages. The averages shown for these components relate to the total of all employees in the survey, not just to the number of employees who received payments in these categories.

In the tables showing estimates of average earnings (or dissections of average earnings) the estimates have been rounded to the nearest 10 cents.

When using the estimates of *Ordinary time earnings at award, etc. rates* it should be borne in mind that, in addition to minimum award rates specified for particular occupations, this category was defined to include all loadings, allowances, etc. prescribed in the awards, etc. In addition, for employees not covered by an award, etc., the normal (or agreed) rates of pay for normal hours of work were defined as coming within the scope of *Ordinary time earnings at award, etc. rates.*

(iv) *Definitions.* The following definitions refer to terms used in the survey and in the following tables.

(*a*) *Adult males* include all male employees over 21 years of age and those males who, although under 21 years of age, were paid at the adult rate for their occupation. *Junior males* include all other males under 21 years of age.

(*b*) *Full-time male employees* were defined as those who ordinarily work 30 hours or more a week. Employees on 'short-time' or those who began or ceased work during the specified week and part-time employees were excluded from this survey. Instructions were also given that employees who were not paid for a full week's work because of absenteeism, sickness, accident, etc. were to be excluded.

(*c*) *Other than managerial, etc. staff* includes minor supervisory staff, leading hands, clerical and office staff as well as ordinary wages employees. It excludes *Managerial, executive, professional and higher supervisory staff* which were not further defined.

(*d*) *Private employees* represents employees of private employers. *Government employees* represents employees of Commonwealth and State government departments and semi-government authorities and of Local government bodies.

(*e*) *Total weekly earnings* refers to gross earnings of male employees for the last pay-period in October 1965 before taxation and other deductions. It includes payments directly attributable to work performed during the week for which payment was made (or to sick leave taken), for example, ordinary time, overtime, shift allowances, penalty rates, commission (if paid weekly) and similar payments. For payments made other than on a weekly basis only one week's proportion is included, for example, salaries paid fortnightly or monthly; payment for those on annual leave; periodical payments under incentive, piecework, commission, profit sharing schemes, etc.; annual or other periodical bonuses; etc. Retrospective payments are excluded.

(*f*) *Overtime earnings* represents that part of total weekly earnings of full-time adult male employees for the last pay-period in October 1965 for time worked in excess of award hours, or, in the case of those employees not affected by awards, etc. in excess of standard, or agreed, hours of work.

(*g*) *Awards or registered agreements* refers to awards or determinations of, or agreements registered with, Commonwealth or State industrial tribunals.

(*h*) *Ordinary time earnings at award, etc. rates* comprises

(i) where there was an appropriate award or registered agreement operating, the rates specified in the award for the hours of work paid for (up to the award hours) plus any other payments (excepting overtime), e.g. dirt money; height money; penalty rates; shift work, confined spaces, tool, leading hand, camping, etc. allowances; and lead bonus and other loadings provided for in the award or registered agreement and at the rates specified in the award or registered agreement;

(ii) where there was no appropriate award or registered agreement operating (including the case of managerial, executive, professional and higher supervisory staff not covered by awards), the rates of pay for hours of work covered by an unregistered agreement (if one existed), plus other payments (excepting overtime) similar to those specified in (i) above, if provided for in the agreement. Otherwise the terms of employment as agreed for each person for wages, salaries, retainers, hours of work, etc., (excluding commission and annual or half-yearly etc. bonuses) relating to a normal working week were used.

(iii) for employees under incentive, piecework, etc. schemes, only that part of their ordinary time earnings such as the retainers, base rates or award minima.

(*i*) *Ordinary time earnings in excess of those at award, etc. rates*

(i) *Based on payment by measured result* includes that part of earnings in excess of award or agreed base rate earnings, which was variable from one period to another depending on measured performance of the employees, for example, incentive payment schemes, piecework, task bonus, commission, etc.

(ii) *Other* includes all ordinary time earnings in excess of those at 'award, etc. rates' not described in (i) above. Included are special attendance or good time-keeping bonuses, proportion of annual or other periodical bonuses, profit sharing scheme earnings and any other forms of over-award payments.

(v) *Average weekly earnings, full-time adult and junior males.* The following two tables show details of average weekly earnings for full-time adult and junior male employees in industry groups in Australia and each State for the last pay-period in October 1965.

AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS—FULL-TIME ADULT AND JUNIOR MALE EMPLOYEES (OTHER THAN MANAGERIAL, ETC. STAFF)(*a*) INDUSTRY GROUPS—AUSTRALIA(*b*)—OCTOBER 1965(*c*)

($)

Industry group	Adult males			Junior males		
	Private employees	Government employees	Total	Private employees	Government employees	Total
Manufacturing—						
Extracting, refining and founding of metals	61.80	54.90	61.80	28.80	*	28.80
Engineering and metalworking	60.20	57.60	60.10	27.10	31.10	27.20
Ships, vehicles, parts and accessories	57.60	54.10	56.50	26.30	24.20	25.60
Founding, engineering, vehicles, etc.	59.90	54.80	59.30	27.10	25.50	26.90
Textiles, clothing and footwear	53.90	50.50	53.80	26.10	*	26.10
Food, drink and tobacco	55.70	54.60	55.60	28.00	29.10	28.10
Paper, printing, bookbinding and photography	64.00	58.70	63.80	27.60	24.10	27.50
Chemicals, dyes, explosives, paints, non-mineral oils	58.20	54.30	58.10	30.10	27.30	30.00
Other	56.40	54.90	56.40	26.10	25.20	26.10
Manufacturing groups	*58.50*	*54.90*	*58.20*	*27.10*	*25.90*	*27.00*
Non-manufacturing—						
Mining and quarrying	71.90	73.20	72.00	31.90	31.70	31.90
Electricity, gas, water and sanitary services	55.20	57.10	56.90	30.20	29.50	29.60
Building and construction	66.00	51.20	57.60	27.00	27.60	27.20
Transport, storage and communication	64.20	59.10	60.30	26.90	25.90	26.00
Wholesale trade, primary produce dealing, etc.	54.20	53.60	54.20	25.70	*	25.80
Retail trade	50.50	53.00	50.60	24.50	29.90	24.50
Non-manufacturing groups	*58.90*	*56.00*	*57.60*	*25.60*	*26.90*	*26.00*
Total(*d*)	**58.70**	**55.80**	**57.90**	**26.40**	**26.70**	**26.50**

(*a*) Excludes managerial, executive, professional and higher supervisory staff. For definitions and particulars of coverage of the survey, etc. *see* pages 87 to 90. (*b*) Excludes Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory. (*c*) Last pay-period in October 1965. (*d*) Excludes Primary production; Finance and property; Public authority activities (n.e.i.); Community and business services; and Amusement, hotels, cafés, personal service, etc.

* Less than 50 employees.

AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS—FULL-TIME ADULT AND JUNIOR MALE EMPLOYEES (OTHER THAN MANAGERIAL, ETC. STAFF) (*a*) INDUSTRY GROUPS—STATES—OCTOBER 1965(*c*)

($)

Industry group	Adult males							Junior males						
	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Aust.(*b*)	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Aust.(*b*)
PRIVATE EMPLOYEES														
Manufacturing—														
Founding, engineering, vehicles, etc.	61.40	60.40	53.50	57.10	56.20	60.40	59.90	27.60	27.70	25.20	27.10	24.10	26.30	27.10
Other	58.50	58.20	55.10	54.20	52.10	53.40	57.20	27.80	28.00	25.90	24.70	24.10	26.90	27.00
Manufacturing groups	60.10	59.20	54.60	56.00	53.80	55.50	58.50	27.80	27.90	25.60	26.10	24.10	26.70	27.10
Non-manufacturing	62.00	57.60	56.60	55.00	58.20	57.30	58.90	26.60	25.70	24.80	25.20	23.70	23.70	25.60
Total(*d*)	*60.70*	*58.70*	*55.60*	*55.70*	*56.30*	*56.30*	*58.70*	*27.30*	*27.00*	*25.30*	*25.70*	*23.90*	*25.30*	*26.40*
GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES														
Manufacturing—														
Founding, engineering, vehicles, etc.	53.00	58.90	54.40	55.00	49.10	42.60	54.80	23.50	26.10	24.60	31.60	23.20	22.80	25.50
Other	52.20	57.50	48.70	62.80	54.00	54.20	55.20	25.90	27.90	26.90	37.60	21.20	23.30	27.50
Manufacturing groups	52.80	58.50	53.20	56.70	50.30	46.20	54.90	24.00	26.30	25.20	32.70	22.80	23.00	25.90
Non-manufacturing	57.50	58.00	51.40	53.70	55.30	52.90	56.00	27.10	27.90	26.10	25.60	24.90	27.50	26.90
Total(*d*)	*56.90*	*58.10*	*51.70*	*54.50*	*54.60*	*52.50*	*55.80*	*26.40*	*27.60*	*25.90*	*27.80*	*24.40*	*27.00*	*26.70*
TOTAL														
Manufacturing—														
Founding, engineering, vehicles, etc.	60.70	60.20	53.80	56.80	54.50	58.90	59.30	27.30	27.50	25.10	27.90	23.90	26.00	26.90
Other	58.30	58.20	54.90	54.90	52.30	53.40	57.10	27.70	28.00	25.90	25.60	24.00	26.80	27.00
Manufacturing groups	59.60	59.20	54.40	56.10	53.30	55.10	58.20	27.50	27.70	25.60	27.00	23.90	26.50	27.00
Non-maunfacturing	59.90	57.80	54.10	54.40	57.00	55.10	57.60	26.80	26.50	25.30	25.30	24.10	24.90	26.00
Total(*d*)	**59.70**	**58.50**	**54.20**	**55.30**	**55.80**	**55.10**	**57.90**	**27.10**	**27.10**	**25.40**	**26.10**	**24.00**	**25.60**	**26.50**

For footnotes *see* footnotes to table on page 90.

(vi) *Total weekly earnings groups—full-time adult male employees*—The following six tables give the number of adult males in the various total weekly earnings groups for the last pay-period in October 1965.

TOTAL WEEKLY EARNINGS GROUPS—FULL-TIME ADULT MALE EMPLOYEES (OTHER THAN MANAGERIAL, ETC. STAFF)(*a*) INDUSTRY GROUPS AUSTRALIA (*b*)—OCTOBER 1965(*c*)

('000)

Industry group	Less than $36(*d*)	$36 and less than $40	$40 and less than $44	$44 and less than $48	$48 and less than $52	$52 and less than $56	$56 and less than $60	$60 and less than $70	$70 and less than $80	$80 and over	Total
PRIVATE EMPLOYEES—NUMBER IN EACH EARNINGS GROUP											
Manufacturing—											
Extracting, refining and founding of metals	0.7	2.2	3.1	4.5	5.6	6.2	6.1	12.3	7.4	7.0	54.9
Engineering and metalworking	4.4	10.7	15.8	18.6	20.4	18.7	19.7	36.5	22.9	20.3	188.1
Ships, vehicles, parts and accessories	0.8	2.0	6.9	12.0	11.9	9.7	5.9	11.5	5.9	6.1	72.7
Founding, engineering, vehicles, etc.	5.9	14.9	25.8	35.0	37.9	34.6	31.7	60.3	36.2	33.4	315.7
Textiles, clothing and footwear	1.0	2.9	5.4	6.4	5.4	4.6	3.6	5.5	2.6	1.8	39.2
Food, drink and tobacco	1.9	6.8	11.7	11.0	12.0	10.1	9.0	12.7	6.7	5.8	87.6
Paper, printing, bookbinding and photography	0.7	1.5	2.6	3.7	4.7	5.3	5.0	9.7	6.0	7.1	46.3
Chemicals, dyes, explosives, paints, non-mineral oils	0.5	2.0	2.8	3.3	3.7	3.9	3.2	5.5	2.9	2.2	30.1
Other	4.1	10.3	13.4	14.1	14.3	13.6	10.9	17.9	10.1	9.0	117.7
Manufacturing groups	*14.1*	*38.4*	*61.7*	*73.5*	*78.0*	*72.0*	*63.5*	*111.7*	*64.5*	*59.2*	*636.5*
Non-manufacturing—											
Mining and quarrying	0.6	1.1	1.4	1.6	1.8	2.2	2.6	7.4	6.5	10.7	35.9
Electricity, gas, water and sanitary services	0.1	0.6	0.7	0.9	1.2	0.8	0.8	1.0	0.5	0.4	7.0
Building and construction	0.7	2.0	5.6	6.1	10.3	10.6	10.7	16.6	10.9	17.4	90.9
Transport, storage and communication	0.4	1.3	4.1	5.1	4.8	5.1	4.5	7.1	5.3	7.6	45.5
Wholesale trade, primary produce dealing, etc.	2.4	11.7	21.4	19.4	20.0	16.2	11.9	17.3	8.9	7.6	137.0
Retail trade	1.6	8.8	15.7	14.6	13.3	9.1	5.7	7.4	2.3	2.5	81.0
Non-manufacturing groups	*5.9*	*25.4*	*49.0*	*47.8*	*51.5*	*44.0*	*36.2*	*56.8*	*34.4*	*46.2*	*397.3*
Total(*e*)	**19.9**	**63.8**	**110.8**	**121.3**	**129.5**	**116.0**	**99.7**	**168.5**	**99.0**	**105.4**	**1,033.8**

(*a*) Excludes managerial, executive, professional and higher supervisory staff. For definitions and particulars of coverage of the survey, etc. *see* pages 87 to 90. (*b*) Excludes Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory. (*c*) Last pay-period in October 1965. (*d*) Includes some employees who received less than $32; *see* page 88. (*e*) Excludes Primary production; Finance and property; Public authority activities (n.e.i.); Community and business services; and Amusement, hotels, cafés, personal service, etc.

TOTAL WEEKLY EARNINGS GROUPS—FULL-TIME ADULT MALE EMPLOYEES (OTHER THAN MANAGERIAL, ETC. STAFF)(*a*) INDUSTRY GROUPS, AUSTRALIA(*b*)—OCTOBER 1965(*c*)—*continued*

('000)

Industry group	Less than $36(*d*)	$36 and less than $40	$40 and less than $44	$44 and less than $48	$48 and less than $52	$52 and less than $56	$56 and less than $60	$60 and less than $70	$70 and less than $80	$80 and over	Total
GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES—NUMBER IN EACH EARNINGS GROUP											
Manufacturing—											
Extracting, refining and founding of metals	*	*	0.1	*	*	*	0.1	*	*	*	0.3
Engineering and metalworking	0.3	0.6	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	0.8	1.3	0.9	0.8	9.0
Ships, vehicles, parts and accessories	1.0	3.2	4.1	6.5	4.0	4.3	3.6	5.0	2.0	1.5	35.2
Founding, engineering, vehicles, etc.	1.3	3.8	5.2	7.7	5.1	5.4	4.4	6.3	3.0	2.4	44.6
Textiles, clothing and footwear	*	*	*	0.1	0.1	*	*	*	*	*	0.2
Food, drink and tobacco	0.1	0.8	1.4	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.9	0.5	0.5	6.3
Paper, printing, bookbinding and photography	*	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	2.0
Chemicals, dyes, explosives, paints, non-mineral oils	*	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	1.1
Other	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	3.7
Manufacturing groups	*1.6*	*5.0*	*7.4*	*9.2*	*6.7*	*6.8*	*5.5*	*8.1*	*4.1*	*3.4*	*57.9*
Non-manufacturing—											
Mining and quarrying	*	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.6	1.2	3.5
Electricity, gas, water and sanitary services	0.8	3.3	9.1	7.5	10.5	7.6	5.8	9.1	5.5	5.4	64.7
Building and construction	5.8	13.5	23.2	18.7	15.7	13.2	8.0	11.0	5.5	5.0	119.7
Transport, storage and communication	2.0	8.1	13.2	16.6	17.2	16.0	14.7	27.4	15.6	14.4	145.1
Wholesale trade, primary produce dealing etc.	*	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	*	*	1.1
Retail trade	*	*	*	0.1	0.1	0.1	*	0.1	*	*	0.4
Non-manufacturing groups	*8.7*	*25.1*	*46.0*	*43.2*	*43.9*	*37.1*	*28.9*	*48.2*	*27.2*	*26.1*	*334.4*
Total(*e*)	**10.3**	**30.1**	**53.3**	**52.3**	**50.7**	**44.0**	**34.5**	**56.3**	**31.3**	**29.5**	**392.2**

For footnotes *see* page 92. * Less than 50 employees.

TOTAL WEEKLY EARNINGS GROUPS—FULL-TIME ADULT MALE EMPLOYEES (OTHER THAN MANAGERIAL, ETC. STAFF)(*a*) INDUSTRY GROUPS, AUSTRALIA(*b*)—OCTOBER 1965(*c*)—*continued*

('000)

Industry group	Less than $36(*d*)	$36 and less than $40	$40 and less than $44	$44 and less than $48	$48 and less than $52	$52 and less than $56	$56 and less than $60	$60 and less than $70	$70 and less than $80	$80 and over	Total
TOTAL (PRIVATE AND GOVERNMENT) EMPLOYEES—NUMBER IN EACH EARNINGS GROUP											
Manufacturing—											
Extracting, refining and founding of metals	0.7	2.2	3.2	4.5	5.6	6.2	6.1	12.3	7.4	7.0	55.3
Engineering and metalworking	4.6	11.3	16.9	19.7	21.4	19.8	20.5	37.8	23.9	21.2	197.1
Ships, vehicles, parts and accessories	1.9	5.1	11.0	18.5	15.9	14.0	9.5	16.5	8.0	7.6	107.9
Founding, engineering, vehicles, etc.	7.2	18.6	31.1	42.7	43.0	40.0	36.2	66.6	39.2	35.7	360.3
Textiles, clothing and footwear	1.0	2.9	5.5	6.4	5.5	4.6	3.7	5.5	2.6	1.8	39.4
Food, drink and tobacco	2.0	7.6	13.1	11.5	12.6	10.6	9.4	13.6	7.2	6.3	93.9
Paper, printing, bookbinding and photography	0.7	1.6	2.8	3.9	5.1	5.5	5.2	10.0	6.2	7.3	48.2
Chemicals, dyes explosives, paints, non-mineral oils	0.5	2.1	3.0	3.5	3.8	4.0	3.3	5.7	3.0	2.3	31.2
Other	4.2	10.6	13.8	14.7	14.7	14.1	11.3	18.3	10.4	9.2	121.3
Manufacturing groups	*15.6*	*43.4*	*69.1*	*82.7*	*84.7*	*78.8*	*69.0*	*119.8*	*68.7*	*62.6*	*694.3*
Non-manufacturing—											
Mining and quarrying	0.7	1.1	1.6	1.8	2.0	2.4	2.8	7.9	7.1	11.9	39.3
Electricity, gas, water and sanitary services	0.9	3.8	9.9	8.4	11.7	8.4	6.6	10.1	5.9	5.9	71.7
Building and construction	6.5	15.5	28.8	24.8	26.0	23.7	18.8	27.6	16.4	22.4	210.6
Transport, storage and communication	2.4	9.4	17.4	21.7	22.0	21.0	19.2	34.5	20.8	22.0	190.5
Wholesale trade, primary produce dealing, etc.	2.4	11.8	21.6	19.6	20.3	16.4	12.0	17.4	9.0	7.6	138.1
Retail trade	1.6	8.8	15.8	14.7	13.4	9.2	5.7	7.5	2.3	2.5	81.4
Non-manufacturing groups	*14.6*	*50.5*	*95.0*	*91.0*	*95.4*	*81.2*	*65.2*	*105.0*	*61.6*	*72.3*	*731.6*
Total(*e*)	**30.2**	**93.9**	**164.1**	**173.7**	**180.1**	**160.0**	**134.2**	**224.7**	**130.3**	**134.9**	**1,426.0**

For footnotes *see* page 92.

TOTAL WEEKLY EARNINGS GROUPS—FULL-TIME ADULT MALE EMPLOYEES (OTHER THAN MANAGERIAL, ETC. STAFF)(*a*) INDUSTRY GROUPS—STATES—OCTOBER 1965(*b*)

('000)

Total weekly earnings groups	Private employees			Government employees			Total		
	Manufacturing	Non-manufacturing	Total(*c*)	Manufacturing	Non-manufacturing	Total(*c*)	Manufacturing	Non-manufacturing	Total(*c*)
NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES IN EACH EARNINGS GROUP—NEW SOUTH WALES									
Less than $36(*d*)	4.6	1.8	6.4	0.8	2.5	3.3	5.4	4.3	9.7
$36 and less than $40	14.0	7.3	21.3	2.1	8.1	10.2	16.1	15.4	31.5
$40 ,, ,, ,, $44	23.8	15.3	39.1	2.5	17.8	20.3	26.3	33.1	59.4
$44 ,, ,, ,, $48	28.8	16.1	45.0	3.3	16.5	19.8	32.1	32.7	64.8
$48 ,, ,, ,, $52	30.6	17.0	47.7	2.0	15.8	17.8	32.6	32.8	65.5
$52 ,, ,, ,, $56	30.3	16.2	46 5	2.3	14.7	17.0	32.6	30.9	63.5
$56 ,, ,, ,, $60	27.2	14.0	41.2	1.3	10.8	12.1	28.5	24 8	53.3
$60 ,, ,, ,, $70	51.9	23.0	74.9	1.9	20.3	22.2	53.8	43.4	97.1
$70 ,, ,, ,, $80	29.8	15.7	45.5	1.0	11.6	12.6	30.8	27.2	58.1
$80 and over	29.1	22.7	51.8	0.9	11.4	12.3	29.9	34.1	64.1
Total	**270.1**	**149.2**	**419.3**	**18.1**	**129.5**	**147.7**	**288.2**	**278.7**	**566.9**
NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES IN EACH EARNINGS GROUP—VICTORIA									
Less than $36(*d*)	3.4	1.2	4.6	0.1	0.5	0.6	3.6	1.6	5.2
$36 and less than $40	10.7	5.5	16.2	0.8	4.9	5.7	11.4	10·4	21.9
$40 ,, ,, ,, $44	18.1	13.9	32.0	1.7	10.3	12.0	19.8	24.3	44.0
$44 ,, ,, ,, $48	22.3	14.0	36.3	1.9	10.7	12.6	24.2	24.7	48.9
$48 ,, ,, ,, $52	25.8	16.3	42.1	1.8	12.0	13.8	27.6	28.3	55.9
$52 ,, ,, ,, $56	22.5	13.9	36.4	2.1	9.2	11.3	24.6	23.1	47.7
$56 ,, ,, ,, $60	21.2	11.2	32.4	1.7	8.2	9.8	22.8	19.4	42.2
$60 ,, ,, ,, $70	35.2	15.8	51.1	2.9	13.6	16.5	38.1	29.4	67.5
$70 ,, ,, ,, $80	21.7	9.2	30.9	1.8	7.9	9.7	23.5	17.1	40.6
$80 and over	19.8	10.3	30.1	1.3	8.2	9.5	21.1	18.5	39.6
Total	**200.6**	**111.4**	**312.0**	**16.1**	**85.4**	**101.5**	**216.7**	**196.8**	**413.5**

(*a*) Excludes managerial, executive, professional and higher supervisory staff. For definitions and particulars of coverage of the survey, etc., *see* pages 87 to 90. (*b*) Last pay-period in October 1965. (*c*) Excludes Primary production; Finance and property; Public authority activities (n.e.i.); Community and business services; and Amusements, hotels, cafés, personal service, etc. (*d*) Includes some employees who received less than $32; *see* page 88.

TOTAL WEEKLY EARNINGS GROUPS—FULL-TIME ADULT MALE EMPLOYEES (OTHER THAN MANAGERIAL, ETC. STAFF)(*a*)
INDUSTRY GROUPS—STATES—OCTOBER 1965(*b*)—*continued*
('000)

Total weekly earnings groups	Private employees			Government employees			Total		
	Manufacturing	Non-manufacturing	Total(*c*)	Manufacturing	Non-manufacturing	Total(*c*)	Manufacturing	Non-manufacturing	Total(*c*)
NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES IN EACH EARNINGS GROUP—QUEENSLAND									
Less than $36(*d*)	2.1	1.1	3.1	0.1	3.6	3.7	2.2	4.6	6.8
$36 and less than $40	5.0	5.1	10.1	0.7	4.9	5.6	5.7	10.0	15.7
$40 ,, ,, ,, $44	7.4	8.4	15.8	1.3	7.7	9.0	8.7	16.1	24.8
$44 ,, ,, ,, $48	8.0	7.0	15.0	1.3	6.1	7.4	9.3	13.1	22.4
$48 ,, ,, ,, $52	8.2	6.5	14.7	1.1	7.6	8.7	9.3	14.1	23.4
$52 ,, ,, ,, $56	6.6	5.6	12.2	0.6	5.9	6.5	7.2	11.5	18.7
$56 ,, ,, ,, $60	5.1	4.2	9.3	1.3	4.6	5.9	6.4	8.7	15.1
$60 ,, ,, ,, $70	7.2	7.0	14.2	1.6	5.6	7.2	8.8	12.6	21.4
$70 ,, ,, ,, $80	4.1	3.9	8.0	0.2	2.8	3.0	4.3	6.7	11.0
$80 and over	3.8	5.4	9.2	0.1	2.1	2.2	3.9	7.5	11.4
Total	**57.4**	**54.2**	**111.6**	**8.3**	**50.7**	**59.1**	**65.7**	**105.0**	**170.7**
NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES IN EACH EARNINGS GROUP—SOUTH AUSTRALIA									
Less than $36(*d*)	2.1	0.6	2.7	0.3	0.8	1.1	2.4	1.4	3.8
$36 and less than $40	4.2	3.1	7.4	0.7	2.8	3.5	4.9	5.9	10.8
$40 ,, ,, ,, $44	7.1	4.7	11.7	1.2	4.6	5.7	8.2	9.3	17.5
$44 ,, ,, ,, $48	8.9	4.2	13.1	1.5	4.5	6.0	10.4	8.7	19.2
$48 ,, ,, ,, $52	8.3	5.6	13.9	1.1	4.0	5.1	9.5	9.6	19.1
$52 ,, ,, ,, $56	8.5	3.6	12.1	1.4	3.5	4.9	9.9	7.1	17.0
$56 ,, ,, ,, $60	6.1	3.1	9.2	0.9	2.4	3.3	7.1	5.5	12.6
$60 ,, ,, ,, $70	10.8	4.8	15.7	1.3	3.8	5.1	12.1	8.6	20.8
$70 ,, ,, ,, $80	9.4	4.7	8.1	0.9	2.0	3.0	11.2	8.2	11.0
$80 and over			6.0	0.9	1.5	2.4			8.4
Total	**65.4**	**34.5**	**99.9**	**10.2**	**29.9**	**40.1**	**75.7**	**64.4**	**140.0**

For footnotes *see* page 95.

TOTAL WEEKLY EARNINGS GROUPS—FULL-TIME ADULT MALE EMPLOYEES (OTHER THAN MANAGERIAL, ETC. STAFF)(*a*) INDUSTRY GROUPS—STATES—OCTOBER 1965(*b*)—*continued*

('000)

Total weekly earnings groups	Private employees			Government employees			Total		
	Manufacturing	Non-manufacturing	Total(*c*)	Manufacturing	Non-manufacturing	Total(*c*)	Manufacturing	Non-manufacturing	Total(*c*)
NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES IN EACH EARNINGS GROUP—WESTERN AUSTRALIA									
Less than $36(*d*)	1.5	1.0	2.5	0.1	0.9	1.1	1.6	1.9	3.6
$36 and less than $40	2.8	3.5	6.4	0.6	2.8	3.4	3.4	6.4	9.8
$40 ,, ,, ,, $44	3.3	4.4	7.7	0.6	3.5	4.0	3.9	7.9	11.8
$44 ,, ,, ,, $48	3.5	4.6	8.0	1.0	3.4	4.4	4.4	8.0	12.4
$48 ,, ,, ,, $52	3.3	4.5	7.8	0.6	3.1	3.7	3.9	7.6	11.5
$52 ,, ,, ,, $56	2.4	3.4	5.8	0.4	2.7	3.1	2.8	6.1	8.9
$56 ,, ,, ,, $60	2.2	2.5	4.6	0.3	2.2	2.5	2.5	4.6	7.1
$60 ,, ,, ,, $70	3.6	4.7	8.4	0.4	3.5	3.9	4.1	8.2	12.3
$70 ,, ,, ,, $80	1.9	2.4	4.3	0.2	2.0	2.2	2.1	4.4	6.5
$80 and over	1.5	4.2	5.7	0.2	2.0	2.2	1.6	6.2	7.9
Total	**25.9**	**35.3**	**61.2**	**4.4**	**26.1**	**30.5**	**30.3**	**61.3**	**91.7**
NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES IN EACH EARNINGS GROUP—TASMANIA									
Less than $36(*d*)	0.4	0.2	0.6	0.1	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.7	1.2
$36 and less than $40	1.7	0.7	2.5	0.1	1.6	1.7	1.8	2.3	4.2
$40 ,, ,, ,, $44	2.0	2.4	4.4	0.1	2.1	2.2	2.1	4.5	6.6
$44 ,, ,, ,, $48	2.1	1.8	3.9	0.2	1.9	2.2	2.3	3.7	6.0
$48 ,, ,, ,, $52	1.8	1.5	3.3	0.1	1.5	1.6	1.9	3.0	4.9
$52 ,, ,, ,, $56	1.7	1.2	3.0	*	1.2	1.2	1.7	2.4	4.1
$56 ,, ,, ,, $60	1.7	1.2	3.0	*	0.8	0.9	1.8	2.1	3.8
$60 ,, ,, ,, $70	2.8	3.6	4.2	*	1.4	1.4	2.9	6.7	5.7
$70 ,, ,, ,, $80	1.5		2.3	*	0.8	0.9	1.5		3.1
$80 and over	1.2		2.7	*	0.9	0.9	1.2		3.5
Total	**17.0**	**12.7**	**29.7**	**0.7**	**12.7**	**13.4**	**17.7**	**25.4**	**43.2**

For footnotes *see* page 95. * Less than 50 employees.

(vii) *Dissection of total weekly earnings—full-time adult male employees.* The following tables give a dissection of total weekly earnings of full-time adult male employees into overtime earnings and ordinary time earnings. Ordinary time earnings are dissected into 'at award, etc. rates' and 'in excess of award, etc. rates'.

DISSECTION OF TOTAL WEEKLY EARNINGS—FULL-TIME ADULT MALE EMPLOYEES (OTHER THAN MANAGERIAL, ETC. STAFF)(*a*) INDUSTRY GROUPS, AUSTRALIA(*b*)—OCTOBER 1965(*c*)

($)

Industry group	Average earnings per employee(*d*)				
	Overtime earnings	Ordinary time earnings			Total
		At 'Award, etc. rates'	In excess of 'Award, etc. rates'		
			Payment by measured result	Other	
PRIVATE EMPLOYEES					
Manufacturing—					
Extracting, refining and founding of metals	10.30	45.50	4.10	1.90	61.80
Engineering and metal working	11.10	42.50	6.60		60.20
Ships, vehicles, parts and accessories	6.30	45.40	1.00	4.90	57.60
Founding, engineering, vehicles, etc.	9.80	43.70	2.00	4.30	59.90
Textiles, clothing and footwear	6.70	40.90	3.20	3.10	53.90
Food, drink and tobacco	9.00	43.40	3.30		55.70
Paper, printing, bookbinding and photography	7.40	49.10	2.40	5.10	64.00
Chemicals, dyes, explosives, paints, non-mineral oils	6.40	45.80	2.30	3.70	58.20
Other	8.80	42.50	5.00		56.40
Manufacturing groups	*9.00*	*43.80*	*2.00*	*3.70*	*58.50*
Non-manufacturing—					
Mining and quarrying	9.60	52.10	8.50	1.70	71.90
Electricity, gas, water and sanitary services	5.40	47.90	0.40	1.60	55.20
Building and construction	12.80	49.40	3.90		66.00
Transport, storage and communication	14.70	46.60	2.90		64.20
Wholesale trade, primary produce dealing, etc.	4.40	44.50	1.60	3.80	54.20
Retail trade	3.30	41.80	5.50		50.50
Non-manufacturing groups	*7.80*	*46.00*	*2.00*	*3.10*	*58.90*
Total(*e*)	**8.50**	**44.60**	**2.00**	**3.50**	**58.70**

(*a*) Excludes managerial, executive, professional and higher supervisory staff. For definitions and particulars of coverage of the survey, etc., *see* pages 87 to 90. (*b*) Excludes Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory. (*c*) Last pay-period in October 1965. (*d*) *See* page 88. (*e*) Excludes Primary production; Finance and property; Public authority activities (n.e.i.); Community and business services; and Amusement, hotels, cafés, personal service, etc.

DISSECTION OF TOTAL WEEKLY EARNINGS—FULL-TIME ADULT MALE EMPLOYEES (OTHER THAN MANAGERIAL, ETC. STAFF)(*a*) INDUSTRY GROUPS, AUSTRALIA(*b*)—OCTOBER 1965(*c*)—*continued*

($)

Industry group	Average earnings per employee(*d*)				
	Overtime earnings	Ordinary time earnings			Total
		At 'Award, etc. rates'	In excess of 'Award, etc. rates'		
			Payment by measured result	Other	
GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES					
Manufacturing—					
Extracting, refining and founding of metals	9.00	45.70	*	0.10	54.90
Engineering and metal working	7.90	48.40	0.60	0.70	57.60
Ships, vehicles, parts and accessories	6.80	46.10	*	1.20	54.10
Founding, engineering, vehicles, etc.	7.00	46.50	0.10	1.10	54.80
Textiles, clothing and footwear	5.50	42.10	2.90	*	50.50
Food, drink and tobacco	7.60	44.80	1.40	0.80	54.60
Paper, printing, bookbinding and photography	9.50	48.90	0.30	*	58.70
Chemicals, dyes, explosives, paints, non-mineral oils	5.70	47.00	1.50	0.10	54.30
Other	5.40	47.00	0.50	2.00	54.90
Manufacturing groups	*7.00*	*46.50*	*0.30*	*1.00*	*54.90*
Non-manufacturing—					
Mining and quarrying	7.90	55.10	9.60	0.60	73.20
Electricity, gas, water and sanitary services	4.60	51.90	*	0.50	57.10
Building and construction	5.00	45.60	*	0.60	51.20
Transport, storage and communication	6.70	51.90	*	0.50	59.10
Wholesale trade, primary produce dealing, etc.	3.60	49.70	*	0.30	53.60
Retail trade	3.20	47.20	1.30	1.20	53.00
Non-manufacturing groups	*5.70*	*49.60*	*0.10*	*0.60*	*56.00*
Total(*e*)	**5.90**	**49.20**	**0.20**	**0.60**	**55.80**

For footnotes *see* page 98.

* Less than five cents.

DISSECTION OF TOTAL WEEKLY EARNINGS—FULL-TIME ADULT MALE EMPLOYEES (OTHER THAN MANAGERIAL, ETC. STAFF)(*a*) INDUSTRY GROUPS, AUSTRALIA(*b*)—OCTOBER 1965(*c*)—*continued*

($)

Industry group	Average earnings per employee(*d*)				
	Overtime earnings	Ordinary time earnings			Total
		At 'Award, etc. rates'	In excess of 'Award, etc. rates'		
			Payment by measured result	Other	
TOTAL (PRIVATE AND GOVERNMENT) EMPLOYEES					
Manufacturing—					
Extracting, refining and founding of metals	10.30	45.50	4.10	1.90	61.80
Engineering and metal working	10.90	42.80	6.40		60.10
Ships, vehicles, parts and accessories	6.50	45.60	0.70	3.70	56.50
Founding, engineering, vehicles, etc.	9.50	44.10	1.80	3.90	59.30
Textiles, clothing and footwear	6.70	40.90	3.20	3.10	53.80
Food, drink and tobacco	8.90	43.50	3.20		55.60
Paper, printing, bookbinding and photography	7.50	49.10	2.30	4.90	63.80
Chemicals, dyes, explosives, paints, non-mineral oils	6.40	45.80	2.30	3.50	58.10
Other	8.70	42.70	5.00		56.40
Manufacturing groups	*8.80*	*44.00*	*1.90*	*3.50*	*58.20*
Non-manufacturing—					
Mining and quarrying	9.50	52.30	8.60	1.60	72.00
Electricity, gas, water and sanitary services	4.70	51.50	*	0.60	56.90
Building and construction	8.30	47.20	2.10		57.60
Transport, storage and communication	8.60	50.60	1.10		60.30
Wholesale trade, primary produce dealing, etc.	4.40	44.50	1.60	3.70	54.20
Retail trade	3.30	41.90	5.40		50.60
Non-manufacturing groups	*6.80*	*47.70*	*1.10*	*2.00*	*57.60*
Total(*e*)	**7.80**	**45.90**	**1.50**	**2.70**	**57.90**

For footnotes *see* page 98.

* Less than five cents.

DISSECTION OF TOTAL WEEKLY EARNINGS—FULL-TIME ADULT MALE EMPLOYEES (OTHER THAN MANAGERIAL, ETC. STAFF)(*a*) INDUSTRY GROUPS—STATES—OCTOBER 1965(*b*)

($)

Dissection of total weekly earnings	New South Wales			Victoria			Queensland		
	Average earnings per employee(*c*)			Average earnings per employee(*c*)			Average earnings per employee(*c*)		
	Manufacturing	Non-manufacturing	Total(*d*)	Manufacturing	Non-manufacturing	Total(*d*)	Manufacturing	Non-manufacturing	Total(*d*)
PRIVATE EMPLOYEES									
Overtime earnings	9.70	8.80	9.30	9.10	7.20	8.40	8.80	6.10	7.50
Ordinary time earnings—									
At 'Award, etc. rates'	43.90	47.80	45.30	43.80	44.70	44.10	43.10	46.50	44.80
In excess of 'Award, etc., rates'—									
(i) Payment by measured result	2.70	2.30	2.60	1.80	5.70	1.60	2.70	4.00	3.30
(ii) Other	3.80	3.10	3.60	4.50		4.50			
Total	**60.10**	**62.00**	**60.70**	**59.20**	**57.60**	**58.70**	**54.60**	**56.60**	**55.60**
GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES									
Overtime earnings	6.50	5.90	6.00	7.90	6.00	6.30	5.90	4.60	4.80
Ordinary time earnings—									
At 'Award, etc. rates'	45.10	51.00	50.30	49.00	50.90	50.60	47.30	46.60	46.70
In excess of 'Award, etc., rates'—									
(i) Payment by measured result	0.50	0.30	0.30	0.20	1.00	0.10	0.10	0.20	0.20
(ii) Other	0.80	0.20	0.30	1.40		1.10			
Total	**52.80**	**57.50**	**56.90**	**58.50**	**58.00**	**58.10**	**53.20**	**51.40**	**51.70**
TOTAL									
Overtime earnings	9.50	7.40	8.50	9.00	6.70	7.90	8.40	5.30	6.50
Ordinary time earnings—									
At 'Award, etc. rates'	44.00	49.30	46.60	44.20	47.40	45.70	43.70	46.60	45.50
In excess of 'Award, etc., rates'—									
(i) Payment by measured result	2.60	1.40	2.00	1.70	3.70	1.20	2.30	2.20	2.30
(ii) Other	3.60	1.80	2.70	4.30		3.60			
Total	**59.60**	**59.90**	**59.70**	**59.20**	**57.80**	**58.50**	**54.40**	**54.10**	**54.20**

(*a*) Excludes managerial, executive, professional and higher supervisory staff. For definitions and particulars of coverage of the survey *see* pages 87 to 90. (*b*) Last pay-period in October 1965. (*c*) *See* page 88. (*d*) Excludes Primary production; Finance and property; Public authority activities (n.e.i.); Community and business services; and Amusement, hotels, cafés, personal service, etc.

DISSECTION OF TOTAL WEEKLY EARNINGS—FULL-TIME ADULT MALE EMPLOYEES (OTHER THAN MANAGERIAL, ETC. STAFF)(*a*) INDUSTRY GROUPS—STATES—OCTOBER 1965(*b*)—*continued*

($)

Dissection of total weekly earnings	South Australia			Western Australia			Tasmania		
	Average earnings per employee(*c*)			Average earnings per employee(*c*)			Average earnings per employee(*c*)		
	Manufacturing	Non-manufacturing	Total(*d*)	Manufacturing	Non-manufacturing	Total(*d*)	Manufacturing	Non-manufacturing	Total(*d*)
PRIVATE EMPLOYEES									
Overtime earnings	7.30	6.60	7.00	8.20	9.10	8.70	5.90	7.30	6.50
Ordinary time earnings—									
At 'Award, etc. rates'	43.80	44.20	44.00	42.40	44.20	43.50	45.40	44.40	45.00
In excess of 'Award, etc., rates'—									
(i) Payment by measured result	4.90	4.20	2.00	3.20	4.90	4.20	4.30	5.60	1.90
(ii) Other			2.70						2.90
Total	**56.00**	**55.00**	**55.70**	**53.80**	**58.20**	**56.30**	**55.50**	**57.30**	**56.30**
GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES									
Overtime earnings	8.80	5.20	6.10	5.10	7.00	6.80	2.80	4.30	4.20
Ordinary time earnings—									
At 'Award, etc. rates'	46.10	47.40	47.10	42.70	47.30	46.60	43.30	48.60	48.30
In excess of 'Award, etc., rates'—									
(i) Payment by measured result	0.10	1.20	0.10	1.10	1.00	0.20	*	*	*
(ii) Other	1.60		1.30	1.50		1.00			
Total	**56.70**	**53.70**	**54.50**	**50.30**	**55.30**	**54.60**	**46.20**	**52.90**	**52.50**
TOTAL									
Overtime earnings	7.50	5.90	6.80	7.70	8.20	8.10	5.70	5.80	5.80
Ordinary time earnings—									
At 'Award, etc. rates'	44.10	45.70	44.90	42.40	45.60	44.50	45.30	46.50	46 00
In excess of 'Award, etc., rates'—									
(i) Payment by measured result	4.50	2.80	1.40	3.10	3.20	3.20	4.10	2.80	1.30
(ii) Other			2.30						2.00
Total	**56.10**	**54.40**	**55.30**	**53.30**	**57.00**	**55.80**	**55.10**	**55.10**	**55.10**

For footnotes *see* page 101.

* Less than five cents.

(*viii*) *Full-time adult male managerial, etc. staff*—The following table gives details of average weekly earnings, total weekly earnings groups and a dissection of total weekly earnings for full-time adult male managerial, executive, professional and higher supervisory staff for the last pay-period in October 1965.

FULL-TIME ADULT MALE MANAGERIAL, EXECUTIVE, PROFESSIONAL AND HIGHER SUPERVISORY STAFF

(i) AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS—TOTAL (PRIVATE AND GOVERNMENT) EMPLOYEES—STATES—OCTOBER 1965(*a*)

($)

Industry group	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Australia(*b*)		
							Private	Government	Total
Manufacturing groups	95.40	95.30	82.50	93.00	81.70	89.50	93.30	105.10	93.60
Non-manufacturing groups	95.50	95.10	89.50	83.80	84.00	83.80	89.50	107.10	92.50
Total(*c*)	**95.50**	**95.20**	**86.70**	**88.00**	**83.30**	**86.30**	**91.50**	**106.80**	**93.00**

(ii) TOTAL WEEKLY EARNINGS GROUPS—AUSTRALIA(*b*)—OCTOBER 1965(*a*)

Total weekly earnings groups	Number of employees in each earnings group			Percentage in each earnings group		
	Private	Government	Total	Private	Government	Total
	'000	'000	'000	per cent	per cent	per cent
Less than $52	4.9	0.2	5.0	3.3	1.0	3.1
$52 and less than $56	6.0	0.2	6.2	4.1	1.3	3.8
$56 „ „ „ $60	8.6	0.4	9.0	5.8	2.2	5.5
$60 „ „ „ $70	26.7	1.5	28.2	18.1	9.2	17.2
$70 „ „ „ $80	25.4	1.9	27.3	17.2	11.5	16.6
$80 and over	75.8	12.4	88.3	51.5	74.8	53.8
Total	**147.4**	**16.6**	**164.1**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

(iii) DISSECTION OF TOTAL WEEKLY EARNINGS(*d*)—AUSTRALIA(*b*)—OCTOBER 1965(*a*)

Dissection of total weekly earnings	Private employees		Government employees		Total	
	Average earnings per employee	Percentage of total	Average earnings per employee	Percentage of total	Average earnings per employee	Percentage of total
	$	per cent	$	per cent	$	per cent
Overtime	0.90	1.0	3.00	2.8	1.10	1.2
Ordinary time earnings—At 'Award, etc., rates'	87.80	96.0	103.60	97.0	89.40	96.2
In excess of 'Award, etc., rates'—						
(i) Payment by measured result	1.10	1.2	0.30	0.2	1.00	1.0
(ii) Other	1.70	1.8			1.50	1.6
Total	**91.50**	**100.0**	**106.80**	**100.0**	**93.00**	**100.0**

(*a*) Last pay-period in October, 1965 For definitions and particulars of coverage of the survey etc. *see* pages 87 to 90. (*b*) Excludes Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory. Excludes Primary production; Finance and property; Public authority activities (n.e.i.); Community and business services; and Amusement, hotels, cafés, personal service, etc. (*d*) *See* page 88.

5. Surveys of weekly earnings and hours, October 1962, 1963, 1964 and 1966:

(i) *General.* Sample surveys in respect of most private employers subject to pay-roll tax (i.e. those paying more than $400 per week in wages and salaries) have been conducted as at the last pay-period in October during recent years. Results of the 1966 survey with comparisons with some of the earlier surveys are contained herein.

In addition to obtaining data for the calculation of average weekly earnings, average weekly hours paid for, and average hourly earnings, the October 1966 survey obtained information on overtime and ordinary time earnings and hours for full-time employees (other than managerial, etc., staff). The figures of average overtime earnings and average overtime hours are the averages for *all* employees (in the specified category) represented in the survey whether or not they worked overtime. The survey figures do not show the average overtime earnings or hours of only those employees who worked overtime.

Figures for average weekly earnings, average weekly hours paid for, and average hourly earnings as at the selected pay-periods are presented for males and females (adult and junior) separately by industry groups and by States. They reflect the effects of differences (and of changes between points of time) in amounts paid for the various occupations; in amounts paid for the same occupations; in occupational structures within industries; in industry structure; in degrees of business activity (incidence of overtime, etc.); and in the incidence of incentive schemes, piece-work and profit-sharing scheme payments, etc.

In general, where an establishment was closed down for part or whole of the last pay-period in October, or operations were seriously curtailed by an industrial dispute, breakdown, fire, etc., the employer was asked to supply particulars of wages and hours for the nearest normal pay-period.

(ii) *Coverage.* The results of the surveys are based on returns from stratified random samples of private employers subject to pay-roll tax. Employees in rural industry and in private domestic service are excluded because most employers in these two industries are not subject to pay-roll tax. Also excluded from the surveys are: employees of government and semi-government authorities; employees of religious, benevolent and other similar organisations exempt from pay-roll tax; and all employees in the Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory. The earnings and hours of waterside workers employed on a casual basis are excluded because they are subject to wide fluctuations for short periods such as those covered by these surveys.

Approximately 3,950 employers were included in the October 1966 survey and the sample represented 1,519,000 male and 663,000 female wage and salary earners.

As the survey was based on a sample, the resultant estimates are subject to sampling variability, that is, variations which might occur by chance because only a sample of employers was surveyed. The extent of the detail published has been determined after considering estimated measures of sampling variability.

(iii) *Comparability of results.* In addition to affecting the results of each sample survey, sampling variability also affects comparison between each year's results.

The figures of average weekly earnings and hours shown in the following tables for the surveys of 1962, 1963 and 1964 may differ slightly from those previously published because, in this Report, they have been rounded to the first decimal place. Figures for these surveys were published in detail in the *Wage rates and earnings* bulletin for April 1965.

The industry classification adopted for the 1966 and previous earnings and hours surveys from 1963 onwards (including the 1965 survey) is that used for the 1961 population census. Because the October 1962 survey was based on a different industry classification only broad comparison with more recent surveys is possible (*see* tables on pages 117 and 119). Detailed comparison of the results of the surveys of 1963, 1964 and 1966 are shown in tables on pages 111 to 116 and 118.

The October 1965 Survey of Weekly Earnings was a special purpose survey on a different basis to the surveys compared in this section and, therefore, its results are not shown herein, but appear on pages 87 to 103. Results of the 1965 survey were also published in a statistical bulletin, S.B. 391, *Survey of Weekly Earnings*, October 1965, of 15 April 1966.

In the surveys of October 1962, 1963 and 1964 employees 'whose hours of work were not known' were reported with managerial, etc. staff. In the October 1966 survey employers were asked to report these employees in their correct classification, and if necessary estimate their hours of work. It is considered that any reporting differences will have had only a slight effect on comparability of the surveys.

The allocation of employees between 'Managerial, executive, professional and higher supervisory staff' and 'All other full-time employees' (as defined) depends upon the employers' interpretation of the definitions (*see* below).

(iv) *Definitions.* The following definitions refer to terms used in the surveys and in the tables in this section:

Employees refer to male and female employees on the pay-roll and who received pay for the last pay-period in October.

Adults include all employees 21 years of age and over and those employees who, although under 21 years of age, are paid at the adult rate for their occupation.

Juniors are those employees under 21 years of age who are not paid at the adult rate for their occupation.

Full-time employees are those employees who ordinarily work 30 hours or more a week and who received pay for the last pay-period in October. Included are 'full-time' employees on short-time; 'full-time' employees who began or ceased work during the pay-period; and 'full-time' employees on paid annual leave, paid sick leave, long service leave and paid holidays taken during the pay-period.

Part-time employees are employees who ordinarily work less than 30 hours a week. Employees on short-time who normally work 30 hours or more a week are classified as full-time employees.

Other than managerial, etc. staff includes minor supervisory employees, leading hands, clerical and office staff as well as ordinary wages employees. It excludes *Managerial, executive, professional and higher supervisory staff* who were not further defined.

Weekly earnings refers to gross earnings for the last pay-period in October before taxation and other deductions have been made. It includes ordinary time earnings, overtime earnings, shift allowances, penalty rates, commission and similar payments; and that part of paid annual leave, paid sick leave, long service leave and paid holidays taken during the pay-period. It includes one week's proportion of payments made other than on a weekly basis, e.g. salary paid fortnightly or monthly; paid annual or other leave taken during the pay-period; periodical payments under incentive, piecework, profit sharing schemes, etc; commissions; annual or periodical bonuses, etc. Retrospective payments are excluded.

Overtime earnings refers to that part of gross earnings for hours paid for in excess of award, standard or agreed hours of work. Overtime earnings were not reported for managerial, etc. staff.

Ordinary time earnings refers to that part of gross earnings for award, standard or agreed hours of work.

Weekly man-hours paid for refers to the sum of man-hours for which payment was made. It includes ordinary time hours, overtime hours, paid stand-by or reporting time; and paid annual leave, paid sick leave, long service leave and paid holidays taken during the specified pay-period. For employees paid other than weekly, hours are converted to a weekly basis. Hours of work were not reported for managerial, etc. staff.

Overtime hours refers to hours in excess of award, standard or agreed hours of work.

Ordinary time hours refers to award, standard or agreed hours of work.

AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS, FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES (OTHER THAN MANAGERIAL, ETC. STAFF)(*a*): INDUSTRY GROUPS, AUSTRALIA(*b*), OCTOBER 1966(*c*)

Industry group	Average weekly earnings ($)				Average weekly hours paid for				Average hourly earnings ($)			
	Adult males	Junior males	Adult females	Junior females	Adult males	Junior males	Adult females	Junior females	Adult males	Junior males	Adult females	Junior females
Manufacturing—												
Extracting, refining and founding of metals	62.80	35.80	36.40	27.70	44.3	41.5	39.8	39.8	1.42	0.86	0.92	0.70
Engineering and metal-working	61.60	29.60	34.00	23.80	44.2	41.5	39.7	39.7	1.39	0.71	0.86	0.60
Ships, vehicles, parts and accessories	60.50	28.40	35.90	25.20	42.6	41.1	39.2	38.7	1.42	0.69	0.92	0.65
Founding, engineering, vehicles, etc.	61.50	30.20	34.40	24.40	43.8	41.4	39.6	39.6	1.41	0.73	0.87	0.62
Textiles, clothing and footwear	57.50	29.30	33.70	21.10	42.9	41.5	39.3	39.3	1.34	0.71	0.86	0.54
Food, drink and tobacco	58.00	30.10	33.90	22.70	43.5	41.4	39.5	39.2	1.34	0.73	0.86	0.58
Paper, printing, bookbinding and photography	66.60	29.30	36.50	24.10	42.3	41.0	39.7	39.7	1.57	0.71	0.92	0.61
Chemicals, dyes, explosives, paints, non-mineral oils	63.00	33.30	36.30	25.70	42.3	39.9	39.0	39.0	1.49	0.84	0.93	0.66
Other	58.50	27.80	34.10	23.60	43.5	40.8	39.4	38.9	1.34	0.68	0.87	0.61
Manufacturing groups	*60.70*	*29.70*	*34.30*	*22.80*	*43.5*	*41.2*	*39.4*	*39.3*	*1.40*	*0.72*	*0.87*	*0.58*
Non-manufacturing—												
Mining and quarrying	76.10	35.50	42.60	28.30	42.9	41.0	38.1	39.5	1.77	0.87	1.12	0.71
Building and construction	67.90	29.90	39.70	25.30	44.5	41.5	38.6	38.4	1.52	0.72	1.03	0.66
Transport and storage	67.60	31.40	38.30	26.40	46.4	42.0	39.2	39.0	1.46	0.75	0.98	0.68
Finance and property	64.30	31.90	38.90	26.30	38.7	38.2	37.8	38.1	1.66	0.83	1.03	0.69
Wholesale trade, primary produce dealing, etc.	57.30	28.30	37.30	24.10	41.3	40.2	38.7	38.9	1.39	0.70	0.96	0.62
Retail trade	54.30	26.50	35.20	22.00	41.3	40.7	39.4	39.9	1.31	0.65	0.89	0.55
Other industries(*d*)	58.50	30.50	36.70	24.40	41.6	39.2	39.1	38.2	1.40	0.78	0.94	0.64
Non-manufacturing groups	*61.90*	*29.10*	*36.80*	*23.90*	*42.4*	*40.1*	*39.0*	*39.0*	*1.46*	*0.72*	*0.94*	*0.61*
All industry groups(*e*)	**61.20**	**29.40**	**35.40**	**23.60**	**43.0**	**40.7**	**39.2**	**39.1**	**1.42**	**0.72**	**0.90**	**0.60**

(*a*) Private employees only. Excludes managerial, executive, professional and higher supervisory staff. (*b*) Excludes Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory. (*c*) Last pay-period in October. For definitions and particulars of coverage of the survey, etc., *see* pages 104 and 105. (*d*) Includes Community and business services; Amusement, hotels, cafés, personal service, etc; Electricity, gas, water and sanitary services; and Forestry, fishing and trapping. (*e*) Excludes Rural industry, and Private domestic service.

AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS, FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES (OTHER THAN MANAGERIAL ETC. STAFF)(*a*), INDUSTRY GROUPS, STATES, OCTOBER 1966(*b*)

State	Average weekly earnings ($)					Average weekly hours paid for					Average hourly earnings ($)				
	Manufacturing			Non-manufacturing	All industry groups(*c*)	Manufacturing			Non-manufacturing	All industry groups(*c*)	Manufacturing			Non-manufacturing	All industry groups(*c*)
	Founding, engineering, vehicles, etc.	Other	Total			Founding, engineering, vehicles, etc.	Other	Total			Founding, engineering, vehicles, etc.	Other	Total		
ADULT MALES															
New South Wales	61.80	60.30	61.10	63.00	61.90	43.4	42.8	43.1	42.2	42.7	1.43	1.41	1.42	1.49	1.45
Victoria	63.20	61.60	62.30	61.80	62.10	44.7	43.5	44.1	42.1	43.3	1.41	1.42	1.41	1.47	1.43
Queensland	55.00	58.20	57.10	61.80	59.50	43.2	43.5	43.4	42.4	42.8	1.27	1.34	1.32	1.46	1.39
South Australia	60.30	57.20	59.20	56.30	58.00	43.3	43.3	43.3	42.3	42.9	1.39	1.32	1.37	1.33	1.35
Western Australia	58.00	54.20	55.60	63.30	60.40	44.4	42.5	43.2	43.8	43.5	1.31	1.27	1.29	1.45	1.39
Tasmania	64.00	57.40	59.40	61.00	60.10	43.2	42.5	42.7	42.5	42.6	1.48	1.35	1.39	1.44	1.41
Australia*d*	**61.50**	**59.90**	**60.70**	**61.90**	**61.20**	**43.8**	**43.1**	**43.5**	**42.4**	**43.0**	**1.41**	**1.39**	**1.40**	**1.46**	**1.42**
JUNIOR MALES															
New South Wales	31.20	29.50	30.50	30.10	30.30	40.9	40.9	40.9	39.8	40.4	0.76	0.72	0.74	0.76	0.75
Victoria	29.50	30.10	29.90	29.50	29.70	41.5	41.0	41.2	40.2	40.7	0.71	0.74	0.72	0.73	0.73
Queensland	30.40	27.90	29.00	28.40	28.70	42.4	41.2	41.7	40.5	41.1	0.72	0.68	0.70	0.70	0.70
South Australia	28.90	27.80	28.50	27.10	27.70	41.7	41.1	41.4	40.2	40.8	0.69	0.68	0.69	0.67	0.68
Western Australia	25.60	27.00	26.40	27.60	27.10	42.0	41.7	41.9	40.3	41.0	0.61	0.65	0.63	0.68	0.66
Tasmania	29.50	29.30	29.40	26.80	27.80	41.6	40.8	41.1	40.4	40.7	0.71	0.72	0.71	0.66	0.68
Australia*d*	**30.20**	**29.10**	**29.70**	**29.10**	**29.40**	**41.4**	**41.0**	**41.2**	**40.1**	**40.7**	**0.73**	**0.71**	**0.72**	**0.72**	**0.72**
ADULT FEMALES															
New South Wales	*	*	35.00	37.80	36.20	*	*	39.2	38.7	39.0	*	*	0.89	0.98	0.93
Victoria	*	*	34.20	36.90	35.10	*	*	39.6	38.8	39.3	*	*	0.86	0.95	0.89
Queensland	*	*	31.90	35.00	33.90	*	*	39.9	39.4	39.6	*	*	0.80	0.89	0.86
South Australia	*	*	33.10	34.10	33.70	*	*	39.9	39.5	39.7	*	*	0.83	0.87	0.85
Western Australia	*	*	31.30	36.30	35.10	*	*	39.0	39.3	39.3	*	*	0.80	0.92	0.89
Tasmania	*	*	33.00	34.50	33.70	*	*	39.1	39.1	39.1	*	*	0.85	0.88	0.86
Australia*d*	**34.40**	**34.20**	**34.30**	**36.80**	**35.40**	**39.6**	**39.4**	**39.4**	**39.0**	**39.2**	**0.87**	**0.87**	**0.87**	**0.94**	**0.90**
JUNIOR FEMALES															
New South Wales	*	*	23.20	24.70	24.20	*	*	39.0	39.0	39.0	*	*	0.59	0.63	0.62
Victoria	*	*	24.30	25.20	24.90	*	*	39.6	38.6	38.9	*	*	0.61	0.65	0.64
Queensland	*	*	20.20	22.50	21.70	*	*	39.2	39.4	39.3	*	*	0.52	0.57	0.55
South Australia	*	*	21.80	22.60	22.30	*	*	39.9	39.3	39.5	*	*	0.55	0.57	0.57
Western Australia	*	*	19.40	21.60	21.10	*	*	39.5	39.2	39.3	*	*	0.49	0.55	0.54
Tasmania	*	*	23.20	21.50	22.00	*	*	39.2	39.6	39.5	*	*	0.59	0.54	0.56
Australia*d*	**24.40**	**22.40**	**22.80**	**23.90**	**23.60**	**39.6**	**39.3**	**39.3**	**39.0**	**39.1**	**0.62**	**0.57**	**0.58**	**0.61**	**0.60**

(*a*) Private employees only. Excludes managerial, executive, professional and higher supervisory staff. (*b*) Last pay-period in October. For definitions and particulars of coverage of the survey, etc., *see* pages 104 and 105. (*c*) Excludes Rural Industry, and Private domestic service. (*d*) Excludes Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory.
* Information not available because the figures are subject to sampling variability too high for most practical uses.

AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS AND HOURS (OVERTIME AND ORDINARY TIME)(*a*) FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES (OTHER THAN MANAGERIAL, ETC. STAFF)(*b*): INDUSTRY GROUPS, AUSTRALIA(*c*), OCTOBER 1966(*d*)

Industry groups	Average weekly earnings ($)			Average weekly hours(*g*)			Average weekly earnings($)			Average weekly hours(*g*)		
	Overtime earnings	Ordinary time earnings	Total	Overtime hours	Ordinary time hours	Total	Overtime earnings	Ordinary time earnings	Total	Overtime hours	Ordinary time hours	Total
	ADULT MALES						JUNIOR MALES					
Manufacturing—												
Extracting, refining and founding of metals	9.50	53.30	62.80	5.2	39.1	44.3	3.00	32.80	35.80	2.4	39.1	41.5
Engineering and metal-working	10.60	51.00	61.60	5.6	38.5	44.2	2.90	26.70	29.60	2.7	38.7	41.5
Ships, vehicles, parts and accessories	7.60	53.00	60.50	3.8	38.8	42.6	2.20	26.30	28.40	2.1	39.1	41.1
Founding, engineering, vehicles, etc.	9.70	51.90	61.50	5.1	38.7	43.8	2.80	27.40	30.20	2.5	38.9	41.4
Textiles, clothing and footwear	7.40	50.10	57.50	4.0	38.9	42.9	2.90	26.40	29.30	2.8	38.7	41.5
Food, drink and tobacco	9.40	48.70	58.00	4.8	38.7	43.5	3.30	26.70	30.10	2.9	38.5	41.4
Paper, printing, book-binding and photography	7.70	58.90	66.60	3.4	38.9	42.3	2.20	27.10	29.30	1.9	39.1	41.0
Chemicals, dyes, explosives, paints, non-mineral oils	7.90	55.10	63.00	3.5	38.8	42.3	1.80	31.50	33.30	1.5	38.4	39.9
Other	8.80	49.70	58.50	4.6	38.9	43.5	2.20	25.70	27.80	2.1	38.7	40.8
Manufacturing groups	*9.10*	*51.60*	*60.70*	*4.7*	*38.8*	*43.5*	*2.60*	*27.00*	*29.70*	*2.4*	*38.8*	*41.2*
Non-manufacturing—												
Mining and quarrying	10.20	66.00	76.10	5.1	37.8	42.9	3.40	32.00	35.50	2.8	38.1	41.0
Building and construction	12.70	55.20	67.90	5.8	38.7	44.5	2.10	27.90	29.90	1.9	39.6	41.5
Transport and storage	14.30	53.40	67.60	7.2	39.1	46.4	3.20	28.20	31.40	2.8	39.3	42.0
Finance and property	1.50	62.80	64.30	0.7	38.0	38.7	0.60	31.30	31.90	0.5	37.8	38.2
Wholesale trade, primary produce dealing, etc.	4.30	53.00	57.30	2.3	39.0	41.3	1.20	27.10	28.30	1.1	39.1	40.2
Retail trade	3.00	51.30	54.30	1.7	39.6	41.3	1.20	25.40	26.50	1.1	39.5	40.7
Other industries(*e*)	5.00	53.50	58.50	2.7	38.9	41.6	1.50	29.00	30.50	1.2	38.0	39.2
Non-manufacturing groups	*7.00*	*55.00*	*61.90*	*3.5*	*38.9*	*42.4*	*1.30*	*27.80*	*29.10*	*1.2*	*38.9*	*40.1*
All industry groups(*f*)	**8.20**	**53.00**	**61.20**	**4.2**	**38.8**	**43.0**	**2.00**	**27.40**	**29.40**	**1.8**	**38.9**	**40.7**
	ADULT FEMALES						JUNIOR FEMALES					
Manufacturing groups	1.80	32.50	34.30	1.5	38.0	39.4	0.80	22.00	22.80	0.9	38.4	39.3
Non-manufacturing groups	0.90	35.90	36.80	0.7	38.3	39.0	0.40	23.60	23.90	0.4	38.6	39.0
All Industry Groups(*f*)	**1.40**	**34.00**	**35.40**	**1.1**	**38.1**	**39.2**	**0.50**	**23.10**	**23.60**	**0.6**	**38.5**	**39.1**

(*a*) Average weekly overtime and ordinary time earnings and hours are averages for all employees represented in the survey. (*see* page 104). (*b*) Private employees only. Excludes managerial, executive, professional and higher supervisory staff. (*c*) Excludes Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory. (*d*) Last pay-period in October. For definitions and particulars of coverage of the survey, etc., *see* pages 104 and 105. (*e*) Includes Community and business services; Amusement, hotels, cafés, personal service, etc.; Electricity, gas, water supply and sanitary services; and Forestry, fishing and trapping. (*f*) Exclndes Rural industry, and Private domestic service. (*g*) Average weekly hours paid for.

AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (OVERTIME AND ORDINARY TIME)(*a*), FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES (OTHER THAN MANAGERIAL, ETC. STAFF)(*b*): INDUSTRY GROUPS, STATES, OCTOBER 1966(*c*)

($)

State	Adult males					Junior males	Adult females	Junior females
	Manufacturing			Non-manufacturing groups	All industry groups (*d*)	All industry groups (*d*)	All industry groups (*d*)	All industry groups (*d*)
	Founding engineering vehicles, etc.	Other	Total					
AVERAGE WEEKLY OVERTIME EARNINGS								
New South Wales	9.60	8.40	9.00	7.10	8.20	1.90	1.40	0.50
Victoria	10.90	9.30	10.10	6.40	8.70	2.10	1.50	0.50
Queensland	7.90	9.40	8.90	6.60	7.70	2.20	1.00	0.40
South Australia	8.00	7.50	7.80	5.50	6.90	1.70	1.40	0.60
Western Australia	10.00	6.00	7.50	9.40	8.70	1.90	0.80	0.40
Tasmania	7.80	5.60	6.30	7.30	6.80	1.40	0.80	0.30
Australia(*e*)	**9.70**	**8.50**	**9.10**	**7.00**	**8.20**	**2.00**	**1.40**	**0.50**
AVERAGE WEEKLY ORDINARY TIME EARNINGS								
New South Wales	52.20	51.90	52.10	55.90	53.60	28.40	34.80	23.60
Victoria	52.30	52.30	52.30	55.40	53.50	27.50	33.60	24.40
Queensland	47.10	48.70	48.20	55.20	51.80	26.60	32.80	21.30
South Australia	52.30	49.70	51.40	50.70	51.10	26.00	32.30	21.70
Western Australia	48.00	48.10	48.10	53.80	51.70	25.30	34.20	20.60
Tasmania	56.20	51.80	53.10	53.70	53.40	26.30	33.00	21.80
Australia(*e*)	**51.90**	**51.30**	**51.60**	**55.00**	**53.00**	**27.40**	**34.00**	**23.10**
AVERAGE WEEKLY TOTAL EARNINGS								
New South Wales	61.80	60.30	61.10	63.00	61.90	30.30	36.20	24.20
Victoria	63.20	61.60	62.30	61.80	62.10	29.70	35.10	24.90
Queensland	55.00	58.20	57.10	61.80	59.50	28.70	33.90	21.70
South Australia	60.30	57.20	59.20	56.30	58.00	27.70	33.70	22.30
Western Australia	58.00	54.20	55.60	63.30	60.40	27.10	35.10	21.10
Tasmania	64.00	57.40	59.40	61.00	60.10	27.80	33.70	22.00
Australia(*e*)	**61.50**	**59.90**	**60.70**	**61.90**	**61.20**	**29.40**	**35.40**	**23.60**

(*a*) Average weekly overtime and ordinary time earnings are averages for all employees represented in the survey. (*b*) Private employees only. Excludes managerial, executive, professional and higher supervisory staff. (*c*) Last pay-period in October. For definitions and particulars of coverage of the survey, etc., *see* pages 104 and 105. (*d*) Excludes Rural industry, and Private domestic service. (*e*) Excludes Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory.

AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS PAID FOR (OVERTIME AND ORDINARY TIME)(*a*), FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES (OTHER THAN MANAGERIAL ETC. STAFF)(*b*): INDUSTRY GROUPS, STATES, OCTOBER 1966(*c*)

State	Adult males					Junior males	Adult females	Jnuior females
	Manufacturing			Non-manufacturing groups	All industry groups (*d*)	All industry groups (*d*)	All industry groups (*d*)	All industry groups (*d*)
	Founding engineering vehicles, etc.	Other	Total					
AVERAGE WEEKLY OVERTIME HOURS								
New South Wales	5 0	4 1	4 6	3.5	4.1	1.7	1.1	0.6
Victoria . .	5 8	4.7	5 2	3.2	4.5	2 0	1.2	0.6
Queensland .	4 3	4 6	4 5	3 4	3.9	1.9	0.9	0.5
South Australia .	4 3	4 0	4 2	3 0	3.7	1.7	1.2	0.8
Western Australia	5 5	3 2	4 1	4.6	4.4	1.9	0.7	0.5
Tasmania . .	3.9	2.9	3.2	3.4	3.3	1.4	0.7	0.3
Australia(*e*) .	**5.1**	**4.3**	**4.7**	**3.5**	**4.2**	**1.8**	**1.1**	**0.6**
AVERAGE WEEKLY ORDINARY TIME HOURS								
New South Wales	38.4	38.7	38 5	38.7	38.6	38.7	37.9	38.4
Victoria . .	38 9	38 8	38 8	38.9	38.9	38.7	38.1	38.4
Queensland .	38 8	38 9	38 9	39 0	38.9	39.2	38.7	38.8
South Australia .	39.1	39.3	39.2	39.3	39.2	39.1	38.5	38.7
Western Australia	38 9	39.3	39.1	39.1	39.1	39.0	38.6	38.8
Tasmania . .	39.3	39.6	39.5	39.0	39.3	39.3	38.3	39.1
Australia(*e*) .	**38.7**	**38.8**	**38.8**	**38.9**	**38.8**	**38.9**	**38.1**	**38.5**
AVERAGE WEEKLY TOTAL HOURS								
New South Wales	43.4	42.8	43.1	42.2	42.7	40.4	39.0	39.0
Victoria . .	44.7	43 5	44.1	42.1	43.3	40.7	39.3	38.9
Queensland. .	43 2	43 5	43 4	42.4	42.8	41.1	39.6	39.3
South Australia .	43 3	43 3	43 3	42.3	42.9	40.8	39.7	39.5
Western Australia	44 4	42 5	43 2	43.8	43.5	41.0	39.3	39.3
Tasmania . .	43.2	42.5	42.7	42.5	42.6	40.7	39.1	39.5
Australia(*e*) .	**43.8**	**43.1**	**43.5**	**42.4**	**43.0**	**40.7**	**39.2**	**39.1**

(*a*) Average weekly overtime and ordinary time hours are averages for all employees represented in the survey. (*b*) Private employees only. Excludes managerial, executive, professional and higher supervisory staff. (*c*) Last pay-period in October. For definitions and particulars of coverage of the survey, etc., *see* pages 104 and 105. (*d*) Excludes Rural industry, and Private domestic service. (*e*) Excludes Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory.

AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS, FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES (OTHER THAN MANAGERIAL, ETC., STAFF)(*a*): INDUSTRY GROUPS, AUSTRALIA(*b*), OCTOBER 1963, 1964 AND 1966(*c*) ($)

Industry group	Adult males			Junior males			Adult females			Junior females		
	Oct. 1963	Oct. 1964	Oct. 1966	Oct. 1963	Oct. 1964	Oct. 1966	Oct. 1963	Oct. 1964	Oct. 1966	Oct. 1963	Oct. 1964	Oct. 1966
Manufacturing—												
Extracting, refining and founding of metals	53.20	58.70	62.80	27.40	31.10	35.80	30.00	32.20	36.40	23.00	25.00	27.70
Engineering and metal-working	51.40	55.50	61.60	22.70	26.50	29.60	29.70	31.50	34.00	19.70	21.40	23.80
Ships, vehicles, parts and accessories	52.40	55.70	60.50	23.20	25.50	28.40	30.10	31.80	35.90	21.60	23.60	25.20
Founding, engineering, vehicles, etc.	52.00	56.10	61.50	23.60	27.00	30.20	29.80	31.60	34.40	20.30	22.10	24.40
Textiles, clothing and footwear	47.60	51.60	57.50	23.00	25.70	29.30	29.00	31.30	33.70	17.40	19.30	21.10
Food, drink and tobacco	48.40	52.00	58.00	25.20	26.10	30.10	29.90	32.30	33.90	19.50	20.50	22.70
Paper, printing, book-binding and photography	57.00	60.70	66.60	25.40	26.90	29.30	31.50	33.50	36.50	18.70	20.00	24.10
Chemicals, dyes, explosives, paints, non-mineral oils	51.80	55.60	63.00	25.90	28.70	33.30	31.50	33.40	36.30	21.20	23.00	25.70
Other	49.30	53.20	58.50	22.10	24.60	27.80	29.40	30.80	34.10	18.40	19.60	23.60
Manufacturing groups	*51.00*	*55.00*	*60.70*	*23.60*	*26.40*	*29.70*	*29.60*	*31.70*	*34.30*	*18.60*	*20.30*	*22.80*
Non-manufacturing—												
Mining and quarrying	60.60	65.50	76.10	28.10	31.90	35.50	35.30	35.90	42.60	23.20	25.50	28.30
Building and construction	55.70	59.90	67.90	25.50	26.80	29.90	33.60	34.50	39.70	20.20	22.10	25.30
Transport and storage	55.30	59.60	67.60	23.70	26.70	31.40	33.60	35.20	38.30	21.90	23.10	26.40
Finance and property	52.60	57.40	64.30	24.50	27.40	31.90	33.40	35.70	38.90	22.00	23.60	26.30
Wholesale trade, primary produce dealing, etc.	48.70	52.50	57.30	22.60	24.40	28.30	32.20	34.00	37.30	20.30	21.70	24.10
Retail trade	46.60	49.70	54.30	22.10	24.00	26.50	30.60	33.00	35.20	18.20	19.50	22.00
Other industries(*d*)	50.00	53.30	58.50	24.80	27.20	30.50	31.60	33.40	36.70	20.70	22.10	24.40
Non-manufacturing groups	*51.50*	*55.40*	*61.90*	*23.30*	*25.40*	*29.10*	*31.70*	*33.70*	*36.80*	*19.80*	*21.30*	*23.90*
All industry groups(*e*)	**51.20**	**55.20**	**61.20**	**23.50**	**25.90**	**29.40**	**30.50**	**32.60**	**35.40**	**19.40**	**20.90**	**23.60**

(*a*) Private employees only. Excludes managerial, executive, professional and higher supervisory staff. (*b*) Excludes Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory. (*c*) Last pay-period in October. For definitions and particulars of coverage of the survey, etc., *see* pages 104 and 105. (*d*) Includes Community and business services; Amusement, hotels, cafés, personal service, etc.; Electricity, gas, water and sanitary services; and Forestry, fishing and trapping. (*e*) Excludes Rural industry, and Private domestic service. (*f*) Affected by industrial disputes.

AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS PAID FOR, FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES (OTHER THAN MANAGERIAL, ETC. STAFF)(*a*): INDUSTRY GROUPS, AUSTRALIA(*b*), OCTOBER 1963, 1964 AND 1966(*c*)

Industry group	Adult males			Junior males			Adult females			Junior females		
	Oct. 1963	Oct. 1964	Oct. 1966	Oct. 1963	Oct. 1964	Oct. 1966	Oct. 1963	Oct. 1964	Oct. 1966	Oct. 1963	Oct. 1964	Oct. 1966
Manufacturing—												
Extracting, refining and founding of metals	43.4	44.2	44.3	41.8	41.2	41.5	40.5	40.0	39.8	40.7	39.7	39.8
Engineering and metal-working	42.8	44.3	44.2	41.1	42.3	41.5	39.7	39.7	39.7	39.5	39.6	39.7
Ships, vehicles, parts and accessories	43.5	42.9	42.6	41.5	40.8	41.1	39.7	39.4	39.2	39.6	39.3	38.7
Founding, engineering, vehicles, etc.	43.1	43.9	43.8	41.3	41.8	41.4	39.8	39.7	39.6	39.6	39.6	39.6
Textiles, clothing and footwear	41.9	42.7	42.9	40.7	41.1	41.5	39.4	39.7	39.3	39.1	39 6	39.3
Food, drink and tobacco	42.7	43.1	43.5	41.3	41.1	41.4	39.5	39.4	39.5	38.9	39.5	39.2
Paper, printing, book-binding and photography	41.8	42.2	42.3	41.0	41.1	41.0	39.6	39.9	39.7	39.7	39.9	39.7
Chemicals, dyes, explosives, paints, non-mineral oils	41.8	42.9	42.3	40.4	41.2	39.9	39.6	39.5	39.0	38.8	38.8	39.0
Other	43.1	43.2	43.5	40.5	41.4	40.8	39.6	39.9	39.4	39.3	39.3	38.9
Manufacturing groups	*42.8*	*43.4*	*43.5*	*41.1*	*41.5*	*41.2*	*39.5*	*39.7*	*39.4*	*39.2*	*39.5*	*39.3*
Non-manufacturing—												
Mining and quarrying	41.6	42.7	42.9	41.0	41.2	41.0	39.3	38.9	38.1	39.3	39.2	39.5
Building and construction	43.0	43.7	44.5	40.4	40.8	41.5	39.4	38.5	38.6	38.6	38.0	38.4
Transport and storage	44.6	45.2	46.4	40.5	40.7	42.0	39.1	39.5	39.2	39.2	39.3	39.0
Finance and property	38.9	38.9	38.7	38.4	38.6	38.2	37.6	37.5	37.8	37.8	38.0	38.1
Wholesale trade, primary produce dealing, etc.	40.9	41.2	41.3	39.8	40.1	40.2	38.8	38.8	38.7	38.7	39.2	38.9
Retail trade	41.2	41.2	41.3	41.0	40.7	40.7	39.5	39.8	39.4	39.7	40.0	39.9
Other industries(*d*)	41.2	41.2	41.6	38.9	39.3	39.2	39.0	39.0	39.1	38.3	38.5	38.2
Non-manufacturing groups	*41.6*	*42.0*	*42.4*	*40.0*	*40.1*	*40.1*	*39.0*	*39.0*	*39.0*	*38.9*	*39.2*	*39.0*
All industry groups(*e*)	**42.3**	**42.8**	**43.0**	**40.5**	**40.8**	**40.7**	**39.3**	**39.4**	**39.2**	**39.0**	**39.3**	**39.1**

(*a*) Private employees only. Excludes managerial, executive, professional and higher supervisory staff. (*b*) Excludes Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory. (*c*) Last pay-period in October. For definitions and particulars of coverage of the survey, etc., *see* pages 104 and 105. (*d*) Includes Community and business services; Amusement, hotels, cafés, personal service, etc.; Electricity, gas, water and sanitary services; and Forestry, fishing and trapping. (*e*) Excludes Rural industry, and Private domestic service.

AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS, FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES (OTHER THAN MANAGERIAL ETC., STAFF)(*a*): INDUSTRY GROUPS, AUSTRALIA(*b*), OCTOBER 1963, 1964 AND 1966(*c*)

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Industry group	Adult males			Junior males			Adult females			Junior females		
	Oct. 1963	Oct. 1964	Oct. 1966	Oct. 1963	Oct. 1964	Oct. 1966	Oct. 1963	Oct. 1964	Oct. 1966	Oct. 1963	Oct. 1964	Oct. 1966
Manufacturing—												
Extracting, refining and founding of metals	1.22	1.33	1.42	0.66	0.76	0.86	0.74	0.80	0.92	0.56	0.63	0.70
Engineering and metal-working	1.20	1.25	1.39	0.55	0.63	0.71	0.75	0.79	0.86	0.50	0.54	0.60
Ships, vehicles, parts and accessories	1.20	1.30	1.42	0.56	0.63	0.69	0.76	0.81	0.92	0.55	0.60	0.65
Founding, engineering, vehicles, etc.	1.21	1.28	1.41	0.57	0.65	0.73	0.75	0.80	0.87	0.51	0.56	0.62
Textiles, clothing and footwear	1.14	1.21	1.34	0.57	0.62	0.71	0.74	0.79	0.86	0.44	0.49	0.54
Food, drink and tobacco	1.13	1.21	1.34	0.61	0.64	0.73	0.76	0.82	0.86	0.50	0.52	0.58
Paper, printing, book-binding and photography	1.36	1.44	1.57	0.62	0.65	0.71	0.80	0.84	0.92	0.47	0.50	0.61
Chemicals, dyes, explosives, paints, non-mineral oils	1.24	1.30	1.49	0.64	0.70	0.84	0.80	0.84	0.93	0.55	0.59	0.66
Other	1.14	1.23	1.34	0.54	0.59	0.68	0.74	0.77	0.87	0.47	0.50	0.61
Manufacturing groups	*1.19*	*1.27*	*1.40*	*0.58*	*0.64*	*0.72*	*0.75*	*0.80*	*0.87*	*0.47*	*0.51*	*0.58*
Non-manufacturing—												
Mining and quarrying	1.46	1.53	1.77	0.69	0.77	0.87	0.90	0.92	1.12	0.59	0.65	0.71
Building and construction	1.29	1.37	1.52	0.63	0.66	0.72	0.85	0.90	1 03	0.52	0.58	0.66
Transport and storage	1.24	1.32	1.46	0.59	0.65	0.75	0.86	0.89	0.98	0.56	0.59	0.68
Finance and property	1.35	1.48	1.66	0.64	0.71	0.83	0.89	0.95	1.03	0.58	0.62	0.69
Wholesale trade, primary produce dealing, etc.	1.19	1.27	1.39	0.57	0.61	0.70	0.83	0.88	0.96	0.53	0.55	0.62
Retail trade	1.13	1.21	1.31	0.54	0.59	0.65	0.78	0.83	0.89	0.46	0.49	0.55
Other industries(*d*)	1.21	1.29	1.40	0.64	0.69	0.78	0.81	0.86	0.94	0.54	0.57	0.64
Non-manufacturing groups	*1.24*	*1.32*	*1.46*	*0.58*	*0.63*	*0.72*	*0.81*	*0.86*	*0.94*	*0.51*	*0.54*	*0.61*
All industry groups(*e*)	**1.21**	**1.29**	**1.42**	**0.58**	**0.64**	**0.72**	**0.78**	**0.83**	**0.90**	**0.50**	**0.53**	**0.60**

(*a*) Private employees only. Excludes managerial, executive, professional and higher supervisory staff. (*b*) Excludes Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory. (*c*) Last pay-period in October. For definitions and particulars of coverage of the surveys, etc., *see* pages 104 and 105. (*d*) Includes Community and business services; Amusement, hotels, cafés, personal service, etc.; Electricity, gas, water and sanitary services; and Forestry, fishing and trapping. (*e*) Excludes Rural industry, and Private domestic service.

AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS, FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES (OTHER THAN MANAGERIAL, ETC. STAFF)(*a*); INDUSTRY GROUPS, STATES, OCTOBER 1963, 1964 AND 1966(*b*)

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State	Manufacturing									Non-manufacturing groups			All industry groups(*c*)		
	Founding, engineering, vehicles, etc.			Other			Total								
	Oct. 1963	Oct. 1964	Oct. 1966	Oct. 1963	Oct. 1964	Oct. 1966	Oct. 1963	Oct. 1964	Oct. 1966	Oct. 1963	Oct. 1964	Oct. 1966	Oct. 1963	Oct. 1964	Oct. 1966
ADULT MALES															
New South Wales	52.50	57.00	61.80	51.80	55.40	60.30	52.20	56.30	61.10	53.50	57.40	63.00	52.70	56.70	61.90
Victoria	52.70	56.60	63.20	51.10	55.00	61.60	51.80	55.70	62.30	51.60	55.90	61.80	51.70	55.80	62.10
Queensland	47.90	50.70	55.00	47.00	51.40	58.20	47.20	51.20	57.10	49.70	53.40	61.80	48.50	52.30	59.50
South Australia	51.20	55.50	60.30	47.10	51.10	57.20	49.70	54.00	59.20	48.60	52.80	56.30	49.30	53.60	58.00
Western Australia	45.30	48.20	58.00	44.10	48.10	54.20	44.50	48.20	55.60	49.00	51.10	63.30	47.20	49.90	60.40
Tasmania	54.70	59.20	64.00	46.60	50.30	57.40	49.50	53.40	59.40	48.20	51.10	61.00	48.90	52.40	61.10
Australia(*d*)	**52.00**	**56.10**	**61.50**	**50.10**	**54.00**	**59.90**	**51.00**	**55.00**	**60.70**	**51.50**	**55.40**	**61.90**	**51.20**	**55.20**	**61.20**
JUNIOR MALES															
New South Wales	24.90	28.80	31.20	24.80	27.20	29.50	24.80	28.10	30.50	24.20	26.10	30.10	24.60	27.20	30.30
Victoria	23.50	27.40	29.50	24.30	26.50	30.10	23.90	26.90	29.90	23.40	26.60	29.50	23.70	26.80	29.70
Queensland	20.90	24.10	30.40	23.10	23.50	27.90	22.20	23.70	29.00	22.90	25.00	28.40	22.50	24.40	28.70
South Australia	22.40	25.60	28.90	21.20	24.30	27.80	21.80	25.10	28.50	23.10	24.50	27.10	22.50	24.80	27.70
Western Australia	20.10	20.50	25.60	20.20	22.10	27.00	20.10	21.40	26.40	21.10	21.40	27.60	20.70	21.40	27.10
Tasmania	23.40	23.70	29.50	23.20	26.20	29.30	23.30	25.30	29.40	22.20	23.70	26.80	22.70	24.40	27.80
Australia(*d*)	**23.60**	**27.00**	**30.20**	**23.70**	**25.80**	**29.10**	**23.60**	**26.40**	**29.70**	**23.30**	**25.40**	**29.10**	**23.50**	**25.90**	**29.40**
ADULT FEMALES															
New South Wales	*	*	*	*	*	*	30.40	32.10	35.00	33.00	35.10	37.80	31.50	33.40	36.20
Victoria	*	*	*	*	*	*	29.40	31.70	34.20	31.90	34.20	36.90	30.20	32.60	35.10
Queensland	*	*	*	*	*	*	28.00	29.50	31.90	29.90	31.60	35.00	29.30	30.90	33.90
South Australia	*	*	*	*	*	*	27.80	30.50	33.10	29.00	31.40	34.10	28.50	31.10	33.70
Western Australia	*	*	*	*	*	*	27.50	28.90	31.30	30.30	31.10	36.30	29.50	30.50	35.10
Tasmania	*	*	*	*	*	*	29.10	29.90	33.00	29.10	31.30	34.50	29.10	30.60	33.70
Australia(*d*)	**29.80**	**31.60**	**34.40**	**29.60**	**31.70**	**34.20**	**29.60**	**31.70**	**34.30**	**31.70**	**33.70**	**36.80**	**30.50**	**32.60**	**35.40**
JUNIOR FEMALES															
New South Wales	*	*	*	*	*	*	19.60	21.10	23.20	21.20	22.60	24.70	20.60	22.00	24.20
Victoria	*	*	*	*	*	*	18.90	21.20	24.30	20.00	22.00	25.20	19.50	21.70	24.90
Queensland	*	*	*	*	*	*	16.50	17.30	20.20	18.50	19.90	22.50	17.90	19.10	21.70
South Australia	*	*	*	*	*	*	16.80	19.00	21.80	18.80	20.60	22.60	18.20	20.10	22.30
Western Australia	*	*	*	*	*	*	16.40	16.80	19.40	17.40	17.60	21.60	17.20	17.40	21.10
Tasmania	*	*	*	*	*	*	19.60	21.00	23.20	17.80	18.80	21.50	18.40	19.40	22.00
Australia(*d*)	**20.30**	**22.10**	**24.40**	**18.30**	**19.90**	**22.40**	**18.60**	**20.30**	**22.80**	**19.80**	**21.30**	**23.90**	**19.40**	**20.90**	**23.60**

(*a*) Private employees only. Excludes managerial, executive, professional and higher supervisory staff. (*b*) Last pay-period in October. For definitions and particulars of coverage of the surveys, etc., *see* pages 104 and 105. (*c*) Excludes Rural industry, and Private domestic service. (*d*) Excludes Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory.

* Information not available because the figures are subject to sampling variability too high for most practical uses.

AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS PAID FOR, FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES (OTHER THAN MANAGERIAL ETC. STAFF)(*a*) INDUSTRY GROUPS, STATES, OCTOBER 1963, 1964 AND 1966(*b*)

State	Manufacturing									Non-manufacturing groups			All industry groups(*c*)		
	Founding, engineering, vehicles, etc.			Other			Total								
	Oct. 1963	Oct. 1964	Oct. 1966	Oct. 1963	Oct. 1964	Oct. 1966	Oct. 1963	Oct. 1964	Oct. 1966	Oct. 1963	Oct. 1964	Oct. 1966	Oct. 1963	Oct. 1964	Oct. 1966
ADULT MALES															
New South Wales	42.4	43.9	43.4	42.3	42.8	42.8	42.4	43.4	43.1	41.7	42.0	42.2	42.1	42.8	42.7
Victoria	44.1	44.0	44.7	43.1	43.1	43.5	43.5	43.5	44.1	41.5	41.8	42.1	42.8	42.9	43.3
Queensland	43.4	43.4	43.2	42.9	44.0	43.5	43.1	43.8	43.4	41.3	42.4	42.4	42.2	43.1	42.8
South Australia	43.5	44.3	43.3	42.3	42.3	43.3	43.1	43.6	43.3	42.1	42.5	42.3	42.7	43.2	42.9
Western Australia	41.4	42.6	44.4	41.1	42.6	42.5	41.2	42.6	43.2	41.6	41.9	43.8	41.4	42.2	43.5
Tasmania	42.0	43.0	43.2	41.3	41.9	42.5	41.5	42.3	42.7	41.2	40.8	42.5	41.4	41.7	42.6
Australia(*d*)	**43.1**	**43.9**	**43.8**	**42.5**	**43.0**	**43.1**	**42.8**	**43.4**	**43.5**	**41.6**	**42.0**	**42.4**	**42.3**	**42.8**	**43.0**
JUNIOR MALES															
New South Wales	41.0	41.7	40.9	40.6	41.5	40.9	40.8	41.7	40.9	39.9	39.9	39.8	40.4	40.8	40.4
Victoria	41.8	42.0	41.5	41.1	41.1	41.0	41.4	41.5	41.2	39.7	40.1	40.2	40.6	40.8	40.7
Queensland	42.2	42.4	42.4	41.1	40.5	41.2	41.6	41.3	41.7	39.8	40.5	40.5	40.7	40.9	41.1
South Australia	41.9	42.3	41.7	41.6	41.6	41.1	41.8	42.0	41.4	40.7	39.9	40.2	41.2	40.9	40.8
Western Australia	39.8	40.5	42.0	39.7	41.2	41.7	39.7	40.9	41.9	40.9	40.6	40.3	40.4	40.8	41.0
Tasmania	40.9	39.4	41.6	40.1	40.7	40.8	40.3	40.2	41.1	40.1	40.0	40.4	40.2	40.1	40.7
Australia(*d*)	**41.3**	**41.8**	**41.4**	**40.8**	**41.2**	**41.0**	**41.1**	**41.5**	**41.2**	**40.0**	**40.1**	**40.1**	**40.5**	**40.8**	**40.7**
ADULT FEMALES															
New South Wales	*	*	*	*	*	*	39.3	39.5	39.2	38.6	38.7	38.7	39.0	39.2	39.0
Victoria	*	*	*	*	*	*	39.7	39.8	39.6	38.9	38.8	38.8	39.4	39.4	39.3
Queensland	*	*	*	*	*	*	39.7	39.6	39.9	39.5	39.7	39.4	39.5	39.7	39.6
South Australia	*	*	*	*	*	*	40.1	40.3	39.9	39.9	39.7	39.5	40.0	40.0	39.7
Western Australia	*	*	*	*	*	*	39.0	39.3	39.0	39.7	39.8	39.3	39.6	39.7	39.3
Tasmania	*	*	*	*	*	*	39.1	38.8	39.1	39.2	39.3	39.1	39.2	39.0	39.1
Australia(*d*)	**39.8**	**39.7**	**39.6**	**39.4**	**39.7**	**39.4**	**39.5**	**39.7**	**39.4**	**39.0**	**39.0**	**39.0**	**39.3**	**39.4**	**39.2**
JUNIOR FEMALES															
New South Wales	*	*	*	*	*	*	39.2	39.4	39.0	38.7	39.0	39.0	38.9	39.2	39.0
Victoria	*	*	*	*	*	*	39.1	39.6	39.6	38.5	38.8	38.6	38.8	39.1	38.9
Queensland	*	*	*	*	*	*	39.5	40.0	39.2	39.1	39.7	39.4	39.2	39.8	39.3
South Australia	*	*	*	*	*	*	39.5	39.7	39.9	39.2	39.3	39.3	39.3	39.4	39.5
Western Australia	*	*	*	*	*	*	40.0	39.5	39.5	39.8	39.6	39.2	39.9	39.5	39.3
Tasmania	*	*	*	*	*	*	38.6	39.1	39.2	39.3	39.9	39.6	39.1	39.7	39.5
Australia(*d*)	**39.6**	**39.6**	**39.6**	**39.2**	**39.5**	**39.3**	**39.2**	**39.5**	**39.3**	**38.9**	**39.2**	**39.0**	**39.0**	**39.3**	**39.1**

(*a*) Private employees only. Excludes managerial, executive, professional and higher supervisory staff. (*b*) Last pay-period in October. For definitions and particulars of coverage of the surveys, etc., *see* pages 104 and 105. (*c*) Excludes Rural industry and Private domestic service. (*d*) Excludes Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory.

* Information not available because the figures are subject to sampling variability too high for most practical uses.

AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS, FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES (OTHER THAN MANAGERIAL ETC. STAFF)(*a*); INDUSTRY GROUPS, STATES, OCTOBER 1963, 1964 AND 1966(*b*)

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State	Manufacturing									Non-manufacturing groups			All industry groups(*c*)		
	Founding, engineering, vehicles, etc.			Other			Total								
	Oct. 1963	Oct. 1964	Oct. 1966	Oct. 1963	Oct. 1964	Oct. 1966	Oct. 1963	Oct. 1964	Oct. 1966	Oct. 1963	Oct. 1964	Oct. 1966	Oct. 1963	Oct. 1964	Oct. 1966
ADULT MALES															
New South Wales	1.24	1.30	1.43	1.23	1.29	1.41	1.23	1.30	1.42	1.28	1.37	1.49	1.25	1.32	1.45
Victoria	1.19	1.29	1.41	1.19	1.28	1.42	1.19	1.28	1.41	1.24	1.34	1.47	1.21	1.30	1.43
Queensland	1.10	1.17	1.27	1.09	1.17	1.34	1.10	1.17	1.32	1.20	1.26	1.46	1.15	1.21	1.39
South Australia	1.18	1.25	1.39	1.11	1.21	1.32	1.15	1.24	1.37	1.15	1.24	1.33	1.15	1.24	1.35
Western Australia	1.09	1.13	1.31	1.07	1.13	1.27	1.08	1.13	1.29	1.18	1.22	1.45	1.14	1.18	1.39
Tasmania	1.30	1.38	1.48	1.13	1.20	1.35	1.19	1.26	1.39	1.17	1.25	1.44	1.18	1.26	1.41
Australia(*d*)	**1.21**	**1.28**	**1.41**	**1.18**	**1.26**	**1.39**	**1.19**	**1.27**	**1.40**	**1.24**	**1.32**	**1.46**	**1.21**	**1.29**	**1.42**
JUNIOR MALES															
New South Wales	0.61	0.69	0.76	0.61	0.65	0.72	0.61	0.67	0.74	0.61	0.66	0.76	0.61	0.67	0.75
Victoria	0.56	0.65	0.71	0.59	0.64	0.74	0.58	0.65	0.72	0.59	0.67	0.73	0.58	0.66	0.73
Queensland	0.49	0.57	0.72	0.56	0.58	0.68	0.53	0.57	0.70	0.57	0.62	0.70	0.55	0.60	0.70
South Australia	0.53	0.61	0.69	0.51	0.59	0.68	0.52	0.60	0.69	0.57	0.61	0.67	0.55	0.61	0.68
Western Australia	0.50	0.51	0.61	0.51	0.54	0.65	0.51	0.52	0.63	0.52	0.53	0.68	0.51	0.53	0.66
Tasmania	0.57	0.60	0.71	0.58	0.64	0.72	0.58	0.63	0.71	0.55	0.59	0.66	0.56	0.61	0.68
Australia(*d*)	**0.57**	**0.65**	**0.73**	**0.58**	**0.63**	**0.71**	**0.58**	**0.64**	**0.72**	**0.58**	**0.63**	**0.72**	**0.58**	**0.64**	**0.72**
ADULT FEMALES															
New South Wales	*	*	*	*	*	*	0.77	0.81	0.89	0.86	0.91	0.98	0.81	0.85	0.93
Victoria	*	*	*	*	*	*	0.74	0.80	0.86	0.82	0.88	0.95	0.77	0.83	0.89
Queensland	*	*	*	*	*	*	0.71	0.74	0.80	0.76	0.80	0.89	0.74	0.78	0.86
South Australia	*	*	*	*	*	*	0.69	0.76	0.83	0.73	0.79	0.87	0.71	0.78	0.85
Western Australia	*	*	*	*	*	*	0.71	0.73	0.80	0.76	0.78	0.92	0.75	0.77	0.89
Tasmania	*	*	*	*	*	*	0.74	0.77	0.85	0.74	0.80	0.88	0.74	0.78	0.86
Australia(*d*)	**0.75**	**0.80**	**0.87**	**0.75**	**0.80**	**0.87**	**0.75**	**0.80**	**0.87**	**0.81**	**0.86**	**0.94**	**0.78**	**0.83**	**0.90**
JUNIOR FEMALES															
New South Wales	*	*	*	*	*	*	0.50	0.53	0.59	0.55	0.58	0.63	0.53	0.56	0.62
Victoria	*	*	*	*	*	*	0.48	0.54	0.61	0.52	0.57	0.65	0.50	0.55	0.64
Queensland	*	*	*	*	*	*	0.42	0.43	0.52	0.47	0.50	0.57	0.46	0.48	0.55
South Australia	*	*	*	*	*	*	0.43	0.48	0.55	0.48	0.52	0.57	0.46	0.51	0.57
Western Australia	*	*	*	*	*	*	0.41	0.43	0.49	0.44	0.45	0.55	0.43	0.44	0.54
Tasmania	*	*	*	*	*	*	0.51	0.54	0.59	0.45	0.47	0.54	0.47	0.49	0.56
Australia(*d*)	**0.51**	**0.56**	**0.62**	**0.47**	**0.50**	**0.57**	**0.47**	**0.51**	**0.58**	**0.51**	**0.54**	**0.61**	**0.50**	**0.53**	**0.60**

(*a*) Private employees only. Excludes managerial, executive, professional and higher supervisory staff. (*b*) Last pay-period in October. For definitions and particulars of coverage of the surveys, etc., *see* pages 104 and 105. (*c*) Excludes Rural industry, and Private domestic service. (*d*) Excludes Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory.

* Information not available because the figures are subject to sampling variability too high for most practical uses.

AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS, FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES (OTHER THAN MANAGERIAL ETC. STAFF)(*a*); ALL INDUSTRY GROUPS, STATES, OCTOBER 1962 TO 1966(*b*)

State	Average weekly earnings ($)				Average weekly hours paid for				Average hourly earnings ($)			
	Oct. 1962	Oct. 1963	Oct. 1964	Oct. 1966	Oct. 1962	Oct. 1963	Oct. 1964	Oct. 1966	Oct. 1962	Oct. 1963	Oct. 1964	Oct. 1966
ADULT MALES												
New South Wales	51.00	52.70	56.70	61.90	42.1	42.1	42.8	42.7	1.21	1.25	1.32	1.45
Victoria	49.70	51.70	55.80	62.10	42.4	42.8	42.9	43.3	1.17	1.21	1.30	1.43
Queensland	46.20	48.50	52.30	59.50	42.1	42.2	43.1	42.8	1.10	1.15	1.21	1.39
South Australia	47.00	49.30	53.60	58.00	42.3	42.7	43.2	42.9	1.11	1.15	1.24	1.35
Western Australia	47.70	47.20	49.90	60.40	41.7	41.4	42.2	43.5	1.14	1.14	1.18	1.39
Tasmania	47.50	48.90	52.40	60.10	40.6	41.4	41.7	42.6	1.17	1.18	1.26	1.41
Australia(*c*)	**49.40**	**51.20**	**55.20**	**61.20**	**42.1**	**42.3**	**42.8**	**43.0**	**1.17**	**1.21**	**1.29**	**1.42**
JUNIOR MALES												
New South Wales	24.20	24.60	27.20	30.30	40.2	40.4	40.8	40.4	0.60	0.61	0.67	0.75
Victoria	23.00	23.70	26.80	29.70	40.3	40.6	40.8	40.7	0.57	0.58	0.66	0.73
Queensland	21.80	22.50	24.40	28.70	40.2	40.7	40.9	41.1	0.54	0.55	0.60	0.70
South Australia	21.20	22.50	24.80	27.70	40.5	41.2	40.9	40.8	0.52	0.55	0.61	0.68
Western Australia	19.80	20.70	21.40	27.10	40.3	40.4	40.8	41.0	0.49	0.51	0.53	0.66
Tasmania	22.60	22.70	24.40	27.80	39.8	40.2	40.1	40.7	0.57	0.56	0.61	0.68
Australia(*c*)	**22.90**	**23.50**	**25.90**	**29.40**	**40.2**	**40.5**	**40.8**	**40.7**	**0.57**	**0.58**	**0.64**	**0.72**
ADULT FEMALES												
New South Wales	30.80	31.50	33.40	36.20	38.9	39.0	39.2	39.0	0.79	0.81	0.85	0.93
Victoria	29.70	30.20	32.60	35.10	39.1	39.4	39.4	39.3	0.76	0.77	0.83	0.89
Queensland	28.60	29.30	30.90	33.90	39.6	39.5	39.7	39.6	0.72	0.74	0.78	0.86
South Australia	28.60	28.50	31.10	33.70	39.4	40.0	40.0	39.7	0.73	0.71	0.78	0.85
Western Australia	28.60	29.50	30.50	35.10	39.4	39.6	39.7	39.3	0.72	0.75	0.77	0.89
Tasmania	28.70	29.10	30.60	33.70	39.5	39.2	39.0	39.1	0.73	0.74	0.78	0.86
Australia(*c*)	**30.00**	**30.50**	**32.60**	**35.40**	**39.1**	**39.3**	**39.4**	**39.2**	**0.77**	**0.78**	**0.83**	**0.90**
JUNIOR FEMALES												
New South Wales	20.00	20.60	22.00	24.20	39.2	38.9	39.2	39.0	0.51	0.53	0.56	0.62
Victoria	19.80	19.50	21.70	24.90	39.2	38.8	39.1	38.9	0.50	0.50	0.55	0.64
Queensland	17.80	17.90	19.10	21.70	39.6	39.2	39.8	39.3	0.45	0.46	0.48	0.55
South Australia	18.00	18.20	20.10	22.30	39.2	39.3	39.4	39.5	0.46	0.46	0.51	0.57
Western Australia	16.90	17.20	17.40	21.10	39.4	39.9	39.5	39.3	0.43	0.43	0.44	0.54
Tasmania	17.80	18.40	19.40	22.00	39.4	39.1	39.7	39.5	0.45	0.47	0.49	0.56
Australia(*c*)	**19.20**	**19.40**	**20.90**	**23.60**	**39.3**	**39.0**	**39.3**	**39.1**	**0.49**	**0.50**	**0.53**	**0.60**

(*a*) Private employees only. Excludes managerial, executive, professional and higher supervisory staff. (*b*) Last pay-period in October. For definitions and particulars of the coverage of the surveys, etc., *see* pages 104 and 105. (*c*) Excludes Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory.

AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS, FULL-TIME MANAGERIAL, EXECUTIVE, ETC. STAFF(*a*) OCTOBER 1963 TO OCTOBER 1966(*b*) ($)

MALE MANAGERIAL, ETC. STAFF(*a*); AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS

Males, Australia(*c*), October 1966(*b*)	
Industry group	Average weekly earnings
Manufacturing—	
Extracting, refining and founding of metals	114.60
Engineering and metal-working	99.00
Ships, vehicles, parts and accessories	100.30
Founding, engineering, vehicles, etc.	100.60
Textiles, clothing and footwear	95.00
Food, drink and tobacco	97.40
Paper, printing, bookbinding and photography	99.50
Chemicals, dyes, explosives, paints, non-mineral oils	109.10
Other	96.50
Manufacturing groups	*99.40*
Non-manufacturing—	
Mining and quarrying	123.50
Building and construction	103.30
Transport and storage	97.70
Finance and property	106.50
Wholesale trade, primary produce dealing, etc..	97.10
Retail trade	80.70
Other industries(*d*)	95.40
Non-manufacturing groups	*96.00*
All industry groups(*e*)	**97.40**

Males, States, October 1963 to October 1966(*a*)

Survey	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Aust.(*c*)
Manufacturing groups							
October(*b*) 1963	83.00	82.90	74.50	77.90	68.00	76.00	81.20
,, 1964	88.80	87.30	79.50	82.90	74.40	84.80	86.50
,, 1966	101.00	101.40	86.50	98.40	88.90	99.40	99.40
Non-manufacturing groups							
October(*b*) 1963	82.50	83.00	76.50	70.80	69.70	67.90	79.30
,, 1964	88.00	85.30	79.90	77.20	74.30	71.10	83.70
,, 1966	98.90	99.10	88.30	84.50	93.40	87.90	96.00
All industry groups(*e*)							
October(*b*) 1963	82.90	82.94	75.90	73.60	69.20	71.30	80.20
,, 1964	88.40	86.00	79.70	79.10	74.30	76.80	85.00
,, 1966	99.80	100.20	87.70	89.90	92.10	92.90	97.40

FEMALE MANAGERIAL, ETC., STAFF(*a*); AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS, AUSTRALIA(*c*)

Survey	Manufacturing groups	Non-manufacturing groups	All industry groups(*e*)
October(*b*) 1963	35.80	40.20	37.80
,, 1964	38.70	44.20	41.40
,, 1966	54.10	55.20	54.80

(*a*) Private employees only. Includes managerial, executive, professional and higher supervisory staff. For definitions and particulars of coverage of the surveys, etc., *see* pages 104 and 105. (*b*) Last pay-periods in October. (*c*) Excludes Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory. (*d*) Includes Community and business services; Amusement, hotels, cafés, personal service, etc.; Electricity, gas, water and sanitary services; and Forestry, fishing and trapping. (*e*) Excludes Rural industry, and Private domestic service.

AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS, PART-TIME EMPLOYEES(*a*), INDUSTRY GROUPS AUSTRALIA(*b*): OCTOBER 1962 TO OCTOBER 1966(*c*)

Survey	Adult males	Junior males	Adult females			Junior females
	All industry groups(*d*)	All industry groups(*d*)	Manufacturing groups	Non-manufacturing groups	All industry groups(*d*)	All industry groups(*d*)
AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS						
	$	$	$	$	$	$
October(*c*) 1962 . .	15.50	3.40	(*e*)	(*e*)	14.00	3.30
,, 1963 . .	16.20	4.90	15.10	14.90	14.90	6.10
,, 1964 . .	16.60	4.70	16.90	15.20	15.50	4.40
,, 1966 . .	19.70	4.50	18.70	17.40	17.70	4.50
AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS PAID FOR						
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
October(*c*) 1962 . .	13.7	5.2	(*e*)	(*e*)	16.6	5.9
,, 1963 . .	13.6	7.7	16.9	17.2	17.2	9.7
,, 1964 . .	13.4	6.7	19.8	16.8	17.3	6.4
,, 1966 . .	14.1	6.1	19.4	16.6	17.1	7.0
AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS						
	$	$	$	$	$	$
October(*c*) 1962 . .	1.13	0.65	(*e*)	(*e*)	0.84	0.56
,, 1963 . .	1.18	0.64	0.89	0.86	0.87	0.62
,, 1964 . .	1.24	0.70	0.85	0.91	0.90	0.69
,, 1966 . .	1.40	0.73	0.97	1.05	1.03	0.65

(*a*) Private employees only. Part-time employees are those who normally work less than 30 hours a week. For definitions and particulars of coverage of the surveys, etc., *see* pages 104 and 105. (*b*) Excludes Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory. (*c*) Last pay-periods in October. (*d*) Excludes Rural industry, and Private domestic service. (*e*) Comparable figures not available—*see* page 104.

Basic wages in Australia

Special note—The text in this section of the Labour Report and the latest basic wage rates shown in Sections IX and X of the Appendix applied before the decision of the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission in June 1967 to eliminate basic wages and margins from its awards and to introduce total wages to operate from the beginning of the first pay period commencing on or after 1 July 1967. Total wages for adult males and adult females were increased by $1 a week from the same date (*see* page 135).

1. The basic wage

The concept of a 'basic' or 'living' wage is common to rates of wage determined by industrial authorities in Australia. Initially the concept was interpreted as the 'minimum' or 'basic' wage necessary to maintain an average employee and his family in a reasonable state of comfort. However, it is now generally accepted 'that the wage should be fixed as the highest amount which the economy can sustain and that the "dominant factor" is the capacity of the community to carry the resultant wage levels'.*

Under the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act, the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission (prior to June 1956 the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration) may, for the purpose of preventing or settling an industrial dispute extending beyond the limits of any State, make an order or award altering the basic wage (that is to say, that wage, or that part of a wage, which is just and reasonable, without regard to any circumstance pertaining to the work upon which, or the industry in which, the person is employed) or the principles upon which it is computed. In practice the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission holds general basic wage inquiries from time to time and its findings apply to industrial awards within its jurisdiction.

In New South Wales and South Australia, the State industrial authorities adopt the relevant Commonwealth basic wage. In Victoria and Tasmania, where Wages Boards operate, no provision is included in the industrial Acts for the declaration of a basic wage, although Wages Boards generally adopt Commonwealth basic wages. In Queensland the determination of a basic wage is a function of the State Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Commission. In Western Australia, from December 1966, legislation provided that the State basic wage rates would be the same as the Commonwealth Six Capitals rates as soon as these exceed the State rates operative from 24 October 1966. Details of basic wage determinations in each State are set out in para. 5 (page 139). (*See also* Sections IX and X of the Appendix for tables containing basic wage rates for adult males and adult females in Commonwealth and State jurisdictions.)

In addition to the basic wage, 'secondary' wage payments, including margins for skill, loadings and other special considerations peculiar to the occupations or industry, are determined by these authorities. The basic wage and the 'secondary' wage, where prescribed make up the 'minimum' wage for a particular occupation. The term minimum wage (as distinct from the basic wage) is used currently to express the lowest rate payable for a particular occupation or industry.

On pages 45 to 49 of this chapter particulars are given of the current Commonwealth and State industrial Acts and the industrial authorities established by these Acts. The powers of these authorities include the determination and variation of the basic wage rates.

2. The Commonwealth basic wage

(i) *Early judgments.* The principle of a living or basic wage was propounded as far back as 1890 by Sir Samuel Griffith, Premier of Queensland, but it was not until the year 1907 that a wage, as such, was declared by a Court in Australia. The declaration was made by way of an order in terms of section 2 (*d*) of the *Excise Tariff* 1906 in the matter of an application by H. V. McKay that the remuneration of labour employed by him at the Sunshine Harvester Works, Victoria, was 'fair and reasonable'. Mr. Justice Higgins, President of the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration, discussed at length the meaning of 'fair and reasonable', and defined the standard of a 'fair and reasonable' minimum wage for unskilled labourers as that appropriate to 'the normal needs of the average employee, regarded as a human being living in a civilized community'.† The rate declared by the President in his judgment (known as the 'Harvester Judgment') was 7s. (70c) a day or £2 2s. ($4.20) a week for Melbourne, the amount considered reasonable for 'a family of about five'. (For information then available on the average number of dependent children per family, *see* Labour Report No. 41, footnote page 73.)

* *Commonwealth Arbitration Reports*, Vol. 77, p. 494. † 2 *C.A.R.*, p. 3.

The 'Harvester' standard was adopted by the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration for incorporation in its awards, and practically the same rates continued until the year 1913, when the Court took cognisance of the retail price index numbers, covering food and groceries and rent of all houses ('A' Series) for the 30 more important towns of Australia, which had been published by the Commonwealth Statistician for the first time in the preceding year. The basic wage rates for towns were thereafter varied in accordance with the respective retail price index numbers. Court practice was to equate the retail price index number 875 for Melbourne for the year 1907 to the 'Harvester' rate of 42s. ($4.20) a week (or the base of the index (1,000)to 48s. ($4.80) a week). At intervals thereafter, as awards came before it for review, the Court usually revised the basic wage rate of the award in proportion to variations in the retail price index. In some country towns certain 'loadings' were added by the Court to wage rates so derived to offset the effect of lower housing standards, and consequently lower rents, on the index numbers for these towns.

During the period of its operation, the adequacy of the 'Harvester' standard was the subject of much discussion, the author of the judgment himself urging on several occasions the need for its review. During the period of rapidly rising prices towards the end of the 1914–18 War, strong criticism developed that this system did not adequately maintain the 'Harvester' equivalents. A Royal Commission was appointed in 1919 to inquire what it would actually cost a man, wife and three children under fourteen years of age to live in a reasonable standard of comfort, and how the basic wage might be automatically adjusted to maintain purchasing power. The Commission's Reports were presented in November 1920 and April 1921. An application by the unions to have the amounts arrived at by the inquiry declared as basic wage rates was not accepted by the Court because they were considerably in advance of existing rates and grave doubts were expressed by members of the Court as to the ability of industry to pay such rates. Further details of the recommendations of the Commission were published in Labour Report No. 41, page 102.

The system of making automatic quarterly adjustments to the basic wage in direct ratio to variations in the retail price index ('A' Series) was introduced in 1921. The practice then adopted was to calculate the adjustments to the basic wage quarterly on the index number for the preceding quarter. Previously adjustments had been made sporadically in relation to retail price indexes for the previous calendar year or the year ended with the preceding quarter. The new method would have resulted in a basic wage lower than that to which employees would have been entitled had the previous practice been continued, and in 1922* the Court added to the basic wage a general loading of 3s. (30c) (known as the 'Powers 3s.') 'a sum. . . which did, to the extent of 3s. (30c) per week, relieve the employees from the detrimental effect so far as they were concerned of the change which the Court was then making in its method of fixing the basic wage.'† This loading continued until 1934. The practice adopted by the Commonwealth Court in 1921 of making automatic quarterly adjustments continued until the Court's judgment of 12 September 1953. (*See* page 124.)

For a description of the several series of retail price indexes referred to in these paragraphs *see* pages 4 and 5.

(ii) *Basic Wage Inquiries*, 1930–31, 1932, 1933. No change was made in the method of fixation and adjustment of the basic wage until the onset of the depression, which began to be felt severely during 1930. Applications were then made to the Court for some greater measure of reduction of wages than that which resulted from the automatic adjustments due to falling retail prices. The Court held a general inquiry, and, while declining to make any change in the existing method of calculating the basic wage, reduced all wage rates under its jurisdication by 10 per cent. from 1 February 1931.‡ In June 1932 the Court refused applications by employee organisations for the cancellation of the 10 per cent reduction in wage rates.§ In May 1933 the Court again refused to cancel the 10 per cent reduction in wage rates, but decided that the existing method of adjustment of the basic wage in accordance with the 'A' Series retail price index number had resulted in some instances in a reduction of more than 10 per cent. In order to rectify this the Court adopted the 'D' Series of retail price index numbers for future quarterly adjustments of the basic wage.‖ For further particulars *see* Labour Report No. 22, pages 45–48 and Labour Report No. 23, pages 45–46.

* *Commonwealth Arbitration Reports*, Vol. 16, p. 32. † Ibid., p. 84. ‡ 30 *C.A.R.*, p. 2. § 31 *C.A.R.* p. 305. ‖ 32 *C.A.R.*, p. 90.

(iii) *Basic Wage Inquiry* 1934. The 'Harvester' standard, adjusted to retail price variations, continued to be the theoretical basis of the basic wage of the Commonwealth Court until the Court's judgment, delivered on 17 April 1934,* declared new basic wage rates to operate from 1 May 1934. The new rates were declared on the basis of the respective 'C' Series retail price index numbers for the various cities for the December quarter, 1933, and ranged from 61s. ($6.10) for Brisbane to 67s. ($6.70) for Sydney and Hobart, the average wage for the six capital cities being 65s. ($6.50).

The 10 per cent. special reduction in wages referred to above ceased to operate upon the introduction of the new rates, and the automatic quarterly adjustment of the basic wage in accordance with variations in retail price index numbers was transferred from the 'A' and the 'D' Series to the 'C' Series Retail Price Index. (For a description of the 'A'. 'C' and 'D' Series, *see* pages 4 and 5.) The base of the index (1,000) was taken by the Court as equal to 81s. ($8.10) a week. The new basic wage for the six capital cities was the same as that previously paid under the 'A' Series, without the 'Powers 3s.' and without the 10 per cent. reduction. For further particulars of the judgment in this inquiry *see* Labour Report No. 26, page 76.

(iv) *Basic Wage Inquiry* 1937. In May and June 1937 the Commonwealth Court heard an application by the combined unions for an increase in the basic wage. The unions asked that the equivalent of the base (1,000) of the 'C' Series index be increased from 81s. ($8.10) to 93s. ($9.30), which on index numbers then current would have represented an average increase of about 10s. ($1) a week. The chief features of the judgment, delivered on 23 June,† were: (*a*) Amounts were added to the basic wage not as an integral, and therefore adjustable, part of that wage, but as 'loadings' additional to the rates payable under the 1934 judgment. The wage assessed on the 1934 basis was designated in the new judgment as the 'needs' portion of the total resultant basic wage. These loadings, referred to as 'Prosperity' loadings, were 6s. (60c) for Sydney, Melbourne and Brisbane; 4s. (40c) for Adelaide, Perth and Hobart; and 5s. (50c) for the six capitals basic wage. 'Prosperity' loadings for the basic wage for provincial towns in each State, for combinations of towns and combinations of capital cities, and for railway, maritime and pastoral workers were also provided for in the judgment. (*b*) The minimum adjustment of the basic wage was fixed at 1s. (10c) a week instead of 2s. (20c). (*c*) The basis of the adjustment of the 'needs' portion of the wage in accordance with the variations shown by retail price index numbers was transferred from the 'C' Series to a special 'Court' Series based upon the 'C' Series. (*See* page 5.) (*d*) Rates for females and junior males were left for adjustment by individual judges when dealing with specific awards.

The main parts of the judgment were reprinted in Labour Report No. 28, pages 77–87.

(v) *Judgment, December* 1939. The Commonwealth Court on 19 December 1939, heard an application by trade unions for an alteration in the date of adjustment of the basic wage in accordance with the variations in the 'Court' Series of index numbers. On the same day, the Court directed that such adjustments be made operative from the beginning of the first pay-period to commence in February, May, August or November, one month earlier than the then current practice.‡

(vi) *Basic Wage Inquiry* 1940. On 5 August 1940 the Full Court commenced the hearing of an application by the combined unions for an increase in the existing basic wage by raising the value of 1,000 (the base of the 'C' Series index upon which the 'Court' Series was based) from 81s. ($8.10) to 100s. ($10.00) a week, and the incorporation of the existing 'Prosperity' loadings in the new rate. In its judgment of 7 February 1941, the Court unanimously refused to grant any increase, and decided that the application should not be dismissed but stood over for further consideration after 30 June 1941. The application was refused mainly because of the uncertainty of the economic outlook.§

Concerning the concept of a basic wage providing for the needs of a specific family unit, Chief Judge Beeby in his judgment stated: 'The Court has always conceded that the "needs" of an average family should be kept in mind in fixing a basic wage. But it has never, as the result of its own inquiry, specifically declared what is an average family, or what is the cost of a regimen of food, clothing, shelter and miscellaneous items necessary to maintain it in frugal

* *Commonwealth Arbitration Reports*, Vol. 33, p. 144. † 37 *C.A.R.*, p. 583. ‡ 41 *C.A.R.*, p. 520. § 44 *C.A.R.*, p. 41.

comfort, or that a basic wage should give effect to any such finding. In the end economic possibilities have always been the determining factor. . . what should be sought is the independent ascertainment and prescription of the highest basic wage that can be sustained by the total of industry in all its primary, secondary and ancillary forms. . . . More than ever before wage fixation is controlled by the economic outlook.'

The Chief Judge suggested that the basic wage should be graded according to family responsibilities and that notwithstanding the increase in aggregate wages a reapportionment of national income to those with more than one dependent child would be of advantage to the Commonwealth. The relief afforded to those who needed it would more than offset the inflationary tendency of provision for a comprehensive scheme of child endowment. If a scheme of this nature were established, future fixations of the basic wage would be greatly simplified. (The Commonwealth Child Endowment Act came into operation on 1 July 1941. *See* page 166 of this chapter.)

(vii) '*Interim*' *Basic Wage Inquiry* 1946. The Court, on 25 November 1946, commenced the hearing of this case as the result of (*a*) an application made on 30 October 1946 (during the course of the Standard Hours Case) by the Attorney-General of the Commonwealth for the restoration to the Full Court List of certain adjourned 1940 basic wage applications (*see* (vi) above); (*b*) a number of fresh cases which had come to the Court since 1941; and (*c*) an application by the Australian Council of Trade Unions on behalf of trade unions for an 'interim' basic wage declaration.

In its judgment of 13 December 1946,* the Court granted an increase of 7s. (70c) in the adjustable portion of the six capital cities basic wage, to operate from the beginning of the first pay-period commencing in the month of December 1946 except in the case of casual and maritime workers, for whom the increases operated from 1 December.

For the purpose of automatic quarterly adjustments a new 'Court' Series of index numbers designated 'Court Index (Second Series)' was created by increasing the base index number (1923–27) from 81.0 to 87.0. The 'Court' Series index number calculated on this base for the September quarter 1946 effected an increase in the basic wage for the weighted average of the six capital cities from 93s. ($9.30) to 100s. ($10.00). A similar increase in the basic wage resulted for each capital city except Hobart, where the amount was 6s. (60c). All 'loadings' on the basic wage were retained at their existing amounts unless otherwise ordered by the Court.

The wage rates for adult females and juveniles were to be increased proportionately to the increase granted to adult males, the amount of the increase being determined by the provisions of each award. For further particulars of the judgment *see* Labour Report No. 38, page 79.

(viii) *Basic Wage Inquiry* 1949–50. This finalised the case begun in 1940 and continued in 1946 (*see* above). In 1946, during the hearing of the Standard Hours Inquiry and following the restoration to the Full Court List of applications for an increased basic wage, the Chief Judge ruled that the claim for an increase in the basic wage should be heard concurrently with the '40-hour week' claims then before the Court. The unions, however, objected to this course being followed, and, on appeal to the High Court, that Court in March 1947 gave a decision which resulted in the Arbitration Court proceeding with the 'Hours' Case to its conclusion.

The Basic Wage Inquiry 1949–50 finally opened in February 1949, and the general hearing of the union's claims was commenced on 17 May 1949. Separate judgments were delivered on 12 October 1950;† in the judgments, which were in the nature of general declarations, a majority of the Court (Foster and Dunphy *JJ.*) was of the opinion that the basic wage for adult males should be increased by £1 ($2) a week, and that for adult females should be 75 per cent. of the adult male rate. Kelly *C.J.*, dissenting, considered that no increase in either the male or the female wage was justified.

* *Commonwealth Arbitration Reports*, Vol. 57, p. 603. † 68 *C.A.R.*, p. 698.

The Court, on 24 October and 17 and 23 November 1950, made further declarations concerning the 'Prosperity' and other loadings. The 'Prosperity' loading of 1937 (*see* page 122), which was being paid at rates of between 3s. (30c) and 6s. (60c) a week according to locality, was standardised at a uniform rate of 5s. (50c) a week for all localities and was declared to be an adjustable part of the basic wage, the 'War' loadings were declared to be not part of the basic wage, and any other loading declared to be part of the basic wage ceased to be paid as a separate entity.

The new rates operated from the beginning of the first pay-period in December 1950, in all cases being the rate based on the 'Court' Index (Second Series) for the September quarter 1950 plus a flat-rate addition of £1 ($2), together with the standardised 'Prosperity' loading of 5s. (50c). The declaration provided that the whole of the basic wage would be subject to automatic quarterly adjustments as from the beginning of the first pay-period commencing in February 1951, on the basis of the index numbers for the December quarter 1950. For this purpose the new rate of £8 2s. ($16.20) was equated to the 'C' Series retail price index number 1572 for the six capital cities (weighted average) for the September quarter 1950. From this equation was derived a new 'Court' Index (Third Series) with 103.0 equated to 1,000 in the 'C' Series Index.

Further particulars of the judgment may be found in Labour Report No. 39, page 81.

(ix) *Basic Wage and Standard Hours Inquiry* 1952–53. On 5 August 1952 the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration began hearing claims by the Metal Trades Employers' Association and other employers' organisations that (*a*) the basic wage for adult males be reduced; (*b*) the basic wage for adult females be reduced; (*c*) the standard hours of work be increased; (*d*) the system of adjusting the basic wages in accordance with variations occurring in retail price index numbers be abandoned; and by the Metal Trades Federation, an association of employees' organisations, that the basic wage for adult males be increased. This would also have resulted in increasing the amount of the basic wage for adult females, though not the proportion it bore to the basic wage for adult males.

A number of governments, organisations and other bodies obtained leave to intervene and in this role the Australian Council of Trade Unions supported the claims of the Metal Trades Federation.

The decision of the Court, announced on 12 September 1953,* was as follows: the employers' applications for reduction of the basic wages for adult males and females and for an increase of the standard hours of work were refused; the employers' applications for omission or deletion of clauses or sub-clauses providing for the adjustment of basic wages were granted; the unions' applications for increases of basic wages were refused.

The Court in the course of its judgment said that nothing has been put before it during the inquiry in support of a departure from its well-established principle that the basic wage should be the highest that the capacity of the community as a whole could sustain. If the Court was at any time asked to fix a basic wage on a true needs basis, the question of whether such a method was correct in principle and all questions as to the size of the family unit remained open.

In order to remove certain misconceptions about its function, the Court stated that it was neither a social nor an economic legislature, and that its function under section 25 of the Act was to prevent or settle specific industrial disputes. However, these must be settled upon terms which seem just to the Court, having regard to conditions which exist at the time of its decision.

The Court intimated that time would be saved in future inquiries if the parties to the disputes, in discussing the principal of the 'capacity to pay', directed their attention to the broader aspects of the economy, as indicated by a study of employment, investment, production and productivity, overseas trade, overseas balances, the competitive position of secondary industry, and retail trade.

For further particulars of the judgment *see* Labour Report No. 46, page 64.

* *Commonwealth Arbitration Reports*, Vol. 77 p. 477.

(x) *Basic Wage Inquiry* 1956. On 14 February 1956 the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration commenced hearing an application for alteration of the basic wage in the following respects: an increase in the basic wage to the amount it would have reached if automatic quarterly adjustments deleted by the Court in September 1953 had remained in force: an increase of a further £1 ($2) in the basic wage; the re-introduction of automatic quarterly adjustments; and the abolition of what was known as the 3s. (30c) country differential. This application was regarded as a general application for variation of the basic wage in all awards of the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration.

All the claims made by the unions were opposed by the respondent employers. The Commonwealth Government appeared not as a party to the dispute, but in the public interest and supplied much factual and statistical material in a review of the economy from 1953. However, the Commonwealth opposed the re-introduction of automatic adjustments. The States of New South Wales, Queensland, Western Australia and Tasmania supported the unions' claims for the re-establishment of the system of automatic adjustments and the raising of the basic wage to the levels indicated by current 'C' Series index numbers, but the State of South Australia opposed these claims. The State of Victoria neither supported nor opposed the unions' claims.

The judgment was delivered on 26 May 1956.* The Court rejected each claim made by the unions but decided to increase the adult male basic wage by 10s. ($1) a week, payable from the beginning of the first pay-period in June. As a result of this decision, the basic wage for adult females was increased by 7s. 6d. (75c) a week with proportionate increases for juniors of both sexes and for apprentices.

For further details *see* Labour Report No. 46, page 67.

(xi) *Basic Wage Inquiry* 1956–57. On 13 November 1956 the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission in Presidential Session commenced to hear claims for alterations of the basic wage prescribed in the Metal Trades Award, as follows: for the increase of the basic wage to the amount it would have reached if there had remained in the award provisions for automatic quarterly adjustments, and for the re-insertion in the award of the provisions for automatic quarterly adjustments.† In accordance with past practice this application was treated by the Commission as a general application for alteration of the basic wage in all Federal awards.

The unions' claims were opposed by the respondent employers. The Australian Council of Salaried and Professional Associations intervened in support of the applicant unions. Victoria and South Australia were the only States to appear before the Commission and the Commonwealth Government intervened in the public interest. Victoria neither supported nor opposed the application by the unions. South Australia opposed the unions' claims and suggested that, if an increase in the basic wage were granted, the Commission should decide on the increase to be added to the six capitals basic wage and then apportion that increase amongst the six capital cities on a basis accurately reflecting the differences in their cost of living. The Commonwealth opposed the restoration of the automatic adjustment system, whatever index was used for this purpose.

Judgment was delivered on 29 April 1957.‡ The Commission, having considered all aspects of the state of the economy, decided that the basic wages in Federal awards should be increased and that the increase to the six capital cities basic wage should be 10s. ($1) a week for adult males, to come into effect from the first pay-period to commence on or after 15 May 1957. The Commission also decided that this increase would be uniform for all basic wage rates. The basic wage for adult females was increased by 7s. 6d. (75c) with proportionate increases for juniors of both sexes and for apprentices. The claim for restoration of automatic quarterly adjustments was refused. The Commission advised that it approved an annual review of the basic wage and would be available for this purpose in February 1958. However, although favouring an annual review of the basic wage, the Commission considered that 'it would not be proper for it nor would it wish to curtail the existing right of disputants to make an application at whatever time they think it necessary to do so'.§

* *Commonwealth Arbitration Reports*, Vol. 84, p. 158. † 87 *C.A.R.*, p. 439. ‡ Ibid., p. 439. § Ibid., p. 459.

A more detailed summary of the judgment may be found in Labour Report No. 46, page 68.

(xii) *Basic Wage Inquiry* 1958. On 18 February 1958 the Conciliation and Arbitration Commission in Presidential Session commenced hearing an application by respondent unions for variation of the Metal Trades Award, by increasing the amounts of basic wage prescribed therein to the figure each would have reached had the quarterly adjustment system based on the 'C' Series retail price index numbers been retained, plus an addition of 10s. ($1), and by making provision for future adjustment of each of the new amounts at quarterly intervals by the application thereto of the same index numbers.*

The claims for the restoration of quarterly adjustments and for basic wage increases were opposed by private employers and by the State of South Australia, which also contended that, as the cost of living was much lower in Adelaide than in Melbourne and Sydney, greater disparities in basic wage rates than then existed should be determined if, against its submission any general increase in the basic wage were decided upon. Tasmania, the only other State represented, made no submissions. The Commonwealth Government intervened in the public interest and leave to intervene was granted to the Professional Officers' Association of the Commonwealth Public Service, three other organisations of medical and scientific workers employed in the Commonwealth Public Service and the Australian Council of Salaried and Professional Associations.

The decisions of the Commission, delivered with its judgment on 12 May 1958, † were as follows: the claim for restoration of automatic quarterly adjustments and the claim of the South Australian Government for special treatment were refused; and the basic wages of adult male employees covered by Federal Awards were increased by a uniform amount of 5s. (50c) a week, to operate from the beginning of the first pay-period commencing on or after 21 May 1958. The Commission indicated that the issues involved in inter-city differential wage rates were complex and could not be decided after a brief hearing.

The basic wage for adult females was increased to 75 per cent. of the new basic wage for adult males with proportionate increases for juniors and apprentices of both sexes.

For a more detailed summary of the judgment *see* Labour Report No. 49, pages 91–93.

(xiii) *Basic Wage Inquiry* 1959. On 24 February 1959 the Conciliation and Arbitration Commission, constituted in Presidential Session by Kirby *C.J.*, Foster and Gallagher *JJ.* commenced hearing an application by respondent unions for variation of the Metal Trades Award by increasing the amounts of basic wage prescribed therein for respective cities towns and localities to the figure each would have reached had the quarterly adjustment system based on the 'C' Series retail price index numbers been retained, plus an addition of 10s. ($1) to each basic wage and by making provision for future adjustment of each of the new amounts at quarterly intervals by the application thereto of the same index numbers.

A large number of applications for similar variation of other awards were ordered to be treated as involved in the inquiry and as such to be decided upon the evidence, material and submissions made from the beginning of the hearing.

The application of the unions was opposed by private employers generally, and by the State of South Australia and two of its instrumentalities. Tasmania was the only other State represented and it appeared in support of the application of the unions in regard to the increase of the basic wage to the amount it would have reached has the adjustment system been retained and the restoration of that system. The Commonwealth Government intervened and submitted that the application for restoration of the automatic adjustment system should be refused. The Commonwealth again supplied, for the benefit of the Commission and the parties, economic and statistical information and material and, in addition, without making a particular submission as to whether there should be an increase or its amount, made a general submission on the state of the national economy. The Australian Council of Salaried and Professional Associations was granted leave to intervene, and submissions were also presented on behalf of fixed income earners and pensioners generally.

* *Commonwealth Arbitration Reports*, Vol. 89, p. 287. † Ibid., p. 285.

The Graziers' Association of New South Wales and other organisations of employers in the pastoral industry asked the Commission to reduce the basic wage in the Pastoral Award, 1956, by £1 5s. ($2.50), being the aggregate amount of the increases granted by the Court in 1956 and the Commission in 1957 and 1958. The Commission decided to join these applications in the main hearing as a matter of procedure only and without deciding affirmatively that the Commission as constituted for that hearing has power to grant them in whole or in part. On 5 May 1959, at the conclusion of submissions in support of these applications and without calling upon the Australian Workers Union in reply, the Commission stated that it would reject the applications for reduction of the basic wage in the Pastoral Award and again indicated that the question of jurisdiction as to whether the Commission had the power to decide a different basic wage remained 'undecided and open'.

On 5 June 1959 the three Judges delivered separate judgments.* On the question of whether the system of automatic quarterly adjustments should be restored the members of the Commission were divided in opinion and therefore the question was decided in accordance with the decision of the majority, (Kirby *C.J.*, and Gallagher *J.*) that the system not be restored. Foster *J.* dissented.

The members of the Commission were unanimous in the opinion that there should be an increase in the basic wage, but as to the amount of the increase they were divided in opinion. The President, Kirby *C.J.*, was of opinion that the increase should be 15s. ($1.50) a week, payable as from the beginning of the first pay-period commencing on or after 11 June 1959. Foster *J.* was of opinion that the increase should be 20s. ($2) a week, payable as to 10s ($1) as from the first pay-period in July 1959 and as to the balance by increases of 2s. 6d. (25c) for four quarters commencing 1 January 1960. Gallagher *J.* was of opinion that the increase should be 10s. ($1) a week, payable as from the date chosen by the President. Foster *J.*, while holding his opinion, decided to concur in the decision proposed by the President in order that the Commission might reach an effective decision.

A summary of the separate reasons for judgment will be found in Labour Report No. 49, pages 94–96.

(xiv) *Basic Wage Inquiry* 1960. On 16 February 1960 the Conciliation and Arbitration Commission, constituted in Presidential Session by Kirby *C.J.* (President), Ashburner and Moore *JJ.* (Deputy Presidents), commenced hearing an application by respondent unions for the restoration to the Metal Trades Award of quarterly adjustments to the basic wage and for an increase in the amount of the basic wage. On the six capital cities rate the amount of the increase sought was 22s. ($2.20) a week. This amount was composed of two parts: firstly, an addition of 5s. (50c) a week to restore to the basic wage the same real value as it had in 1953 and, secondly, a further amount of 17s. ($1.70) representing the unions' minimum estimate of the increase in productivity which had occurred in the period since the automatic adjustment system was abolished.

The Commonwealth Government intervened in the public interest and all States except New South Wales were represented. The Commonwealth Government again presented a detailed analysis of the economic situation of Australia, together with comments on fiscal and budgetary policy. It also announced its opposition to the unions' application both for restoration of automatic quarterly adjustments and for an increase in the basic wage.

The State of South Australia presented material to the Commission to show the effect which wage increases would have on its finances and opposed the unions' application. Victoria, Queensland and Western Australia presented information to show how the finances of those States would be affected by wage increases, but neither supported nor opposed the claims of the applicants. Tasmania indicated that it supported the application for restoration of quarterly adjustments but made no submissions in support of its attitude.

In its judgment, delivered on 12 April 1960,† the Commission refused the unions' application. A summary of the judgment was given in Labour Report No. 49, pages 97–101.

* *Commonwealth Arbitration Reports*, Vol. 91, p. 683. † 94 *C.A.R.*, p. 314.

(xv) *Differential Basic Wage Inquiries* 1960. On 9 August 1960 the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission, constituted by Kirby *C.J.* (President), Ashburner and Moore *JJ.* (Deputy Presidents) commenced hearing the first of three applications to vary awards in respect of differential basic wages.

This was made by the Federated Engine Drivers and Firemen's Association, to eliminate from the Engine Drivers and Firemen's (General) Award, 1955, those differentials making the basic wage for country areas less than the metropolitan basic wage in New South Wales, Victoria and South Australia, and to alter a number of basic wages in Tasmania.

The other two, by the Metal Industries Association of South Australia and members of the South Australian Chamber of Manufactures Incorporated and the South Australian Employers' Federation, sought to vary the Metal Trades Award, by providing, firstly, that upon any variation increasing the basic wage prescribed in the award for Sydney, the increase in the basic wage for Adelaide should be 25 per cent. less than the increase in that for Sydney until the ratio of the Adelaide to the Sydney rate was reduced to 90 per cent.; and secondly, that any increase in the basic wage for areas of South Australia other than Adelaide, Whyalla and Iron Knob should in the future be 25 per cent. less than the increase for Adelaide, until the 'country differential' was increased to 12s. ($1.20).

The three cases were treated as matters of general application.

It became apparent to the Commission during the first case that it could not in fairness to all parties give a decision until all three cases had been heard. It therefore refrained from giving a decision in the first case until the conclusion of the other two, which were heard together.

In the judgment delivered on 14 December 1960* the Commission granted the unions' application for elimination of the 3s. (30c) country differential, and dismissed the two applications by the employers.

Joint reasons for these decisions were given on 1 March 1961. A summary was given in Labour Report No. 49, pages 101–104.

(xvi) *Basic Wage and Standard Hours Inquiry* 1961. On 14 February 1961 the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission, constituted by Kirby *C.J.* (President), Ashburner and Moore *JJ.* (Deputy Presidents), commenced hearing applications by employers and unions for variation of the Metal Trades Award. In the first application the employers sought to increase the number of ordinary working hours per week from 40 to 42, with a concomitant increase in weekly wages by an amount equivalent to two hours pay at ordinary rates, and to effect certain other consequential variations. In the second the unions applied for an increase in the basic wage on a six capital cities basis by the amount of 49s. ($4.90) (which was amended during the hearing to 52s. [$5.20]) and for the re-introduction of automatic quarterly adjustments based on the 'C' Series Retail Price Index. The amount claimed represented 27s. ($2.70) (amended to 30s. [$3]) for cost of living increases since 1953 and 22s. ($2.20) to reflect increases in productivity since that time. The applications were heard together.

All States except New South Wales were represented at the hearing. South Australia made no submissions and called no evidence. Tasmania indicated its support for the unions' application for the restoration of automatic adjustments, plus an adjustment of the basic wage to the level indicated by the movement in the 'C' Series Index, but presented no material. Victoria, Queensland and Western Australia neither supported nor opposed the application of the unions, but all presented some statistical information. Although the Commonwealth Government followed its usual practice of supplying, for the benefit of the Commission and the parties, certain economic and statistical material, it expressed no attitude other than its opposition to the re-introduction of quarterly adjustments.

In its judgment delivered on 4 July 1961† the Commission made the following decisions.

'1. The employers' claim for an increase in the standard hours of work from forty to forty-two with a concomitant increase in the weekly wage equivalent to two hours' pay at ordinary rates is refused.

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* *Commonwealth Arbitration Reports*, Vol. 96, p. 573. † 97 *C.A.R.*, p. 377.

2. The unions' claim for restoration of automatic quarterly adjustments is refused.
3. The basic wages of adult male employees covered by federal awards will be increased by a uniform amount of 12s. [$1.20] per week.
4. The new rates will come into effect from the beginning of the first pay-period commencing on or after 7th July instant subject to special cases.
5. For the specific reasons set out in the judgment we consider that in February next the only issue in regard to the basic wage should be why the money wages fixed as a result of our decision should not be adjusted in accordance with any change in the Consumer Price Index and for the purpose of deciding that issue the Order giving effect to the decisions hereby announced will also provide for the adjournment on the application of the unions for increase of the basic wages under the Metal Trades Award to Tuesday, 20th February, 1962 in Melbourne, when such submissions thereon as are desired to be made will be heard.
6. The decision regarding increases in basic wages is applicable to all the applications which have been ordered by the Commission to be joined for hearing and decision with the original application and those joined applications are stood over to a date after 20th February, 1962 to be fixed by the Commission,'*

A summary of the judgment was given in Labour Report No. 51, pages 110–115.

(xvii) *Basic Wage Inquiry* 1962. In accordance with decision No. 5 in the 1961 Inquiry (*see* above), the adjourned hearing was held on 20 February 1962 before Kirby *C.J.*, Ashburner and Moore *JJ.*

The unions submitted that although the 1961 judgment represented a recognition of union claims as to the need to maintain the real value of the basic wage it had not met in full the demands of the trade union movement. The unions intended to return to the Commission at the appropriate time to argue at length for the implementation of their policy as to the basic wage standard and the question of quarterly adjustment.

In the employers' submission reference was made to the Commission's 1961 judgment as indicating a firm intention to confine argument in the current hearing to the quantum of any basic wage change and to exclude any re-examination of the Commission's departure from previously accepted principles. As the Consumer Price Index had shown practically no change between the March and December quarters of 1961 there could be no change in the basic wage. However, the employers' view was that in any hearing involving movement in the basic wage the parties must be free to discuss economic capacity to sustain the basic wage at any given level and the principles upon which it is computed.

The Commonwealth Government stated that at the proper time the Commonwealth would appear before the Commission to present argument as to the use of price indexes in basic wage fixation and other important issues raised by the 1961 judgment. However, the matter might come before the Commission as a matter of procedure, when if circumstances called for the debate of any substantive issue, the Commonwealth would then be in a position to make further submissions.

The decision of the Commission was as follows†:

'1. There will be no alteration in the amounts of the existing basic wages until further order of the Commission;
2. The application before the Commission is further adjourned until 19th February, 1963;
3. At such adjourned hearing the issues will be:
   (*a*) The issue set out in paragraph 5 of the decisions of 4th July, 1961;
   (*b*) Any issue which a party desires to raise and of which it has given notice to the Industrial Registrar, the other parties and to the Attorney-General by the 31st January, 1963;
4. The applications referred to in paragraph 6 of the decision of 4th July, 1961 are stood over to a date after the 19th February, 1963 to be fixed by the Commission with liberty to any of the parties to those applications to apply in the meantime.'

* *Commonwealth Arbitration Reports*, Vol. 97, p. 378. † 105 *C.A.R.* 557.

(xviii) *Basic Wage Inquiry* 1963. This was an adjourned inquiry which arose out of an order made by the Commission on 20 February 1962 (*see* page 129). The hearing was held on 5 February 1963 before Kirby *C.J.*, Ashburner and Moore *JJ.*

During the proceedings, the unions discussed the various methods by which changes in the rates of basic wage could be calculated by using changes in the index numbers of the Consumer Price Index and asked for a direction by the Commission as to which method should be used.

In conformity with the decision in the 1962 Basic Wage Inquiry (*see* page 129) the employers gave notice to the Commission that issues and procedures referred to in the 1961 Basic Wage Judgment that related to the fixation of wages or conditions of employment by reference to the capacity of the national economy would, of necessity, be argued at the present hearings.

The employers submitted that the following matters were essential considerations in the hearing and determining of any application seeking to alter wages and conditions of employment on a national basis.

(*a*) The role of the Commission in relation to government economic or fiscal policies, inflation, etc.

(*b*) The justification for adjustment of wages by reference to a price index either automatically or prima facie, including the relationship between movements in a price index and variations in capacity of the national economy.

(*c*) The relationship between the capacity of the economy to absorb increases in wages or labour costs and the movements or likely movements in national productivity.

The unions submitted that the matters raised by the employers could be discussed only before a Presidential Bench of the Commission and that the employers could not seek the right to argue the 1961 basic wage decisions before a bench of the Commission constituted otherwise.

In the judgment given on 5 February 1963 the Commission said*:

'1. There will be no alteration in the amounts of the existing basic wage until further order of the Commission.

2. The application before the Commission is further adjourned until 18th February, 1964.

3. At such adjourned hearing the issues will be:—

(*a*) The issue set out in paragraph (5) of the decision of 4th July, 1961; and

(*b*) Any issue which a party desires to raise and of which it has given notice to the Industrial Registrar, the other parties, and the Attorney-General, by the 31st January, 1964.'

With regard to the various methods by which changes in the rates of basic wage could be calculated, the Commission felt that it was not the appropriate time to deal with the matter, but it would be further considered when it was appropriate.

The Commission referred to the matter raised by the employers concerning the considerations to be taken into account by the Commission when hearing applications to alter wages and conditions of employment, and ruled that it was not the appropriate time to deal with the submissions made.

If submissions were made before benches of the Commission differently constituted from the present one, then those benches were the ones to deal with their relevance, admissibility or otherwise.

The applications referred to in para. 6 of the decision of 4 July 1961 were further stood over to a date, after 18 February 1964, to be fixed by the Commission with liberty to any of the parties to these applications to apply in the meantime.

(xix) *Basic Wage Inquiry* 1964 *and Employers' Total Wage Case* 1964. On 25 February 1964 the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission began hearing an application by respondent unions for a variation in the Metal Trades Award and the Pastoral Industry Award, and an application by the employers for a variation in the Metal Trades Award.

* Commonwealth Arbitration Reports, Vol. 106, p. 634.

The unions sought an increase of 52s. ($5.20) a week in the basic wage portion of the Metal Trades Award and the Pastoral Industry Award, the abolition of the disparity in respect of station hands under the Pastoral Industry Award, and the re-introduction of automatic quarterly adjustments based on the Consumer Price Index.

The employers sought an alteration to the present wage structure, involving the abolition of the 'basic wage' and 'margins' components of the award and the substitution of a total wage, with increases ranging from 5s. (50c) to 8s. (80c) a week.

It was decided to hear the claims by the unions first but to reserve the decision until the employers' Total Wage Case was heard immediately afterwards. Since the arguments used in the first case were likely to be similar to those used in the employers' hearing it was deemed expedient for Commissioner Winter who was a member of the bench for the Total Wage Case, to attend the first hearing as an observer.

The Basic Wage Inquiry 1964. For the hearing of this case the Conciliation and Arbitration Commission was constituted in Presidential Session by Kirby *C.J.*, Gallagher, Moore and Nimmo *JJ.* Commissioner Winter was present as an observer only.

The application by the unions (*see* above) was opposed by private employers generally. The Commonwealth Government intervened in the public interest, but neither supported nor opposed the claim. Leave to intervene was granted to the Australian Council of Salaried and Professional Associations and thirty affiliated organisations of that Council, nineteen organisations affiliated with the High Council of Commonwealth Public Service Organisations, and to the State of Tasmania; these parties supported the unions' claims.

At the conclusion of the Basic Wage Inquiry and the Total Wage Case the bench on 9 June 1964 handed down the following decisions*:

'1. Unanimous decision that the unions' claim for the restoration of automatic quarterly adjustments be refused.

2. Unanimous decision that the application of the Australian Workers Union for the deletion from the Pastoral Industry Award of the basic wage for station hands be granted. This means abolition of the disparity of 1s. [10c] per week in respect of station hands.

3. Unanimous decision that the basic wages of adult male employees covered by Federal Awards be increased. The Commission is equally divided in opinion on the amount of increase, the President and Mr Justice Moore being of the opinion that it should be 20s. [$2] and Mr Justice Gallagher and Mr Justice Nimmo that it should be 10s. [$1]. The Act (Section 68) provides that if the Commission is equally divided in opinion the question shall be decided according to the opinion of the President. The decision of the Commission is therefore that the basic wages of adult male employees covered by Federal Awards shall be increased by a uniform weekly amount of 20s. [$2].

4. The new rates will come into operation from the beginning of the first pay period to commence on or after 19th June, 1964, subject to special cases.

5. The basic wages which shall be increased by 20s. [$2] per week shall be those prescribed for adult males in the Pastoral Industry Award, as varied by Decision No. 2 above, and those basic wages as at present prescribed for adult males in the Metal Trades Award and all the Awards respectively the subject of the applications and disputes which have been ordered by the Commission to be joined for hearing and decision with the applications concerning the Pastoral Industry Award and the Metal Trades Award. The awards concerned are set out in the schedule to the Judgment of the President and Mr Justice Moore.'.

Three separate judgments, one by Kirby *C.J.* and Moore *J.* and one each by Gallagher *J.* and Nimmo *J.*, were presented. A summary of these judgments was given in Labour Report No. 51, pages 118–125.

Employers Total Wage Case 1964. The case was heard in Presidential Session by Kirby *C.J.*, Gallagher, Moore, Nimmo *JJ.* and Commissioner Winter.

* *Commonwealth Arbitration Reports*, Vol. 106, p. 634.

A claim was made by the Metal Trades Employers Association, the Victorian Chamber of Manufactures and the Metal Industries Association of South Australia for the deletion from the Metal Trades Award of the basic wage provisions and for the insertion in the award of a wage expressed as a total wage. The employers offered an immediate increase in the total wage but made it clear that they did not desire the Commission to grant their application for a total wage unless the Commission also agreed to implement their submission that movements in wages should be kept within movements in productivity. They also asked that, since the application was a vehicle by which the Commission would establish a new approach to the principle of wage fixation, the decision should not be confined to the Metal Trades Industry but applied generally to the Commission's awards.

The unions opposed the application, stressing the importance of the basic wage to the lower paid worker, its historical significance and the attitude of Parliament.

The Commonwealth Government when intervening, emphasised the need for flexibility, the desirability of adherence to the capacity to pay principle, the danger of fixing wage rates solely in relation to price movements or productivity, the undesirability of assessing rates on purely economic grounds, the advantage of work value fixations and that it was wrong to proceed on the basis that whenever a change takes place in one margin all margins should change.

On 9 June 1964* the Commission announced the following decision:

> 'The members of the bench are unanimous in the opinion that the application of the employers for the deletion from the Commission's Awards generally of the basic wage provision and for the insertion in those Awards of a wage expressed as a total wage should be rejected.'

Three separate judgments, one by Kirby *C.J.*, Moore *J.* and Commissioner Winter and one each by Gallagher and Nimmo *JJ.* were handed down and a summary of these judgments was given in Labour Report No. 51, pages 126–129.

(xx) *National Wage Cases of* 1965. Hearing in these cases commenced on 2 March 1965 before Kirby *C.J.*, Gallagher, Moore, Sweeney and Nimmo *JJ.* of the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission. Claims by the employers and the trade unions were heard concurrently.

The employers' claim (Part A) was for the abolition of the concepts of the basic wage and margins, and the introduction into the Metal Trades Award of an obligation to pay a total wage made up of the sum of the amounts expressed in terms of the basic wage and a margin, plus an amount equivalent to one per cent of such sum. The employers also asked (Part B) that, in respect of the ensuing twelve months, the level of the basic wage and the level of margins, in so far as the latter is determined upon general economic grounds, should be decided simultaneously. It was open to the Commission under Part B of these claims to decide whether there should be an increase in: (*a*) the basic wage element alone; (*b*) the marginal element alone; or (*c*) both the basic wage and marginal elements, to whatever extent, in respect of each element, the Commission deemed proper.

The trade unions sought new basic wage rates incorporating increases proportionate with the rises in the Consumer Price Index. For the Six Capital Cities basic wage the increase claimed was 12s. ($1.20) a week for adult males.

The Commission announced its decision on 29 June 1965† when three separate judgments were handed down: a joint judgment by Gallagher, Sweeney and Nimmo *JJ.* and separate judgments by Kirby *C.J.* and by Moore *J.* In accordance with the opinion of the majority (namely that of Gallagher, Sweeney and Nimmo *JJ.*), the order of the Commission was to the effect:

(*a*) Part A of the employers' application was refused;

* *Commonwealth Arbitration Reports*, Vol. 106, p. 689. † 110 *C.A.R.* 195.

(*b*) With regard to Part B of the employers' application:

(i) there would be no alteration in the basic wage,

(ii) with effect from the first pay period commencing on or after 1 July 1965 each margin in Clause 4 of the Metal Trades Award was increased by an amount equal to 1½ per cent of the sum of the Six Capital Cities basic wage and that margin;

(*c*) the application of the unions for an increase in the basic wage was refused.

The majority judgment anticipated that, subject to the question of capacity of a particular industry and the question of those margins which had already been increased on general economic grounds (since 1963), the increases awarded would be speedily reflected throughout the awards of the Commission.

xxi. *Basic Wage, Margins and Total Wage Cases of* 1966

On 2 March 1966 two benches of the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission in joint session commenced hearing claims of trade unions and employers.

The trade unions' claims were: (*a*) for an increase in the respective basic wage rates of $4.30 a week in both the Metal Trades and Pastoral Industry Awards; (*b*) the restoration of the system of automatic quarterly adjustments based upon movements in the Consumer Price Index numbers; and (*c*) an increase of $5.90 a week in the marginal rate for tradesmen with proportionate increases to all other classifications of employees. The employers' alternative claims were: (Part A) that the existing basic wage rates and marginal rates be aggregated into total wage rates, to which should be added 1½ per cent. of such total rates; or (Part B) that the existing basic wage rates should be increased by 30 cents a week, marginal rates by 1 per cent, and the resultant figure by ½ per cent.

The President of the Commission nominated two benches of the Commission to hear these claims. A Presidential Bench, consisting of Wright *J.* (presiding), Gallagher and Moore *JJ.*, was nominated to deal with the trade unions' basic wage claims and those portions of the employers' total wage claims seeking alteration of the basic wage. A Reference Bench, consisting of Wright *J.* (presiding), Gallagher and Moore *JJ.* and Commissioner Winter, was nominated to deal with the trade unions' margin claims and those portions of the employers' claims not seeking alteration of the basic wage. The High Court of Australia, upon application, upheld the validity of the nomination of Commissioner Winter as a member of the Reference Bench. The two benches sat in joint session until the conclusion of the hearing on 16 June 1966, when the Commission reserved its decisions.

On 8 July 1966* the Presiding Judge of the Commission (Wright *J.*) announced the following decisions.

For the Presidential Bench

(1) The Commission was of opinion that the Commission in Presidential Session was not empowered to deal with Part A of the employers' log of claims (*see* above) and its consideration had therefore been undertaken by the Reference Bench which participated in the joint session of the Commission.

(2) The Commission had decided that each of the basic wage rates prescribed for adult males in the Metal Trades Award should be increased by the sum of $2 a week.

(3) The Commission's order would operate as from the beginning of the first pay period to commence on or after 11 July 1966 and would remain in force until 31 December 1966.

(4) By operation of the Award, and without further order, proportional increases would accrue to adult female employees, junior employees and apprentices.

(5) The union claim for restoration of automatic quarterly adjustments was refused.

(6) The basic wage in the Pastoral Industry should be increased by the same amount and as from the same date as in the case of the Metal Trades Award, and the order will have the same period of operation.

(7) The decisions were unanimous and disposed of the unions' basic wage claims.

* Print No. B1365, p. 9.

For the Reference Bench

(1) The Bench was concerned about the state of the Metal Trades Award and had reached the conclusion that it would be unwise to award any general increases until an investigation had been made on a work value basis of the relativities of the 330 classifications listed in the award and the necessity for as many as 53 separate wage rates with refinements as low as a cent a day between classifications.

(2) The Bench therefore decided to avail itself of the procedure available under Section 34 (6) of the Act to obtain from Commissioner Winter after such investigation as he considered necessary, a report with respect to the following specified matters:

(*a*) What, if any, rearrangements or re-designations of classifications or additional classifications under Part I of the Metal Trades Award are necessary or desirable to bring them into accord with present-day requirements;

(*b*) What, if any, alterations of marginal rates prescribed under Part I of the Metal Trades Award or additional marginal rates are justified upon the grounds of work value, the economic considerations which have been presented to this bench, or for any other reason.

(3) The Bench was aware that the report by Commissioner Winter could take some time to formulate. It therefore indicated that if at some appropriate stage in the proceedings before him and with due regard to industrial justice and practicability Commissioner Winter thought fit to furnish an interim report pending completion of his whole investigation that would be in accordance with the Commission's intentions in seeking a report.

(4) Detailed consideration had been given to the 31 classifications having the lower range of marginal rates being 90 cents a week at the bottom and $3.60 at the top. The Commission decided pending Commissioner Winter's report to grant some immediate relief to low wage earners. Therefore, as an interim order in the unions' margins application, the Bench intended to insert a new provision in the award by which it will be prescribed that no adult male employee should be paid as a weekly wage for working the standard hours of work an amount less than his appropriate basic wage rate plus $3.75 a week. The Bench emphasised that this was an interim provision only, and was not intended as an indication that when the classification structure falls for final consideration that there would be no rate lower than those specified as minima.

It was intended that the minimum rates specified should apply only to adult male employees and should be applied for all purposes of the award—for example, in the calculation of overtime and other penalty rates, piecework, casual employment, sick leave and annual leave. But they would not affect extra rates for leading hands, for tradesmen in large power houses, or for employees engaged on ship repairs. The minimum rates prescribed would not affect the calculation of junior rates of pay.

The provision for a new minimum wage for adult male employees was designed to meet the circumstances of employees in the lowest classifications who were in receipt of award rates and no more. It was not intended to affect the wage of any employee who was already receiving the prescribed minimum through over-award payments.

The increase was awarded on the unions' application so that its implementation in awards other than the Metal Trades Award, where appropriate, might be achieved expeditiously upon union application.

(5) The Commission's Order would operate as from the beginning of the first pay-period to commence on or after 11 July 1966, and would remain in force until 31 December 1966.

(6) These decisions were unanimous.

(7) The Bench indicated in their reasons the extent to which they favoured the employers' proposal for conversion of the wage structure to the basis of a single wage but had decided to defer the question of implementation pending further consideration of the present structure of marginal rates and further argument.

xxii. *Margins and Total Wage Cases of* 1966 (*Interim margins*)

For details of this decision concerning margins *see* page 154.

xxiii. *National Wage Cases of* 1967

Two benches of the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission commenced hearing on 4 April 1967 applications by trade unions and employers. Three matters were before the Commission, namely, an application by unions for an increased basic wage, an application by employers for a total wage and an application by unions for an increase in margins. The last two matters were part heard (*see* Basic Wage, Margins and Total Wage Cases of 1966 above) when the unions' basic wage application was made and were listed before the Commission on the application of the employers so that all three might be considered together.

The Presidential bench dealing with the basic wage application comprised Kirby *C.J.*, Gallagher and Moore *JJ.* and the reference bench dealing with the remaining matters comprised Gallagher and Moore *JJ.* and Commissioner Winter.

The unanimous decisions of the two benches were made in the form of a pronouncement by the President of the Commission (Kirby *C.J.*) on 5 June 1967. The pronouncement concluded with the following orders:

> 'Each bench will make formal orders in these proceedings. The Commission in Presidential Session will formally dismiss the unions' application for an increase in the basic wage. On behalf of the reference bench I announce the elimination of basic wages and margins and the introduction of total wages. The total wages will be arrived at by adding an amount of $1 per week to the weekly award wages of all adult males and females, but no employee is to receive the increase twice. By virtue of existing award provisions male and female juniors including apprentices will receive proportionate increases. The increase will also be added to the minimum standard for adult males introduced in July, 1966. The necessary variation will come into operation from the beginning of the first pay period to commence on or after Saturday, 1st July, 1967 . . .'

(xxiv) *Rates Operative.* Basic wage rates of the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission, for adult males from 1923 and for adult females from December 1950 will be found in Section IX of the Appendix. The rates are shown separately for each capital city, the six capitals, the Australian Capital Territory and the Northern Territory. *See* **Special note** on page 120.

3. Commonwealth Basic Wage Rates for Females (*See* **Special note** on page 120)

In its judgment of 17 April 1934 wherein the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration laid down the basis of its 'needs' basic wage for adult males, the Court made the following statement in regard to the female rate:

> 'The Court does not think it is necessary or desirable, at any rate at the present time, to declare any wage as a basic wage for female employees. Generally speaking they carry no family responsibilities. The minimum wage should, of course, never be too low for the reasonable needs of the employee, but those needs may vary in different industries. In the variations now to be made the proportion in each award of the minimum wage for females to that for males will be preserved.'*

Generally speaking, this proportion varied between 54 and 56 per cent of the male rate, and this practice continued until superseded by the war-time and post-war developments. During the 1939–45 War these percentages had in a number of industries, been raised and for some female occupations total wage rates were expressed as not less than 75 per cent of the corresponding male rate. For further information on war-time developments reference should be made to Labour Report No. 46, pages 77–80. Postwar developments are described briefly below.

The *Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act* 1947 (*see* Labour Report No. 37, page 50) provided amongst other things that 'a Conciliation Commissioner shall not be empowered to make an order or award altering . . . . . (*d*) the minimum rate of remuneration for adult females in an industry'. Following an inquiry in 1948 it was held by the Full

* *Commonwealth Arbitration Reports*, Vol. 33, p. 156.

Court of the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration that Conciliation Commissioners had jurisdiction to 'fix' the female rates in question under the provisions of the Act, but that the provision referred only to the basic wage element in any prescribed female rates. In December 1948 the Government amended the Act to authorise the Court, and the Court alone, to fix the basic rate by providing that 'a Conciliation Commissioner shall not be empowered to make an order or award . . . (*d*) determining or altering the minimum rate of remuneration for adult females in an industry'.

A further amendment in 1949 empowered the Court to determine or alter a 'basic wage for adult females' which was defined as 'that wage, or that part of a wage, which is just and reasonable for an adult female, without regard to any circumstance pertaining to the work upon which, or the industry in which, she is employed'.

The first major post-war declaration of policy in respect of the female basic wage was made by the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration in the course of its judgment in the 1949–50 Basic Wage Inquiry (*see* page 123). The Court fixed a new basic weekly wage for adult females at 75 per cent. of the corresponding male rate, operative from the beginning of the first pay-period commencing in December 1950 and that ratio has remained in operation.

A table showing Commonwealth female basic wage rates since December 1950 will be found in Section IX of the Appendix.

Further particulars regarding female basic wage rates may be found in Labour Report No. 46, pages 75–81, and earlier issues.

4. **Australian Territories** (*See* **Special note** on page 120)

(i) *Australian Capital Territory*. Prior to 1922 the lowest rate payable to an unskilled labourer was not defined as a basic wage, as all wages were paid under the authority of the Federal Capital Commission as a lump sum for the particular occupation in which the worker was employed, but in 1922 an Industrial Board commenced to operate under a local Ordinance. A summary of the decisions made by the Industrial Board during its period of operation was given in earlier issues of the Labour Report (*see* No. 40, page 89).

By an amending Ordinance, No. 4 of 1949, the Industrial Board was abolished and its functions were transferred to the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration, which assigned a Conciliation Commissioner to the Australian Capital Territory. It was provided, however, that all orders and agreements in existence should continue to operate subject to later orders, awards and determinations made by the Court.

An amendment to the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act, operative from 30 June 1956, transferred the respective functions of the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Court to the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission and the Commonwealth Industrial Court. The Conciliation Commissioner mentioned above, under the amended legislation, became the Commissioner for the Australian Capital Territory.

In reviewing the Australian Capital Territory awards, following its decision of 12 October 1950 in the 1949–50 Basic Wage Inquiry (*see* page 123), the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration fixed the Canberra basic wage at £8 5s. ($16.50) a week for adult males, operative from the beginning of the first pay-period commencing in December 1950.*

Until August 1953 the basic wage for the Australian Capital Territory was varied each quarter in accordance with movements in the 'C' Series retail price index numbers. However, following a decision of the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration to delete automatic adjustment clauses from its awards (*see* page 124), the basic wage for the Australian Capital Territory remained unchanged from August 1953, until June 1956. Since then, the uniform increases made to the basic wage by the Court and the Conciliation and Arbitration Commission have applied. The basic wages for the Australian Capital Territory, under awards of the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission since December 1950, are set out in Section IX of the Appendix.

* *Commonwealth Arbitration Reports*, Vol. 69, p. 486.

(ii) *Northern Territory*. The determination of the basic wage for this Territory comes within the jurisdiction of the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission.

There are, in fact, two basic wages operating, (*a*) in respect of areas north of the 20th parallel of south latitude, and generally referred to as the 'Darwin' rate, and (*b*) in respect of areas south of that parallel. These are calculated on different bases as set out briefly in the following paragraphs. More detailed information was published in Labour Report No. 47 and earlier issues.

(*a*) *The Darwin Basic Wage*. This wage was first determined by the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration in 1915* when a rate of £3 17s. ($7.70) a week, or 1s. 9d. (18c) an hour, for an unskilled labourer, including a weekly allowance of 4s. (40c) for lost time, was awarded. In 1916–17 the Court refused to alter this basic amount of 1s. 9d. (18c) an hour, and referred to an agreement dated 2 June 1916 between the Amalgamated Carpenters and Joiners and the Northern Agency, which provided for rates based on the estimated living requirements of a family consisting of a man, wife and two dependent children, amounting to £3 11s. 1d. ($7.11) a week. The list of items used to assess this figure was used in subsequent basic wage determinations.

In 1924 Powers *J.*, when considering the rate for employees of the Commonwealth Railways, which stood at £5 4s. 6d. ($10.45), stated that he had in mind the amount of £4 12s. ($9.20) as a basic wage. He considered that the wage of £5 4s .6d. ($10.45) then payable contained a special isolation allowance, and that the question of such special allowances was a matter for employers and employees to settle between themselves.†

In 1927‡ Beeby *J.* also referred to the regimen of 1916, and fixed the basic wage of £5 10s. ($11) a week, or 2s. 6d. (25c) an hour, including £1 ($2) a week district allowance which had been suggested by Powers *J.* in his 1924 award as being a reasonable amount. As there was no adjustment clause in operation in Territory awards, the basic wage of £5 10s. ($11) a week remained in operation until 1934, except for the reduction by the *Financial Emergency Act* 1931 to £4 16s. 3d. ($9.62).

The Full Court of the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration considered the Darwin basic wage for the first time in 1934.§ The Court awarded a basic wage of £4 10s. 9d. ($9.08) a week, which was arrived at by bringing up to date the prices of the list of items of the 1916 agreement (*see* above) and altering the rent figure from 45s. to 65s. ($4.50 to $6.50) a month. Automatic adjustment provisions were first introduced into awards by this judgment by inserting an appropriate adjustment scale based on the movement in the Food and Groceries Retail Price Index (Special) for Darwin.

In 1938‖ the Court granted a 'loading' of 3s. (30c) a week on the wage because the Commonwealth Government had extended to the Territory its general civil service increase of £8 ($16) a year.

In 1939 an additional amount was added to the basic wage as a special loading to offset the increase in the cost of living not reflected by the index numbers. The loading was 16s. 3d. ($1.62) for employees on works and 10s. ($1) for railway employees.¶ In February 1940, before an automatic adjustment increase of 2s. (20c) became payable, the Court suspended the adjustment clause pending further inquiry.**

In 1941†† the Full Court again reviewed the basic wage and, after a full investigation of its past history, awarded £5 12s. 9d. ($11.28), made up of (*a*) £4 10s. 9d. ($9.08) awarded in 1934; (*b*) 4s. (40c) in respect of accrued adjustments since 1939; (*c*) 5s. (50c) additional allowance for rent; and (*d*) two constant (unadjustable) 'loadings' of 3s. (30c) and 10s. ($1) a week. The Court also restored the adjustment clause based solely on the movement in the Food and Groceries Retail Price Index. This, however, never became effective, because it was superseded early in 1942 by the Blakeley Orders referred to below.

* *Commonwealth Arbitration Reports*, Vol. 9, p. 1. † 20 *C.A.R.*, p. 737. ‡ 25 *C.A.R.*, p. 898. § 33 *C.A.R.*, p. 944. ‖ 39 *C.A.R.*, p. 501. ¶ 40 *C.A.R.*, p. 323 and 41 *C.A.R.*, p. 269. ** 42 *C.A.R.*, p. 164. †† 44 *C.A.R.*, p. 253.

The basis of adjustment was altered by Conciliation Commissioner Blakeley by Orders dated 29 January 1942* owing to the urgent necessity to provide, over the period of the war, for adjustments in respect of rent, clothing and other miscellaneous items of domestic expenditure. Adjustment by means of the Food and Groceries Index only was no longer doing justice to the workers of the Territory, since the workers elsewhere in Australia were enjoying the benefit derived from the adjustment of their wages by means of the more comprehensive 'C' Series Retail Price Index. As there was no 'C' Series Retail Price Index for the Territory, and it was not possible to compile one on the basis of prices in Darwin, a composite index, 'The Darwin Special "All Items" Index' was created. This index was computed on the basis of food and groceries prices in Darwin, combined with Townsville prices for rent, clothing and miscellaneous items.

The December quarter 1940 was taken as a suitable period upon which to base the adjustments, and for this quarter the Special 'All Items' Index number was 1,036 and the 'needs' equivalent £4 4s. ($8.40). The basic wage for adult males, payable from 1 February 1942 (when the new system first became operative) on the basis of the index number for the December quarter 1941 was £5 17s. 9d. ($11.78), made up of the £4 4s. ($8.40) 'needs' equivalent mentioned above, 5s. (50c) from adjustments since the December quarter 1940, an unadjustable amount of 15s. 9d. ($1.58) and the two unadjustable loadings of 3s. (30c) and 10s. ($1), granted in 1941.

After the bombing of Darwin in 1942, food and grocery prices in the Special Index for Darwin were varied in accordance with fluctuations in food and grocery prices in Alice Springs and Tennant Creek.†

Following its 'Interim' Basic Wage Judgment of 13 December 1946 (*see* page 123) the Court decided in March 1947 to postpone any adjustment pending a general review of the basic wage in the Territory. This review was made in 1948, and the Court increased the basic wage for adult males by 8s. (80c) a week. It also adopted as from the March quarter 1948, the new Darwin Special 'All Items' Index (containing the restored prices of food and groceries for Darwin proper, plus Townsville prices for rent, clothing and miscellaneous items) and transferred the basis of adjustment to the 'Court' Index (Second Series). The new basic wage, which came into operation from the beginning of the first pay-period commencing after 20 May 1948 was £7 0s. 9d. ($14.08), including the unadjustable amount of 15s. 9d. ($1.58) (*see* above), and the loadings of 3s. (30c) and 10s. ($1).

Consequent upon the decision of the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration in the 1949–50 Basic Wage Inquiry (*see* page 123), an interim increase of £1 2s. ($2.20) a week, payable from the first pay-period in December 1950 was authorised, pending a special inquiry into the fixation of a new basic wage for the Northern Territory.‡ After the inquiry, and as a result of agreement between the employers and employees, the Court fixed the basic wage at £10 10s. ($21) a week, operative from the beginning of the first pay-period commencing in November 1951.§ The Darwin Special 'All Items' Index (*see* above) was retained as the basis for quarterly adjustments. Subsequently, a special loading of 10s. ($1) a week was added to the wage rates in a number of awards.

Quarterly adjustments continued to operate until August 1953. They were suspended by the Court's decision of 12 September 1953, as a result of the 1953 Basic Wage Inquiry. Since then, the uniform increases made to the basic wage by the Court and the Conciliation and Arbitration Commission have applied. The basic wages payable to adult males since December 1950, are shown in Section IX of the Appendix. To these rates must be added the 10s. ($1) special loading mentioned above. The basic wage for adult females is 75 per cent. of the adult male rate.

(*b*) *Northern Territory* (*South of the 20th parallel of South Latitude*). In earlier years there were two main groups of employees in this area of the Northern Territory, namely, employees of the Commonwealth Railways and employees of the Department of Works (formerly the Works and Services Branch of the Department of the Interior).

* *Commonwealth Arbitration Reports*, Vol. 46. p. 411. † 48 *C.A.R.*, p. 20. ‡ 69 *C.A.R.*, p. 836. § 72 *C.A.R.*, p. 113.

Prior to 1937, all employees of Commonwealth Railways, except clerks, were covered by awards of the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration, but since that year rates of pay for certain occupations have been prescribed by determinations of the Commonwealth Public Service Arbitrator. It has been the practice to fix a common base rate for Commonwealth Railways employees (the main centre being Port Augusta) and to provide, by means of 'district allowances', additional rates to employees in isolated areas.

Other Commonwealth employees in the Northern Territory south of the 20th parallel of south latitude were paid the Darwin basic wage (*see* page 137) prior to February 1935. The Full Court, in a judgment issued on 13 November 1934* fixed a rate of £4 ($8) a week for Works and Services employees, which included an amount of 7s. (70c) a week to cover the cost of freight on goods purchased from the Railway Stores at Port Augusta. This rate compared with £4 10s. 9d. ($9.08) being paid in areas north of the 20th parallel, and with £3 5s. ($6.50) in Adelaide. Provision was also made for the adjustment of this wage to be made in the manner provided by the Court for railway employees at Alice Springs, namely on the basis of variations in the 'Special' retail price index numbers for Port Augusta (inclusive of Railway Stores prices for groceries and dairy produce), but only £3 6s. ($6.60) of the total amount was adjustable.

The 3s. (30c) a week 'loading' granted by the Court in 1938 (*see* page 137) applied to employees located south of the 20th parallel of south latitude as well as to those engaged north thereof.

At a hearing on 12 and 13 March 1947 the Full Court granted to workers in this area the amount of 7s. (70c) a week consequent upon its 'Interim' Basic Wage Judgment of 13 December 1946 as an addition to the 'adjustable' part of the basic wage applicable. The questions raised as to a general review of the basic wage in the Territory as a whole were postponed pending the hearing and finalisation of the 1949–50 Basic Wage Inquiry (*see* page 123).

In a judgment on 11 October 1949† the Full Court amended the adjustment clause of the Commonwealth Works and Services (Northern Territory) Award to provide for the adjustment to date and thereafter of the 7s. (70c) a week excess over the 'needs' rate granted in November 1934 (*see* above). The basic wage payable from the first Sunday in December 1949 then became £7 4s. ($14.40), made up of a 'needs' rate of £6 14s. ($13.40) and the loadings of 7s. (70c) for 'Freight Costs' and 3s. (30c) for 'Prosperity' loading. This represented an increase of 6s. (60c) over the basic wage calculated on the former basis.

Consequent upon the decision of the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration in the 1949–50 Basic Wage Inquiry (*see* page 123) an interim increase of £1 2s. ($2.20) a week, payable from the first pay-period in December 1950, was authorised, pending a special inquiry into the fixation of a new basic wage for the Northern Territory.‡ After the inquiry, and as a result of agreement between employers and employees, the Court fixed the basic wage at £10 10s. ($21) a week, operative from the beginning of the first pay-period commencing in November 1951.§ The Port Augusta Special 'All Items' Index (*see* above) was retained as the basis for quarterly adjustments. Subsequently, a special loading of 7s. (70c) a week was added to the wage rates in a number of awards.

Quarterly adjustments continued to operate until August 1953. They were suspended by the Court's decision of 12 September 1953 as a result of the 1953 Basic Wage Inquiry. Since then, the uniform increases made to the basic wage by the Court and the Conciliation and Arbitration Commission have applied. The basic wages payable to adult males since December 1950 are shown in Section IX of the Appendix. The adult female basic wage rates are 75 per cent of those for adult males. To these rates must be added the 7s. (70c) special loading mentioned above.

5. State Basic Wages (*See* **Special note** on page 120)

(i) *General.* Basic wage declarations for adult males and adult females made by State industrial tribunals are shown in Section X of the Appendix.

* *Commonwealth Arbitration Reports*, Vol. 33, p. 947. † 65 *C.A.R.*, p. 573. ‡ 69 *C.A.R.*, p. 836. § 72 *C.A.R.*, p. 113.

(ii) *New South Wales.* The first determination under the New South Wales Industrial Arbitration Act of a standard 'living' wage for adult male employees was made on 16 February 1914, when the Court of Industrial Arbitration fixed the 'living' wage at £2 8s. ($4.80) a week for adult male employees in the metropolitan area. A Board of Trade established in 1918 with power to determine the living wage for adult male and female employees in the State, made numerous declarations during the period 1918 to 1925, but ceased to function after the Industrial Arbitration (Amendment) Act, 1926, transferred its powers, as from 15 April 1926, to the Industrial Commission of New South Wales. The Industrial Arbitration (Amendment) Act, 1927, altered the constitution of the Industrial Commission from a single Commissioner to one consisting of three members. Act No. 14 of 1936, however, provided for the appointment of four members and Act No. 36 of 1938 for the appointment of not less than five and not more than six members. The Commission was directed, *inter alia*, 'not more frequently than once in every six months to determine a standard of living and to declare . . . . the living wage based upon such standard for adult male and female employees in the State'. The Industrial Arbitration (Amendment) Act, 1932, directed the Commission within twenty-eight days from the end of the months of March and September to adjust the living wages so declared to accord with the increased or decreased cost of maintaining the determined standard. The first declaration of the Commission was made on 15 December 1926 when the rate for adult males was fixed at £4 4s. ($8.40) a week, the same rate as that previously declared by the Board of Trade. The adult male rate was determined on the family unit of a man, wife and two children from 1914 to 1925; a man and wife only in 1927, with family allowances for dependent children; and a man, wife, and one child in 1929, with family allowances for other dependent children. However, with the adoption in 1937 of the Commonwealth basic wage (*see* below), the identification of a specified family unit with the basic wage disappeared.

A living wage for adult male rural workers of £3 6s. ($6.60) a week was in force for twelve months from October 1921 and a rate of £4 4s. ($8.40) operated from June 1927 to December 1929, when the power of industrial tribunals to fix a living wage for rural workers was withdrawn. This power was restored by an amendment to the Industrial Arbitration Act made in June 1951.

Following the judgment of the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration of 23 June 1937 (*see* page 122), the State basic wage was brought into line with the Commonwealth rates ruling in the State by an amendment of the Industrial Arbitration Act (No. 9 of 1937) which came into operation from the commencement of the first pay-period in October 1937. Provision was made for the automatic adjustment of wages in conformity with variations of retail prices as shown by the Commonwealth Court's 'All Items' Retail Price Index numbers, and the Commonwealth Court's principle of treating the 'Prosperity' loadings as a separate and non-adjustable part of the total basic wage was adopted. The rates for country towns were, with certain exceptions, fixed at 3s. (30c) a week below the metropolitan rate; and Crown employees, as defined, received a 'Prosperity' loading of 5s. (50c) a week, as against the 6s. (60c) laid down for employees in outside industry. The basic rate for adult females was fixed at 54 per cent of the adult male rate, to the nearest sixpence. The provisions of the main Acts for the periodic declaration of the living wage by the Industrial Commission were repealed, but the amending Act placed on the Commission the responsibility of altering all awards and agreements in conformity with the intentions of the new Act; of defining boundaries within which the various rates were to operate; and of specifying the appropriate 'Court' Series retail price index numbers to which they were to be related.*

An amendment to the Industrial Arbitration Act (No. 38 of 1950), empowered the Industrial Commission to vary the terms of awards and industrial agreements affecting male rates of pay, to the extent to which the Commission thought fit, to give effect to the alteration in the basic wage for adult males made by the judgment of the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration of 12 October 1950. In the case of female rates of pay the Commission was empowered to review the terms of awards and industrial agreements and to vary such terms as in the circumstances the Commission decided proper, but no variation

* *New South Wales Industrial Gazette*, Vol. 52, pp. 783–4.

was to fix rates of pay for female employees lower than the Commonwealth basic wage for adult females. The rates for adult males were increased by the same amounts as for the corresponding Commonwealth rates, with special provision to cover the cases of apprentices, casual workers and employees on piecework. In deciding the variation for female employees the Commission prescribed an increase in the total wage rate (i.e. basic wage plus marginal rate) of £1 4s. 6d. ($2.45) a week, subject to the statutory provision that the minimum total rate was to be not less than the basic wage for adult females prescribed in Commonwealth awards, that is, at least 75 per cent of the corresponding male basic wage rate. For Sydney the rate was £6 3s. 6d. ($12.35) a week.

In the judgment delivered on 9 March 1951* giving reasons for its decision on female rates, the Commission decided that the basic wage for adult females prescribed by the Commonwealth Court in reality included a portion 'due to secondary considerations', and could not be considered a 'reasonable and proper basic wage for the assessment of rates of female employees under the Industrial Arbitration Act'.

In discussing the composition of the amount of £6 3s. 6d. ($12.35) the Commission stated that it was 'reasonable to allocate £1 [$2] of the said sum . . . to secondary considerations and to regard the amount of £1 4s. 6d. [$2.45] as an addition proper to be made to the pre-existing basic wage in New South Wales of £3 19s. [$7.90]', and that the total, £5 3s. 6d. ($10.35), therefore became the true female basic wage for Sydney under the State Act. (This decision of the Commission was superseded by an amendment of the Act in 1958—*see* below.)

As a consequence of the over-riding statutory requirement that no rate for adult females in State awards shall fall below the Commonwealth basic wage for adult females, the amount of the quarterly adjustments to the female basic wage for changes in the 'Court' Series index numbers was the same in Commonwealth and State awards.

By the Industrial Arbitration (Basic Wage) Act, 1951, the differentiation in the basic wage rates in different districts and for employees under Crown awards was eliminated as a general rule, making the basic wage throughout most of the State equal to that paid in Sydney. The main exception was the Broken Hill district, where a different basic wage rate prevailed until the Act was amended in 1961 (*see* page 142).

After considering the decision of the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration in September 1953 to discontinue the system of automatic adjustment of the basic wage, the New South Wales Industrial Commission on 23 October 1953 stated that there had been an alteration in the principles upon which the Commonwealth basic wage was computed and ordered the deletion of the automatic adjustment clauses from awards and agreements within its jurisdiction.† In October 1955 however, the Industrial Commission was required by the Industrial Arbitration (Basic Wage) Amendment Act to restore, to all awards and agreements within its jurisdiction, quarterly adjustments of the basic wage consequent on variations in the 'C' Series retail price index numbers. Subsequently, the basic wage was adjusted as from the beginning of the first pay-period commencing in November 1955, when the rates for the State, excluding Broken Hill, became £12 13s. ($25.30) for adult males and £9 9s. 6d. ($18.95) for adult females. The new rate for adult males was an increase of 10s. ($1) on the rate previously payable from August 1953, and represented the full increase in the basic wage adjusted in accordance with movements in the 'C' Series Retail Price Index numbers between the June quarter 1953, and the September quarter 1955.

The Industrial Arbitration Act was amended by the Industrial Arbitration (Female Rates) Amendment Act, 1958, which became operative on 1 January 1959. The Act defined the existing basic wage for adult females as being 75 per cent of the male basic wage, notwithstanding anything contained in the 1950 judgment of the Industrial Commission of New South Wales (*see* above), and the Commission should upon application or might, of its own motion, vary existing awards or industrial agreements to give effect to this definition. Such a variation is not to prescribe a wage rate less than the sum of the newly defined basic wage, plus the marginal or secondary amounts applicable immediately prior to this variation, or more than the wage payable to adult males performing similar work.

* *New South Wales Arbitration Reports*, 1951, p. 16. † *New South Wales Industrial Gazette*, Vol. 111, p. 128.

Upon application the Commission or a Conciliation Committee shall include in awards and industrial agreements provision for equal pay between the sexes. Where the Commission or Committee is satisfied that male and female employees are performing work of the same or a like nature and of equal value, they shall prescribe the same marginal or secondary rates of wage. The basic wage for these adult females was prescribed as 80 per cent of the appropriate basic wage for adult males as from 1 January 1959. Thereafter, the basic wage was to be increased annually by 5 per cent, so that on 1 January 1963 it become the same as that for adult males. The provisions for equal pay do not apply to persons engaged on work essentially or usually performed by females, but upon which males may also be employed.

The Industrial Arbitration (Amendment) Act, 1961, (assented to on 13 October 1961) adopted the Consumer Price Index numbers in place of the 'C' Series Retail Price Index numbers for purposes of the automatic quarterly adjustment of the basic wage. The November 1961 variation was the first based on the Consumer Price Index. Consumer Price Index numbers relate only to capital cities and the weighted average for the six capitals and as a result the Sydney basic wage became the rate for the whole of New South Wales, separate rates no longer being prescribed for Broken Hill and the 'Five Towns' after November 1961.

In October 1964 the Industrial Arbitration (Amendment) Act, 1964, fixed the State basic wages for adult males and adult females at the levels of the then current Commonwealth basic wage for Sydney i.e. $15 15s. ($31.50) and $11 16s. ($23.60) a week respectively, to operate from the beginning of the first pay-period which commenced on or after 19 June 1964. Any provisions in State awards and industrial agreements for adjustments in the basic wages, in accordance with fluctuations in the Consumer Price Index, were to be deleted. The Act provided that the Commonwealth basic wage for Sydney, as declared by the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission under the provisions of the Metal Trades Award, would in future apply to State awards and industrial agreements.

A table showing the New South Wales State basic wage rates for Sydney from 1914 to date will be found in Section X. of the Appendix.

(iii) *Victoria.* There is no provision in Victorian industrial legislation for the declaration of a State basic wage. Wages Boards constituted from representatives of employers and employees and an independent chairman, for each industry group or calling, determine the minimum rate of wage to be paid in that industry or calling. In general, these Boards have adopted a basic wage in determining the rate of wage to be paid.

By an amendment to the Factories and Shops Act in 1934, Wages Boards were given discretionary power to include in their determinations appropriate provisions of relevant Commonwealth awards. A further amendment to this Act in 1937 made it compulsory for Wages Boards to adopt such provisions of Commonwealth awards. This amending Act also gave Wages Boards power to adjust wage rates 'with the variation from time to time of the cost of living as indicated by such retail price index numbers published by the Commonwealth Statistician as the Wages Board considers appropriate'. The Wages Boards thus adopted the basic wages declared by the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration and followed that Court's system of adjusting the basic wage in accordance with variations in retail price index numbers.

After the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration discontinued the system of automatic adjustment to the Commonwealth basic wage (*see* page 124), a number of Wages Boards met in September 1953 and deleted references to these adjustments. However, an amendment to the Factories and Shops Act in November 1953 required Wages Boards to provide for the automatic adjustment of wage rates in accordance with variations in retail price index numbers.

From 1 July 1954 the *Factories and Shops Act* 1928 as amended (to 1953) was replaced by the *Labour and Industry Act* 1953, which was, in general, a consolidation of the previous Acts and retained the requirement providing for the automatic adjustment of wages in accordance with variations in retail price index numbers.

An amendment to the Labour and Industry Act proclaimed on 17 October 1956 deleted the automatic adjustment provision and directed Wages Boards in determining wage rates to take into consideration relevant awards of, or agreements certified by, the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission. The last automatic quarterly adjustment of the basic wage, based on the variation in retail price index numbers for the June quarter 1956, became payable from the beginning of the first pay-period in August 1956. Following the judgment of the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission in the 1961 Basic Wage Inquiry (*see* page 128), Wages Boards met in July and August 1961 and varied their determinations by incorporating the new Commonwealth rates.

A table showing basic wage rates for Melbourne used generally by Wages Boards will be found in Section X of the Appendix.

(iv) *Queensland.* '*The Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act of* 1929' established an Industrial Court, and provided that the Court could make declarations as to the basic wage and standard hours. This Act, as subsequently amended, was repealed by '*The Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act of* 1961', which established, in addition to the Industrial Court, an Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Commission. The Full Bench of the Commission, consisting of not less than three Commissioners, may make declarations as to, *inter alia*, the basic wage for males and/or females and the standard hours of work.

The main provisions to be observed by the Commission when making general declarations as to the basic wage are: (*a*) all persons interested must be given an opportunity to be heard before any such general declaration can be made; (*b*) the minimum wage of an adult male employee shall be not less than is sufficient to maintain a well-conducted employee of average health, strength and competence, and his wife and a family of three children in a fair and average standard of comfort, having regard to the conditions of living prevailing among employees in the calling in respect of which such minimum wage is fixed, and provided that the earnings of the children or wife of such employee shall not be taken into account; (*c*) the minimum wage of an adult female employee shall be not less than is sufficient to enable her to support herself in a fair and average standard of comfort, having regard to the nature of her duties and to the conditions of living prevailing among female employees in the calling in respect of which such minimum wage is fixed; (*d*) the Commission shall, in the matter of making declarations in regard to the basic wage or standard hours, take into consideration the probable economic effect of such declaration in relation to the community in general, and the probable economic effect thereof upon industry or any industry or industries concerned.

The first formal declaration of a basic wage by an industrial tribunal in Queensland was gazetted on 24 February 1921, when the basic wage was declared at £4 5s. ($8.50) a week for adult males and £2 3s. ($4.30) for adult females. Prior to this declaration the rate of £3 17s. ($7.70) a week for adult males had been generally recognized as the 'basic' or 'living' wage.

On 15 April 1942 the Court declared the rates operative from 31 March 1941 as adequately meeting the requirements of section 9 of '*The Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act of* 1932', having regard to the level of the 'C' Series Retail Price Index for Brisbane for the December quarter 1941, and decided to make a quarterly declaration of the basic wage on the basis of the variations in the 'cost of living' as disclosed by the 'C' Series index for Brisbane, commencing with the figures for the March quarter 1942. This declaration was duly made by the Court on 21 April 1942 at the rates of £4 11s. ($9.10) for adult males and £2 9s. 6d. ($4.95) for adult females. Following this judgment regular quarterly adjustments were made to the basic wage until January 1953 (*see* below).

The Court granted increases of 7s. (70c) and 5s. (50c) to the basic wages for adult males and adult females respectively, payable from 23 December 1946, following the 'Interim' Basic Wage Judgment of the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration announced earlier in December 1946 (*see* page 123).

Following the decision of the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration to increase the male and female basic wages from December 1950 (*see* page 123), the Queensland Industrial Court conducted an inquiry as to what change should be made to the State basic

wage for Queensland and granted an increase of 15s. ($1.50) a week to both adult males and adult females, thus increasing the metropolitan rates to £7 14s. ($15.40) a week and £5 2s. 6d. ($10.25) a week respectively, operative from 7 December 1950. The basic wage payable to adult females became approximately 66 per cent of the male rate.*

In January 1953 the Queensland Industrial Court departed from the practice (established in 1942) of varying the basic wage in accordance with quarterly variations in the 'C' Series Retail Price Index numbers for Brisbane. If the practice had been continued, a reduction of 1s. (10c) would have been made in the basic wage for adult males from January 1953. The Court was not satisfied, however, that the movement in the 'C' Series index for Brisbane for the December quarter 1952 was a true representation or reflex of the economic position for Queensland as a whole and so declined to make any alteration to the basic wage.†

Quarterly adjustments were made for the next four quarters and the basic wage became £11 5s. ($22.50) for adult males from 1 February 1954.

Commencing in March 1954 a Basic Wage Inquiry was conducted by the Court and in its judgment of 11 June 1954‡ the Court stated that there would be no change in the basic wage rates declared for February 1954. For the following four quarters also the Court decided not to vary the existing basic wage rates. However, after considering the 'C' Series index number for the quarter ended 30 June 1955 and its relation to the index number for the March quarter 1955 the Court announced that as these figures showed a continued upward trend the basic wage for adult males should be increased to £11 7s. ($22.70) from 1 August 1955. In this judgment the Court emphasised that it held itself free whether or not to adjust the basic wage upwards or downwards in accordance with movements in the 'C' Series Retail Price Index numbers. During the next year increases were granted in three of the four quarters.

In announcing an increase of 4s. (40c) in the adult male basic wage for Brisbane, payable from 29 October 1956, the Court stated that the considerable increases in the 'C' Series index numbers for the September quarter 1956 were due substantially to the abnormal increases in the prices of potatoes and onions, and therefore, under the circumstances, it decided not to increase the basic wage on the basis of the 'C' Series Retail Price Index numbers including potatoes and onions.

Consequent on the issue of the index numbers for the December quarter 1956 the Court announced that there would be no change in the basic wage and stated: 'The existing Basic Wage of £12 1s. [$24.10] for adult males truly reflects the increase in the "C" Series index as shown between the June quarter and the end of the December quarter'§

In the following four years increases were made each quarter, except in October 1957 and August 1959.

On 22 and 23 April 1958 the Court heard an application by combined unions for an immediate increase of £1 ($2) in the basic wage, on the ground that a state of emergency existed with regard to the cost of living. In its judgment of 30 May 1958 the Court dismissed the application.

In December 1960 the Court determined that as from 1 May 1961 the basic wage for adult females should be 75 per cent of that for adult males.‖

In its basic wage declaration of 25 January 1961 the Court referred to the fact that for current statistical purposes variations in retail prices were measured by the Consumer Price Index. Taking into consideration all relevant factors, including the approximate increase in price levels as disclosed by the Consumer Price Index, the Court decided to increase the basic wage for adult males by 4s. (40c).

Following an inquiry, the Commission, in a decision issued on 24 May 1961 increased the adult male basic wage by 4s. (40c) a week, which was approximately the amount of the increase indicated by the Consumer Price Index for March quarter 1961.

* *Queensland Industrial Gazette*, Vol. 35, p. 1253. † 38 *Q.I.G.*, p. 137. ‡ 39 *Q.I.G.*, p. 355. § 42 *Q.I.G.*, p. 167. ‖ 46 *Q.I.G.*, p. 475.

In September 1961, the Commission heard an application by employer organisations for a declaration of a general ruling that the basic wage for males and/or females should not be reviewed merely by reason of any change in the Consumer Price Index at intervals of less than 12 months. The application was opposed by the trade unions generally. In a judgment delivered on 14 November 1961* the Commission refused the employers' application. An appeal to the Industrial Court against this decision was dismissed on 10 July 1962.

An inquiry held in November and December 1962, dealt with an application by unions for increases of £1 4s. ($2.40) in the adult male basic wage and 18s. ($1.80) in the adult female basic wage. The application was opposed by employer organisations generally, by the State of Queensland and by the Queensland Commissioner for Railways. Judgment was given on 20 December 1962†, the application being refused.

A further application was made by trade unions for a declaration of a basic wage, and an inquiry was held in April 1963. Employers generally opposed the application, and the State of Queensland, while adopting a neutral attitude, submitted information for the assistance of the Commission. In a judgment delivered on 26 April 1963‡ the Commission increased the basic wage, in accordance with the movement in the Consumer Price Index, by 2s. (20c) for adult males and by 1s. 6d. (15c) for adult females from 6 May 1963.

On 23 June 1964, the Commission began hearing four applications by unions to alter the basic wage. The Queensland Government and the employers agreed that there should be an upward movement in the adult male basic wage but limited to 4s. (40c), which would take into consideration movement in prices as shown by the Consumer Price Index for March quarter 1964. This increase would bring the State basic wage of Brisbane to the same amount as the Commonwealth basic wage for Brisbane, namely £14 10s. ($29). The Commission on 7 July 1964§, unanimously increased the basic wage by 14s. ($1.40) to £15 ($30) a week for adult males. The increase took effect on and from 13 July 1964.

In a declaration on 23 September 1964‖ the Commission, after an inquiry, refused to increase the basic wage, despite movement in the Consumer Price Index for the June quarter, 1964, which would have justified an increase of 2s. (20c.) on the grounds that such an increase would constitute a very ineffective addition to the wages of employees.

On 30 November 1964 the Commission began hearing applications filed by unions and employer associations. The unions claimed increases of 6s. (60c) and 4s. 6d. (45c) a week for adult males and adult females respectively on the basis of movements in the Consumer Price Index for the June and September quarters 1964. The employer associations claimed that the Commission should re-affirm its decision of 7 July 1964 (*see* above) and declare as a matter of policy that it would not review the basic wage until the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission decided to alter the existing Commonwealth basic wage. The Commission, in its decision of 3 December 1964¶ granted the increases claimed by the unions. Commenting on the employer associations' claim, the Commission stated that, although the Commonwealth basic wage determined the State basic wage in all States except Queensland and Western Australia, the Commission had never fixed the State basic wage only in relation to the basic wage in other States or the Commonwealth basic wage and could therefore see no reason why a decision should be made at this time to withhold a hearing for review pending the review of the Commonwealth basic wage.

Trade unions applied in January 1965 for a further increase in the basic wage consequent upon the upward movement in the Consumer Price Index since the last declaration. Following the hearing of unions' claims the Commission increased the adult male wage by 3s. (30c) a week and the adult female wage by 2s. 6d. (25c) a week, effective as from 29 March 1965.** In its judgment the Commission stated that it has been decided as a matter of policy that, in the future, it did not propose to deal with an application to vary the basic wage solely because of a change in the Consumer Price Index unless such a change warranted an alteration of 4s. (40c) or more in the basic wage for adult males.

* *Queensland Industrial Gazette*, Vol. 49, p. 23. † 52 *Q.I.G.*, p. 27. ‡ 53 *Q.I.G.*, p. 51. § 56 *Q.I.G.*, pp. 311–312. ‖ 57 *Q.I.G.*, p. 170. ¶ 57 *Q.I.G.*, p. 376. ** 58 *Q.I.G.*, p. 570.

In July 1965 trade unions applied to the Commission to vary the basic wage on the grounds that recent rises in the Consumer Price Index warranted an increase of more than 4s. (40c) a week in the basic wage. In its judgment of 2 September 1965 a majority of the Commission rejected the unions' claim for 6s. (60c) a week, but granted an increase of 5s. (50c) a week, effective from 20 September 1965. As a matter of policy the Commission further decided not to review the basic wage again before 1 July 1966.

After hearing applications by trade unions, the Commission decided in April 1966 to review the basic wage. Consequent upon this review the Commission increased the basic wage for adult males by $1.30 and for adult females by $1.00 with effect on and from 23 May 1966.

After a further inquiry in March 1967 the Commission increased the basic wage for adult males by 50c a week and for adult females by 35c a week operative from 10 April 1967.

The basic wage rates payable in the Southern Division (Eastern District) from 1921 will be found in Section X of the Appendix.

In addition to the basic wage for the Southern Division (Eastern District—including Brisbane), adult males in other areas receive district allowances. As from 2 February 1959, the allowances have been: Southern Division (Western District), 10s. 6d. ($1.05), Mackay Division, 9s. (90c), Northern Division (Eastern District), 10s. 6d. ($1.05); and Northern Division (Western District), £1 12s. 6d. ($3.25). From May 1961 the allowances for adult females were increased from 50 per cent to 75 per cent of those for adult males.

(v) *South Australia*

The Industrial Code, 1920–1966 provides that the Industrial Commission of South Australia, constituted by the President and the two Commissioners, shall after public inquiry declare the 'living wages' to be paid to adult male and adult female employees. Prior to 1 July 1966 this power was vested in the Board of Industry. The family unit was not specifically defined in the Code, but the South Australian Industrial Court in 1920 decided that the average employee in respect of whom the 'living wage' for males was to be declared was a man with a wife and three children. However, the concept of a family unit disappeared with the adoption of basic wage rates declared by the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration (*see* below). The first declaration by the Board of Industry became operative from 4 August 1921, when the 'living wage' for adult male employees in the metropolitan area was determined at £3 19s. 6d. ($7.95) per week.

Following the 'interim' increase in the 'needs' basic wage of the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration, announced on 13 December 1946, the South Australian Government made a provision in the Economic Stability Act, 1946 for the declaration by the Governor of a 'living wage' based on the Commonwealth basic wage for Adelaide.

The Industrial Code Amendment Act, 1949 made provision for the quarterly adjustment of the living wage in accordance with the variations in the Commonwealth basic wage for Adelaide. In effect this made the State 'living wage' and the Commonwealth basic wage for adult males equal from the beginning of the first pay-period commencing in February 1950.

Following the decision of the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration in the 1949–50 Basic Wage Inquiry the South Australian Industrial Code was amended to provide for declarations of the 'living wage' by proclamation to prevent unjustifiable differences between the State and Commonwealth rates of wage. By proclamation dated 30 November 1950 the South Australian 'living wage' in the metropolitan area was made identical with the December 1950 rates fixed by the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration for the metropolitan area of South Australia. The female basic wage, which had been approximately 55 per cent of the male basic wage, was increased to 75 per cent of the corresponding male rate.

When the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration discontinued quarterly adjustments to Commonwealth basic wages in September 1953 the South Australian living wage also ceased to be varied quarterly, and since that time it has remained the same as the Commonwealth basic wage for Adelaide. Following the Commonwealth basic wage

inquiries in 1956 and subsequent years, increases were made to the South Australian 'living wages' by proclamation. The rates operative from 11 July 1966 were $32.30 for adult males and $24.20 for adult females.

A table showing adult male and adult female basic wage rates for the whole State (with the exception of Whyalla and nearby area) from 1921 will be found in Section X of the Appendix.

(vi) *Western Australia.* In December 1966 legislation provided that the Western Australian basic wage rates should be the same as the Commonwealth Six Capitals rates as soon as these exceed the State rates operative from 24 October 1966. Prior to 1963 the Court of Arbitration appointed under the provisions of the *Industrial Arbitration Act, 1912–1961* determined and declared the 'basic wage' in this State. The Court consisted of three members appointed by the Governor, one on the recommendation of the industrial unions of employers, and one of the recommendation of the industrial unions of employees, while the third member, a Judge of the Supreme Court, was to be the President.

The *Industrial Arbitration Act, 1912–1961* provided that the Court of Arbitration could determine and declare a basic wage at any time on its own motion, and must do so when requested by a majority of industrial unions or by the Western Australian Employers' Federation, with the limitation that no new determination should be made within twelve months of the preceding inquiry. The Court had jurisdiction to declare differential basic wages to be paid in respect of special or defined areas of the State. In fact the Court, from August 1931 to December 1963 declared separate basic wage rates for three areas of the State, namely (*a*) the Metropolitan area, (*b*) South-West Land Division, and (*c*) the Goldfields Areas and other parts of the State.

The term 'basic wage' was defined in the Act as 'a wage which the Court considers to be just and reasonable for the average worker to whom it applies'. In determining what was just and reasonable the Court was obliged to take into account not only the needs of an average worker but also the economic capacity of industry and any other matters the Court deemed relevant. The family unit in relation to the adult male basic wage was not specifically defined in the Act, but it became the practice of the Court to take as a basis for its calculations a man, his wife and two dependent children.

The Act provided that the Court of Arbitration may make adjustments to the basic wage each quarter if the official statement supplied to the Court by the State Government Statistician relating to the 'cost of living' showed that a variation of 1s. (10c) or more a week had occurred, compared with the preceding quarter. These adjustments applied from the dates of declaration by the Court. The Act did not define the term 'cost of living', but it was defined by Mr Justice Dwyer, in the Court of Arbitration, Western Australia, in the matter of the Quarterly Adjustment of the Basic Wage, 18 August 1931*, to mean 'the basic wage as declared from time to time by the Court and as existing at the time that we [the Court] have taken into consideration the Statistician's figures'.

Prior to 1950 the legislation differed from that outlined above. Particulars of the previous legislation will be found in issues of the Labour Report prior to No. 39, 1950.

The first declaration of the 'basic wage' by the Court of Arbitration since the authority to fix one was vested in the Court by the *Industrial Arbitration Act, 1925*, operated from 1 July 1926. The rate for adult male employees was £4 5s. ($8.50) a week, and for adult female employees £2 5s. 11d. ($4.59) a week. Since that date the principal inquiries have been those of 1938, 1947, 1950, 1951 and 1964.

The declaration of 13 June 1938 (operative from 1 July) was based on the findings of the Royal Commission on the Basic Wage, 1920. For this purpose the Court reduced the amount recommended by the Commission for a five-unit family to the equivalent for a four-unit family and brought the resulting amounts up to their equivalents at the March quarter 1938, by means of movements in the separate 'group' retail price index numbers in respect of the sections for food, clothing and miscellaneous expenditure, and for rent added an amount which was considered fair under ruling conditions.†

* *Western Australian Industrial Gazette*, Vol. 9, p. 166. † 18 *W.A.I.G.* p. 151.

The increased basic wage of 26 February 1947 was granted after an inquiry* by the Western Australian Court of Arbitration consequent upon the 'Interim' Basic Wage Judgment of the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration in December, 1946 (*see* page 123).

Following the judgment of the Commonwealth Court of Concilation and Arbitration in the 1949–50 Basic Wage Inquiry (*see* page 123), the Western Australian Court of Arbitration resumed an inquiry which had been adjourned, to ascertain what change should be made in State basic wage rates. In its judgment of 7 December 1950† the Court decided that the basic wage should be increased by £1 ($2) a week for adult males and by 15s. ($1.50) a week for adult females. The rates in the metropolitan area then became £8 6s. 6d. ($16.65) for adult males and £4 14s. 1d. ($9.41) for adult females, operative from 18 December 1950. The unions' claim for a female basic wage equal to 75 per cent of the male rate instead of the existing 54 per cent was not granted, but it was intimated that the increase of 15s. ($1.50) should not necessarily be regarded as the Court's final word on the subject.

As the result of a subsequent inquiry‡ the basic wage for adult females was increased from 1 December 1951 to 65 per cent of the corresponding male rate. This was subject to the condition that the increase in the basic wage should be offset by the reduction in or deletion of existing margins between the basic wage and the total wage specified by the appropriate award or determination.

Following the decision of the Commonwealth Court of Concilation and Arbitration to discontinue quarterly adjustments (*see* page 124) the Western Australian Court of Arbitration exercised its discretionary power and, after reviewing the quarterly statements prepared by the Government Statistician for each quarter from the September quarter 1953 to the March quarter 1955, declined to make, where applicable, any adjustment to the basic wage. However, after reviewing the statement submitted by the Government Statistician for the quarter ended 30 June 1955 the Court decided to increase the basic wage for Perth by 5s. 11d. (59c) a week for adult males and to make corresponding increases for the other areas in the State. Subsequently, adjustments were made to the basic wage each quarter, except in February 1959 and February 1960 when no change was made.

In a decision issued on 30 January 1960 the Court, acting in recognition of agreement between representatives of unions and employers, increased the basic wage for adult females from 65 per cent to 75 per cent of the adult male rate.§ The increased rates were payable from the beginning of the first pay-period commencing on or after the above date. Simultaneously, various awards of, and agreements registered with, the Court were varied to provide that where margins for adult females were equal to or greater than the increase in the female basic wage they would be correspondingly reduced, and where they were less than the increase they would be deleted.

Amendments to the Industrial Arbitration Act, passed in 1963, became effective on 1 February 1964. The Act provided that the fixation and adjustment of the basic wage would be dealt with by the Commission in Court Session (three Commissioners) instead of the former Court of Arbitration.

In April 1964‖ the Commission, in exercising the same discretionary powers held by the former Court of Arbitration, unanimously increased the basic wage for adult males by 2s. 8d. (27c) a week for the metropolitan area and the rest of the South-West land division and 2s. 7d. (26c) a week for the Goldfields area and all other parts of the State.

The Commission on 22 July 1964 began a General Inquiry following union submissions for an increase of £2 12s. ($5.20) in the basic wage for adult males. On 22 September 1964¶ the Commission announced its decision that the basic wage for the whole of the State would be £15 8s. ($30.80) for adult males with appropriate rates for females, juniors and apprentices. This decision abolished the differential rates applying to different areas of the State which had operated since 1931. Subsequently, the Commission reduced the industry allowance in the goldmining industry awards from 30s. ($3) to 22s. 6d. ($2.25) a week.

* *Western Australian Industrial Gazette*, Vol. 27, p. 39. † 30 *W.A.I.G.*, p. 336. ‡ 36 *W.A.I.G.*, p. 497.
§ 40 *W.A.I.G.*, p. 61. ‖ 44 *W.A.I.G.*, p. 89. ¶ 44 *W.A.I.G.*, pp. 545–605.

The basic wage for the whole of the State was further increased eight times in the period October 1964 to October 1966, following the Commission's examination of movements in the Consumer Price Index.

A table showing the West Australian State basic wages for the Perth Metropolitan area from 1926 will be found in Section X of the Appendix.

(vii) *Tasmania.* A State basic wage is not declared in Tasmania. Under the *Wages Boards Act* 1920 as amended (to 1966), Wages Boards are constituted, for a number of industries, from representatives of employers and employees and an independent chairman (who is common to all Wages Boards), with power to determine the minimum rates of wage payable in each industry. Until February 1956 these Boards generally adopted the basic wages of the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration in determining the rates of wage to be paid.

Wages Boards have power to adjust wage rates in accordance with variations in the cost of living as indicated by retail price index numbers published by the Commonwealth Statistician and until November 1953 Wages Boards' determinations provided for automatic adjustments of the basic wage. Following the decision of the Commonwealth Court in September 1953 to discontinue the system of automatic quarterly adjustments of the basic wage, the Chairman of Wages Boards stated: 'I consider that the basic wage should remain stationary for a reasonable trial period . . . . . but if a serious attempt is not made to stabilise prices and in some cases to reduce them, applications can be made for meetings of Wages Boards to reconsider the position.' Before Wages Boards met to consider this matter, the wage rates for all determinations were automatically adjusted upwards from the beginning of the first pay-period in November 1953. However, after meeting, all Wages Boards decided to delete the automatic adjustment clause from determinations as from 9 December 1953, and to cancel the adjustments made in November.

During 1955 representations were made for the restoration of automatic quarterly adjustments and, on 1 November 1955, at the conclusion of a compulsory conference of employer and employee representatives, the Chairman of Wages Boards announced that, in his opinion, automatic quarterly adjustments should be restored to Wages Boards' determinations. He suggested, however, that the adjustments should be delayed until February 1956 so that a serious attempt to reduce prices could be made during November, December and January. In accordance with this decision, Wages Boards met and reinserted in determinations the provision for automatic quarterly adjustments. The wage rate payable under Wages Boards' determinations from the first pay-period in February 1956 became that which would have been payable if quarterly adjustments had continued in the period under review.

Following the decision of the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration in the 1956 Basic Wage Inquiry (*see* page 125), the Employers' Federation requested that Wages Boards accept the Commonwealth basic wage and delete automatic adjustment provisions from their determinations. On 3 July 1956 the Chairman of Wages Boards issued a statement that he favoured the suspension of automatic adjustments in order to achieve some measure of stability. He added, however, that if prices continued to rise it would be necessary to review the position.

The majority of Wages Boards suspended quarterly basic wage adjustments after the August 1956 adjustment and to July 1959 wage rates remained unchanged. Following the decision of the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission in July 1961 to increase the basic wage (*see* page 128), Wages Boards met in July and August 1961 and incorporated the new rates in their determinations. During January 1961 Wages Boards adopted the Hobart basic wage as the uniform rate applicable throughout the State.

During 1962 a number of Wages Boards met and varied determinations by making provision for the automatic adjustment of the basic wage to conform to any change in the basic wage determined from time to time in awards of the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission.

A table in Section X of the Appendix sets out Hobart basic wage rates, which were generally adopted by Wages Boards in Tasmania.

(viii) *Rates Prescribed.* State basic wage rates for adult males and adult females are shown for a long period of years in Section X of the Appendix. *See* **Special note** on page 120.

6. Wage margins

Special note. The text in this section of the Labour Report refers to the position prior to the decision of the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission in June 1967 to eliminate basic wages and margins from its awards and to introduce total wages to operate from the beginning of the first pay-period commencing on or after 1 July 1967. Total wages for adult males and adult females were increased by $1 a week from the same date (*see* page 135).

1. General

Wage margins have been defined as 'Minimum amounts awarded above the basic wage to particular classifications of employees for the features attaching to their work which justify payments above the basic wage, whether those features are the skill or experience required for the performance of that work, its particularly laborious nature, or the disabilities attached to its performance'.*

Marginal rates are determined by Commonwealth and State Industrial tribunals. In the Commonwealth jurisdiction, prior to 1954, the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration had not made any general determination in respect of wage margins, but general principles of marginal rate fixation had been enunciated by the Court in the Engineers' Case of 1924, the Merchant Service Guild Case of 1942 and the Printing Trades Case of 1947. Major determinations affecting margins were made in the Commonwealth jurisdiction in 1954, 1959, 1963, 1965 and 1966. The decisions of the Commonwealth Court and later the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission have generally been followed by State industrial tribunals in the determination of margins in State awards.

A summary of the Judgments of the Commission in 1954, 1959, 1963, 1965, 1966 and 1967 affecting margins is given in the following paragraphs.

2. Metal Trades Case 1954

The Amalgamated Engineering Union, the Electrical Trades Union and other employee organisations which were parties to the Metal Trades Award 1952 filed applications during 1953 for increased margins for all workers covered by this award.

The applications came on for hearing before J. M. Galvin, *C.C.*, who decided that they raised matters of such importance that, in the public interest, they should be dealt with by the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration. On 16 September and 6 October 1953 the Conciliation Commissioner, pursuant to section 14A of the Conciliation and Arbitration Act, referred these applications to the Court.

The actual claims of the trade unions were that the marginal rate of 52s. ($5.20) a week payable to a fitter in the metal trades should be increased to 80s. ($8) a week (86s. [$8.60] for certain electrical trades) with proportionate increases for other award occupations. The margins then current, with a few exceptions, had been in existence since 1947. The employees' claims were in the nature of a test case to determine the attitude of the Court to applications for increased margins.

The Metal Trades Employers' Association and other respondents to the Metal Trades Award had counter-claimed that existing margins for skilled tradesmen should remain unaltered, while those paid to partly skilled or unskilled workers should be reduced.

The Court decided to take the Commissioner's two references together and the matter came on for hearing before the Full Arbitration Court (Kelly *C.J.*, Kirby, Dunphy and Morgan *JJ.*) in Melbourne on 13 October 1953.

In a judgment delivered on 25 February 1954 the Court held that a prima facie case had been made for a re-assessment of margins but that the economic situation at that time, particularly in regard to the level of costs, did not permit of such a comprehensive review. The Court decided that to avoid the creation of new disputes, to save expense and to obviate procedural difficulties, it would not reject the claims but adjourned them until 9 November 1954.

* *Commonwealth Arbitration Reports*, Vol. 80, p. 24.

On 25 and 26 August 1954 summonses were filed by the employees' organisations for orders that proceedings in this case be brought forward and the hearing was resumed on 5 October 1954.

In a judgment delivered on 5 November 1954* the Court made an order re-assessing the marginal structure in the Metal Trades Award by, in general, raising the current amount of the margin to two and a half times the amount of the margin that had been current in 1937. However, in cases in which the result of that calculation produced an amount less than the existing margin the existing margin was to remain unaltered. In effect, this decision increased the margin of a fitter from 52s. ($5.20) to 75s. ($7.50) a week, increased similarly margins of other skilled occupations, and made no increase in margins of what may generally be described as the unskilled or only slightly skilled occupations under the Metal Trades Award. The new rates operated from the beginning of the first pay-period commencing on or after 13 December 1954.

At the end of its judgment the Court stated that while its decision in this case related immediately to one particular industry, it was expected to afford general guidance to all authorities operating under the Conciliation and Arbitration Act, or under other legislation which provided for tribunals having power to make references, or being subject to appeal, to the Court, where the wage or salary may properly be regarded as containing a margin. The Court added observations for the guidance of these and of other tribunals 'which may regard decisions of this Court as of persuasive authority'. Further details were published in Labour Report No. 46, 1958, pages 101–108.

3. Margins Cases 1959

On 25 August 1959 the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission began considering a number of applications for increases in marginal rates. The Amalgamated Engineering Union and other employee organisations applied for increases in margins in Part I. of the Metal Trades Award. There were also applications by the Association of Architects, Engineers, Surveyors and Draughtsmen of Australia and the Federation of Scientific and Technical Workers for variation of the Metal Trades Award, Part II, and of the Aircraft Industry Award, Part II., by the Australian Bank Officials Association regarding the Bank Officials' Award and by the Australian Workers Union regarding the Gold and Metalliferous Mining Award. Finally there was an application by the Metal Trades Employers' Association and others to reduce rates in the Metal Trades Award. All these matters were references under section 34 of the Conciliation and Arbitration Act from the appropriate Commissioner.

During a debate as to whether these matters should be heard together it became apparent that the applicants in respect of Part II. of the Metal Trades and Aircraft Industry Awards and the Bank Officials' Award desired to ask only for an interim increase in margins at that stage. The employers submitted that the applicants should be required to submit their whole case. The Commission decided to hear all the matters together, permitting the applicants in these three cases to ask first for an interim decision, it being understood that those applicants would have to satisfy the Commission that a case had been made out for an interim increase.

On 27 November 1959† judgments were delivered in connection with two of the five cases before the Commission, namely, those concerning margins in the Metal Trades Award, Part I. and the Gold and Metalliferous Mining Award. This was done to avoid delay and to give parties to the other three cases the opportunity of making further submissions in the light of the decisions (and reasons for the decisions) in these two cases.

A summary of the Metal Trades Case, Part I., follows. Extensive extracts from the judgment were printed in Labour Report No. 49, pages 133–137.

Metal Trades Award, Part I. The unions sought to have restored the relativities within the marginal structure of the Metal Trades Award which existed prior to the Metal Trades Case 1954 (*see* para. 2, above). Their claim was for an increase in the margin of the fitter

* *Commonwealth Arbitration Reports*, Vol. 80, p. 3. † 92 *C.A.R.*, p. 796.

from 52s. ($5.20) to 134s. ($13.40) a week and an increase of 157 per cent in the margins of other classifications. The employers counter-claimed for a reduction in margins of 15s. ($1.50) a week.

The unions put broadly a case that in the proper fixation of margins the basic criteria were the market value at the time of the fixation of the wage and the economic capacity of the economy to pay the wages claimed and alleged that the 1954 Metal Trades decision had departed from these principles. They produced material to demonstrate the economic situation which would justify the increases asked for, and submitted that the true relativities in the Metal Trades Award should be those created by a combination of the 1947 Full Court decision and the second variation order made in 1947 by G. A. Mooney, *C.C.**

The employers adopted the view that no case had been made out for any increase and that there should be wage reductions. They also supplied the Commission with economic material in support of their case that there was no capacity in the community to sustain increased margins and alternatively that any increased economic capacity which may have occurred since 1954 had been exhausted by basic wage fixations. As to relativities the employers submitted that the 1954 decision should be adhered to and should be carried to its logical conclusion so far as the lower paid classifications were concerned.

The Commonwealth Government intervened and not only submitted statistical material and an analysis of the economic situation but also assisted the Commission with an exposition of various factors proper to be taken into account in the fixation of margins. In particular the Commonwealth emphasised the desirability of flexibility in the workings of the arbitration system.

In the judgment delivered on 27 November 1959 the Commission rejected the employers' application to reduce wages under the Metal Trades Award and made an order re-assessing the marginal structure in the award by increasing the existing margins by 28 per cent., the amount of the increase being taken to the nearest 6d. (5c). The new margins applied from the beginning of the first full pay-period commencing in December 1959. The effect of this decision was to increase the margin of the fitter from 75s. ($7.50) to 96s. ($9.60) a week.

The Commission stated that, not having before it the question of work values, and having decided not to alter the 1954 relativities, the increases had been expressed as a percentage of current margins, but this was not to be taken as an endorsement of that method of fixing margins. The Commission also stated that the decision was based on the material placed before them and their general industrial knowledge which, in view of their functions under the Act, they thought proper to use. Both that material and that knowledge related to the Metal Trades industry and to the economy generally. The decision, however, related only to the Metal Trades Award. The Commission realised that on occasions in the past, margins fixed in the Metal Trades Award, and in particular the margin of the fitter, had been used as standards for other awards. The use of the increases as a guide in other disputes would be a matter for the parties as far as conciliation was concerned and, if arbitration was necessary, for the Commission however consitituted.

Gold and Metalliferous Mining Award. Judgment was also delivered on 27 November 1959† in connection with the application for variation of margins in this award. The margin for the miner was increased from 30s. ($3) to 42s. 6d. ($4.25) a week from the beginning of the first full pay-period commencing in December 1959. Marginal claims for other classifications were referred back to the appropriate Commissioner for consideration. Subsequently, the parties to the award agreed that margins for all other classifications should be increased in the same proportion as the margin for the miner (i.e. by 41.7 per cent.). The Commissioner varied the award accordingly.

Metal Trades Award, Part II. and Aircraft Industry Award, Part II. On 11 December 1959‡ the Commission delivered a judgment granting a 20 per cent. interim increase in margins to graduates and diplomates in engineering or science, payable as from the beginning of the first full pay-period commencing in December 1959.

* *Commonwealth Arbitration Reports*, Vol. 59, p. 1272. † 92 *C.A.R.*, p. 814. ‡ 93 *C.A.R.*, p. 63.

Bank Officials' Award. On 11 December 1959* a 20 per cent. interim increase in margins was granted to officers in the 10th to 18th year of service inclusive and to accountants and managers, payable retrospectively as from 11 June 1959. Interim increases were not awarded to more junior officers, nor to females. Subsequently, the parties to the Bank Officials' Award met before a Senior Commissioner and a consent award was made giving final marginal increases to adult males and adult females and making adjustments to junior rates of pay.

4. **Margins Case, 1963.**

Following the conclusion of the 1963 Basic Wage Case, two benches of the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission commenced, on 5 February 1963, to hear applications by metal trades unions for increased margins and for three weeks annual leave (*see* p. 156). The two benches sat jointly for the convenience of the parties involved and were constituted as follows: margins case—Kirby *C.J.* (President), Moore and Ashburner *JJ.* and Commissioner Apsey; three weeks annual leave case—Kirby *C.J.* (President), Moore *J.* (Deputy President) and Commissioner Apsey. In their application, the claimant unions were supported by the Australian Workers Union, the High Council of Commonwealth Public Service Organisations, the Australian Council of Salaried and Professional Associations and certain affiliated organisations. The claim was opposed by the respondent employers who were supported in their opposition by the banks respondent to the Bank Officials' Award, and by members of the Australian Wool Growers and Graziers Council.

The unions' claim on margins was that the Commission restore, on an assessed basic wage, the relativities within the Metal Trades Award established in 1947 by what is known as the second Mooney formula. Taking £15 7s. ($30.70) as the assessed basic wage (calculated as the 1947 basic wage adjusted to price changes since 1947) and applying the percentage 48.6, which the fitter's margin was of the 1947 basic wage, the unions arrived at a new marginal rate of £7 9s. ($14.90) for a fitter, an increase of £2 13s. ($5.30) on the current margin. This claim of £7 9s. ($14.90) was 2.86 times the 1947 fitter's margin, and hence the unions sought to have all 1947 margins multiplied by 2.86. This claim was opposed by the employers who asked that any consideration of marginal increases be deferred for an unspecified time.

The Commonwealth Government intervened in the public interest and made submissions as to the approach to be adopted to marginal fixation generally, and to marginal fixation in the metal trades industry, as well as supplying information to the Commission about the economic situation and the government's assessment of it. The Commonwealth Government neither opposed nor supported the claim. The State of South Australia neither opposed nor supported the claim for marginal increases but did oppose any change in present relativities. The State of Queensland neither opposed nor supported the application for increases in margins but submitted certain information regarding possible effects in Queensland. The Commission declined to allow submissions aimed at showing what might happen in State awards if State industrial tribunals followed their past practices with respect to the Commission's decisions.

The order of the Commission was that the margins for adult males in the Metal Trades Award be increased by ten per cent, the increase to be calculated to the nearest shilling (10c) and to operate from the beginning of the first pay period to commence on and after 22 April 1963.

5. **National Wage Cases 1965**

A summary of the judgment of the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission in the above cases, in which marginal increases were granted, will be found in Basic Wages in Australia (*see* page 132).

6. **Basic Wage, Margins and Total Wage Cases of 1966**

The Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission in its judgment of 8 July 1966 on margins deferred any general increase pending a report by Commissioner Winter on a work value investigation of classifications in the Metal Trades Award. Pending this report the Commission decided to grant some immediate relief to low wage earners by inserting a new provision in awards by which it was prescribed that no adult male employee should be paid, as a weekly wage for working the standard hours of work, an amount less

* *Commonwealth Arbitration Reports*, Vol. 93, p. 63.

than his appropriate basic wage rate plus $3.75 a week. This decision operated as from the beginning of the first pay period to commence on or after 11 July 1966. For further particulars *see* pages 133 and 134.

7. Margins and Total Wage Cases of 1966 (Interim margins)

On 5 December 1966 the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission (Gallagher and Moore *JJ.* and Commissioner Winter) began hearing claims by trade unions for an interim increase in margins pending the final decision in these cases. (*see* Judgment of Reference Bench page 134). The hearing continued until 8 December 1966 when the Commission reserved its decision.

On 22 December 1966 the Commission by majority decision (Moore *J.* and Commissioner Winter, with Gallagher *J.* dissenting) awarded an interim increase in margins in the following terms:

> 'We would therefore add to each margin a percentage of the sum of that margin and the Six Capital Cities basic wage. The percentage will vary as follows:—
>
> | | |
> |---|---|
> | For margins less than $5 | 1 per cent |
> | For margins $5 or more but less than $7.50 | 1½ per cent |
> | For margins $7.50 or more but less than $11.20 | 2 per cent |
> | For margins $11.20 or more | 2½ per cent |
>
> 'The increases awarded should be calculated to the nearest 10c provided that an increase of 5c should be taken to be an increase of 10c. This would result in the fitter receiving an increase of $1.10, the process worker 40c, classification 291 [*other adult male employees with not less than* 3 *months' experience in the metal trades industry*] 30c, and the duster $1.30. As to rates such as those contained in Divisions P, Q and R [*extra rates for leading hands, for tradesmen in large power houses, and for employees engaged on ship repairs*], or similar divisions or prescriptions, it is our intention that the percentage increase shall apply to the sum of the Six Capital Cities basic wage plus the margin for the appropriate classification, plus the additional sum of money payable under Divisions P, Q, R [*see above*] or similar divisions or prescriptions. It is not our intention that the percentage increase should be applied twice in the wage of any employee. The sum of all payments above the basic wage will decide the percentage area into which an employee's rate falls. It is our intention that, consistent with past practice and the expressed attitudes of the parties, the decision should, subject to special cases, be of general application in other industries in the federal jurisdiction. We observe that the formula would not affect an increase for an employee earning only the basic wage. This, however, is a margins decision and such a decision never affects such a worker.
>
> 'In view of the time of the year and the very great practical difficulties which would arise if our decision were made to operate immediately we consider that this increase should operate from the beginning of the first pay period to commence on or after 23rd January, 1967. We also consider that the form of the order should be settled by the Registrar with recourse to a member of the Commission'.

8. National Wage Cases 1967

In June 1967 the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission decided to eliminate basic wages and margins from its awards. (*see* page 135).

Annual leave

1. General

The judgment delivered by the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration, in the Commercial Printing Case of 1936, granting one week's annual leave with full pay to employees in the industry, has usually been regarded as the first statement in the Commonwealth jurisdiction of the principles involved in deciding whether or not annual leave should be awarded. Over a period of time annual leave was introduced industry by industry when and if the Judge responsible for the industry considered it proper.

In 1945 the question of annual leave was before the Court* and the Court in its judgment set out what it considered to be the principles to be applied in all applications for an extension of the annual leave period to fourteen days. Alteration of particular awards was left to the discretion of the single judge who heard the application.

Further inquiries into annual leave have been conducted and a summary of the most recent inquiries is given below.

Annual leave for employees under the jurisdiction of State awards, etc. is subject to separate determination and a brief summary is given in paras. 3 to 8, pages 157 to 159.

At present the majority of employees in Australia receive at least three weeks annual leave.

2. Commonwealth

Since 1960, three inquiries have been held following union claims to increase paid annual leave from two to three weeks in Commonwealth awards. A report on these cases is given below.

(i) *Three Weeks Annual Leave Inquiry* 1960. Unions respondent to the Metal Trades Award applied to the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission on 18 July 1960 to vary the Award to provide three weeks paid annual leave instead of two weeks.

The application was opposed by employers, the State of Victoria and the Electricity Trust of South Australia. The State of Tasmania supported the application. The Commonwealth Government and the State of Queensland neither supported nor opposed the application, though the Commonwealth tendered statistical and economic information for the benefit of the Commission and the parties.

In its judgment of 14 December 1960 the Commission summarised the submissions made by the unions and the employers, and stated that the two economic factors considered most important were the export-import position and the state of employment. The Commission stated that it had decided to reject the application, but emphasised that its decision was not intended to apply to a situation where, for special reasons related to a particular industry, it may consider an amount of annual leave greater than two weeks to be justified.

Part of the conclusion of the Commission stated: 'We accordingly dismiss this application because of the present economic situation. In doing so we would again repeat what we have said earlier in this judgment that we do not consider that employees under Federal awards have yet achieved all the leisure which they should achieve. We have done no more than decide that the present is not an appropriate time in which to award an extra weeks paid leave'.†

For further particulars *see* Labour Report No. 49, pages 139–142.

(ii) *Three Weeks Annual Leave Inquiry* 1962. On 10 April 1962 the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission constituted by Kirby *C.J.* (President), Moore *J.* (Deputy President) and D. G. Apsey (Commissioner) commenced hearing an application by unions respondent to the Metal Trades Award for variation of the award to provide three weeks paid annual leave instead of two weeks.

Although the application was made in respect of the Metal Trades Award only, the unions made it clear that they wished the claim to be regarded as a test case which, if granted, would involve the inclusion in Federal awards generally of the basic standard of three weeks annual leave. The application was opposed by employers, the State of Victoria and the Electricity Trust of South Australia. New South Wales and Tasmania supported the application. The Commonwealth Government and the State of Queensland neither supported nor opposed the application, although the Commonwealth intervened in the public interest and made submissions on the state of the economy, as well as providing economic and statistical information for the benefit of the Commission and the parties.

* *Commonwealth Arbitration Reports*, Vol. 55, p. 595. † 96 *C.A.R.*, p. 217.

The hearing was concluded on 2 May 1962 and on 30 May the Commission made the following announcement:

'We have given careful consideration to the submissions which have been made to us in this case. The applicant unions have asked that we consider the claim a general one, the result to be applied to Federal awards generally. This must result in greater caution on our part in deciding whether or not the application should succeed. Our present intention is that an increase to three weeks annual leave generally in secondary industry, subject to special cases, should be granted as soon as we are satisfied that the economy is in a position to cope with the effects of such an increase. However, there are two aspects of the economic arguments about which we are troubled and about which we consider it too early to make any firm decision. These are, firstly, whether our internal economy has sufficiently recovered from the recession of late 1961 and, if so, what is the likely rate of its recovery in the future and, secondly, the effect on Australia of success or failure of the application of the United Kingdom to enter the European Common Market. There have been developments in relation to the latter question since the hearing which both emphasise its importance and the lack of accurate information as to what is going to happen and the short and long term effect on Australia's economy.

'So that we may be able better to assess these matters we have decided to adjourn these proceedings until a date in February or March next which will be announced later when the parties and interveners will be able to make such further submissions on these two matters as they may desire.'

A brief summary of the case was given in Labour Report No. 51, 1964.

(iii) *Three Weeks Annual Leave Inquiry* 1963. On 5 February 1963 the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission constituted by Kirby *C.J.* (President), Moore *J.* (Deputy President) and Commissioner Apsey, commenced hearing an application, which had been adjourned from May 1962 (*see* (ii) above) to vary the Metal Trades Award, to provide three weeks paid annual leave, instead of two.

The hearing was continued during March and April 1963 jointly with the Metal Trades Margins case hearing (*see* page 153), and in its judgment on 18 April 1963 the Commission referred to the announcement it had made on 30 May 1962 as to the Commission's intention to grant a period of three weeks annual leave, when it was satisfied that the economy was in a position to cope with the effects of such an increase. 'In our view the Australian economy has recovered sufficiently from the recession of 1961 and its likely rate of recovery in the future is such as to enable us to grant three weeks annual leave. The second aspect of the economic arguments about which we were troubled has for the purposes of this decision been changed in a manner in which the problem has become no longer relevant. Therefore we see no reason why we should not implement our express intention of May last year to increase annual leave to three weeks generally in secondary industry, subject to special cases.'

The Commission then announced that the Metal Trades Award would be varied to produce the following result: 'A period of 21 consecutive days' leave shall be allowed to employees who have completed twelve months continuous service by or after 30th November 1963'.

Provision for proportionate leave for periods of employment of one month and over was made in respect of employment after 1 June 1963.

It was stated that the application of the new standard of annual leave for secondary industry in other Federal awards would be a matter for individual Commissioners upon proper application being made for variation.

In a decision given on 22 October 1963 the Commission, comprising Wright *J.* (Acting President), Moore *J.* (Deputy President) and Commissioner Winter, unanimously rejected an application by the Metal Trades Employers' Association and other employers' organisations firstly, for permission, at the employer's discretion, to require employees to take their annual leave in two periods of seven and fourteen days respectively; and secondly, that the

time after accrual, within which leave must be taken, should be extended to nine months when leave is taken in one period and twelve months when leave is taken in more than one period.

(iv) *Australian Territories.* Annual leave provisions for private employees covered by awards in the Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory are subject to the jurisdiction of the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission. (*See* paragraphs (i) to (iii) above.)

3. **New South Wales**

Employees in New South Wales in private industry, other than those covered by Federal awards, were granted three weeks annual leave by the Annual Holidays (Amendment) Act, 1958. In February 1964 the State Government granted its employees four weeks annual leave effective from 1 January 1964.

The Annual Holidays (Amendment) Act, 1964 assented to on 29 September 1964 provided that annual holiday pay for employees covered by provisions of the Annual Holidays Act, 1944–1964, would be calculated on the basis of the employee's ordinary pay and not on current award rates. The amending Act defined ordinary pay as including bonuses, commissions, etc., but as excluding shift work allowances, overtime or other penalty rates. The Act provided that a worker should receive notice of one month, instead of seven days, before proceeding on annual leave.

4. **Victoria**

Following the decision of the Commonwealth Concilation and Arbitration Commission in May 1963 individual Wages Boards commenced to alter provisions of their determinations to grant employees an extra weeks leave. By September 1963 the majority of Boards had included three weeks annual leave in their determinations.

In December 1963 the Industrial Appeals Court upheld an appeal by employees against the determination of the Photographic Goods Board which stated that an employer may direct the workers or group of workers to take their annual leave in two periods of two consecutive weeks and one week, respectively. The President of the Court pointed out that the Commonwealth Concilation and Arbitration Commission contemplated that employers might need to plan properly and far enough in advance to enable the appropriate adjustments to the new standard of leave to be made. The Court considered that it had been demonstrated during the year that the employer would be able to make these adjustments without the kind of hardship which the Commonwealth Commission contemplated would warrant exemption from the obligation to give three consecutive weeks leave.

5. **Queensland.**

In June 1963* the Full Bench of the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Commission granted an extra weeks annual leave to employees with twelve months continuous service on or after 30 November 1963. This move implemented a previous decision of the Commission in which it was decided, as a matter of policy, to grant increased leave to persons already enjoying two weeks leave.

The decision applied to day workers and non-continuous shift workers receiving two weeks leave; continuous shift workers receiving three weeks leave; and day workers and shift workers receiving additional leave in lieu of extra payment for working on statutory holidays. The order became effective as from 1 June 1963.

It was decided that the terms of the decision of the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission, as handed down in April 1963 (*see* page 156) were to apply to awards of the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Commission of Queensland with the exception that, in the State awards, *pro rata* payment for leave not taken at the termination of employment was to be expressed as hours per month. The Commission added that those industries or employers who felt that the condition of an industry warranted exemption or exclusion from such additional leave, should make an application showing justification for the exemption or exclusion as the onus rested upon that industry or employer to do so.

* *Queensland Government Industrial Gazette* Vol. 53, p. 473.

The decision did not apply to employees in primary industry, apart from the sugar industry, or those in western areas but by the end of March 1964 three weeks leave had been granted to these employees.

6. **South Australia.**

The Full Bench of the South Australian Industrial Court in May 1963 announced an increased standard of annual leave in the State, adopting the standard fixed by the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission (*see* page 156).

The Court pointed out that it had embraced three weeks as the general standard for annual leave for the time being. There would not be any automatic extension as the court would decide the application for each industry as it arose to ensure that comparable industrial justice would be applied to the various groups of employees in the State. The Court felt that the Commonwealth Commission's forecast regarding the future of the economy was not based entirely upon established facts but partly on a predicted economic trend for the near future. If that trend is not maintained the Court would, if application were made, be prepared, in a proper case to review the new standard of annual leave.

The Court, as a general indication as to its attitude, expressed the view that annual leave should be taken at a time fixed either by agreement or, if this is not possible, at a time fixed by the employer. The leave should be allowed in two parts and one part must be of at least two weeks duration. These, however, were factors which could vary from award to award and their determination would depend on the needs of the particular industry.

7. **Western Australia.**

Following a general inquiry concerning Annual Leave and Public Holidays, the Court of Arbitration in June 1963* adopted three weeks as the new standard for the normal period of annual leave in State awards, with four weeks for seven-day shift workers. The date of operation was the same as that decided by the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission (*see* page 156).

Existing awards and agreements which already provided annual leave in excess of the Court's standard were to be examined separately to ascertain whether special circumstances existed to justify leave greater that the normal standard.

The President of the Court in the reasons for his decision said that he was not convinced that the economic capacity of the State, and its economic capacity for the future, was less than that of the country as a whole.

In the inquiry the Government sought a reduction in the number of public holidays and a review of other conditions where these were more favourable than the Court's standard, Private employers opposed any increase in annual leave but, alternatively, submitted that, if there was to be an increase, then the new standard should be two weeks and four days per annum or the number of public holidays in each year should be reduced by one. Both these submissions were rejected and the standard number of public holidays was retained at ten with the provision that where an award provided for more than ten public holidays a year. that award, unless the union consented to a reduction to ten, would be excluded from the above order amending the annual leave provisions until it was established that special circumstances justified the continuance of the greater number of holidays.

In November 1963† the Court refused an application by employers for the right to split the annual leave into two parts since it decided to follow the decision of most other State tribunals and allow the additional leave in conformity with conditions similar to those prescribed by the Commonwealth Concilation and Arbitration Commission. The right to split the leave would only be allowed by the Court in exceptional circumstances, unless all the parties concerned agreed to the inclusion of such a provision.

8. **Tasmania**

Following an amendment to the Wages Board Act in 1961, Wages Boards were permitted to grant employees up to three weeks paid recreational leave. In June 1962 the determination of the Ironmongers' Wages Board provided that the entitlement to annual leave, on and from

* *Western Australian Industrial Gazette*, Vol. 43, p. 392. † Ibid., p. 1459.

1 January 1963, where the year of employment ended after 31 December 1962, would be fourteen consecutive days, together with a period during working hours equal to 3½ hours for each completed month of employment after 31 December 1962. Employees whose year of employment commenced after 31 December 1963 would be eligible for three weeks annual leave. Subsequently, other Wages Boards amended their determinations to provide for three weeks annual leave.

Generally, most Wages Boards adopted provisions to enable leave to be taken in one consecutive period within six months from the end of the preceding year of employment or, if the employer and employee agree, in two separate periods, the lesser of which shall be of not less than seven consecutive days.

Long service leave

1. General

Paid long service leave, i.e. leave granted to workers who remain with the one employer over an extended period of time, has been included in the provisions of the State industrial legislation and in Commonwealth and State awards, etc. In most cases thirteen weeks leave after fifteen years continuous service has been provided. A brief summary is given in the following paragraphs. The transfer of ownership of a business does not constitute a break in continuity of service with the same employer.

2. Commonwealth.

(i) *General.* Until May 1964 the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission had not included provision for long service leave in its awards and had refrained from determining disputes relating to this subject except in the case of the Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory (*see* page 161). Consequently, till then, the provisions of the various State Acts relating to long service leave applied to workers covered by awards of the Commonwealth. The applicability of long service leave provisions under State law to workers under Commonwealth awards had been tested before the High Court and the Privy Council and such provisions had been held to be valid.

The Commission's position was set out in its decision, issued on 16 September 1959*, regarding disputes on the inclusion, in the Graphic Arts (Interim) Award, 1957, of provisions for long service leave. It stated that it should refrain, until further order, from determining the disputes so far as they concerned long service leave and that if, in future, the Commission decided that long service leave on a national basis was desirable, it was open to proceed to the making of an award on the matter.

Following notifications in February and March 1963 by employers in the graphic arts and metal trades industries of disputes regarding long service leave for employees in these industries, the Commission commenced to hear the matters on 4 April 1963. The trade unions submitted that nothing had happened to reverse the Commission's decision of 16 September 1959 hence no award should be made. The employers stated that the present application arose because the substantial uniformity of long service leave entitlements under the various State Acts, which existed at the time of the Commission's 1959 decision, no longer prevailed because of the amending New South Wales legislation granting thirteen weeks leave after fifteen years service. In a majority decision handed down on 6 June 1963 the Commission (Moore and Sweeney *JJ.*, Gallagher *J.* dissenting) rejected the unions' submission that it should refrain from making provisions for long service leave in its awards and decided that the matters should proceed to hearing.

The two cases were listed and called together on 29 August 1963 before the Commission as constituted by Wright *J.* (Acting President), Moore and Sweeney *JJ.* (Deputy Presidents). The unions asked for an adjournment to enable application to be made to the Acting President 'for an assembly of a Presidential Session of the Commission including, if possible, all the presidential members'. Alternatively, the unions asked for an adjournment to enable an application to be made to the High Court for a writ of mandamus to require the Acting President to hear the application. Both appeals were rejected and the Commission decided that the hearing of the two cases should proceed.

* *Commonwealth Arbitration Reports*, Vol. 92, pp. 566–571.

The applicant employers completed submissions for an award prescribing leave on the basis of a 'national code' which provided thirteen weeks leave after completion of twenty years service with the one employer, and six and a half weeks on completion of each succeeding ten years service thereafter.

The New South Wales Government intervened and submitted that the Commission should do nothing which would reverse the standard of long service leave in that State nor make itself a barrier to the operation, on a State wide basis, of State legislation. It was stated that should the Commission make an award embodying a lower standard than that in New South Wales and extend it to that State, there would, in consequence, be considerable industrial unrest. The New South Wales Government asked for exemption of workers in the State from any award of long service leave that the Commission may make or, failing this, the adoption of the New South Wales standard.

The Tasmanian Government also intervened and stated that any award made should be in terms as would direct compliance with provisions operating from time to time under State law in the several States and/or long service leave provisions operating under Tasmanian law should apply, or in the event of making an award in any other terms, Tasmania should be exempted.

The trade unions sought, by an action in the High Court, to prohibit the Commission from proceeding to a settlement of the disputes in the two industries but they were unsuccessful.

Matters relating to long service leave in respect to other Commonwealth awards were stood over pending the completion of the hearing of the graphic arts and metal trades cases.

On 11 May 1964* the Full Bench of the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission, announced its decision and the main points are set out below.

Long service leave entitlement would be calculated on the basis of thirteen weeks for twenty years of unbroken employment, in respect of employment before 11 May 1964 (or in New South Wales, 1 April 1963) and at the rate of thirteen weeks for fifteen years in respect of service after 11 May 1964 (or in New South Wales, 1 April 1963). After further periods of ten years employees would be entitled to an additional *pro rata* period of leave calculated on the same basis. Those employees who completed an unbroken contract of employment of ten years but less than fifteen years and whose employment was terminated by death, or by the employer for any cause other than serious and wilful misconduct, or by the employee on account of illness, incapacity or domestic or other pressing necessity, would be entitled to *pro rata* payment.

Exemptions obtained by employers under State legislation, except in South Australia, would continue, pending further order of the Commission. Any long service leave allowed, or payment in lieu thereof made, before 11 May 1964 under a State law or long service leave scheme would be taken into account for the purpose of these awards.

The rate of payment while on leave would be the current award rates applicable at the date on which the employee commenced leave. This rate, however, would be subject to basic wage changes and marginal adjustments which occurred during the leave period. The position of piece-workers and part-time and casual workers was reserved for further consideration.

The leave is to be taken after twenty-eight days notice by the employer in one continuous period, or, if the employer and the employee agree, in not more than three separate periods for the first thirteen weeks entitlement and in not more than two separate periods for any subsequent entitlement. Employees on long service leave were not to engage in any employment for hire or reward with other employers respondents to the awards, and employers under the awards were not to employ any such employees who are known to be on leave.

Contracts of employment cannot be terminated by the employer to avoid leave obligations imposed by the awards or through a slackness of trade if the employee is re-employed within six months, or for any other reason if the worker is re-employed within two months. Interruption or termination of employment arising directly or indirectly from

* *Commonwealth Arbitration Reports*, Vol. 106, p. 421.

an industrial dispute would be deemed as not breaking continuity of employment, provided the employee returned to work in accordance with the settlement terms of the dispute but the period of absence from duty would not count for long service leave purposes. Apprentices who entered into a contract of employment within a period of twelve months after the completion of an apprenticeship with the employer may include the period of apprenticeship in their entitlement to long service leave from that employer. Service with the Commonwealth armed forces or the Civil Construction Corps established under the *National Security Act* 1939–1946 would be counted as employment with the employer by whom the employee was last employed prior to service with either of these forces.

In its judgment the Commission made the following observations: 'In approaching the problem of deciding the form of long service leave in these awards we have carefully considered the provisions of the existing State Acts, and in South Australia the terms of the agreement. However our responsibility is not to be discharged by adopting the standards of a particular State Act, but rather by seeking to formulate long service leave provisions for these two industries which will, in our judgment, do justice between employer and employee'.*

'It seems to us the decision as to the number of qualifying years must ultimately be an act of judgment, made without the benefit of any earlier arbitral precedent, and in a field where the existing standards are based on legislation or upon industrial agreements. In all the circumstances we consider that we should prescribe a period of 15 years as a sufficient period to require an employee to work for one employer in order to qualify'.†

On 23 November 1964 several unions applied to the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission for cancellation of the long service leave provisions of the Graphic Arts and Metal Trades awards. On 3 December 1964‡ the Full Bench of the Commission dismissed the unions' application.

In December 1964 several employer organisations in the graphic arts and metal trade industries applied for orders varying the provisions of the long service leave awards in these industries to make them applicable to all their employees whether or not they were members of those trade unions respondent to the awards. The applications were opposed by the unions on the ground that the Commission had no jurisdiction to make such an order for non-unionists. In its judgment of 23 December 1964 the Commission unanimously agreed that these awards should be varied to extend long service leave to all employees.

On 23 December 1964 the Commission also announced other variations in the long service leave provisions of the Metal Trades and Graphic Arts awards. An employer would not be required to grant an employee long service leave until the amount of leave to which he was entitled equalled thirteen weeks in respect of the first period of entitlement and eight and two-thirds weeks in respect of any subsequent period of entitlement. The term 'thirteen weeks' was substituted for the words 'three months' in accordance with the Commission's decision of May 1964. These variations came into effect on and from 1 December 1964.

On 24 November 1964 the Commission also awarded long service leave to employees in other industries. These awards operated from 1 December 1964 and were similar in scope to those mentioned above.

(ii) *Australian Territories*. Long service leave codes for employees covered by Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory awards were originally prescribed on 4 December 1961 by the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission in Presidential Session. The Commission decided that employees should be granted three months long service leave after twenty years service with one employer, even if part of this service was outside the Territory. In addition, the Australian Capital Territory code prescribed that employees presently employed might 'go back for a period of 25 years in regard to the calculation of their present or future entitlement of long service leave'.§ In December 1964 the Commission amended the majority of awards covering employees in the Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory by granting long service leave on the basis of thirteen weeks after fifteen years service. In August 1965 a number of those awards were made a common rule in these Territories.

* *Commonwealth Arbitration Reports*, Vol. 106, p. 429. † Ibid., p. 433. ‡ 108 *C.A.R.*, p. 740. § 98 *C.A.R.*, p. 705.

(iii) *Stevedoring Industry*. The *Stevedoring Industry Act* 1962 which came into force on 19 November 1962 amended the *Stevedoring Industry Act* 1956–1961 (*see* Labour Report No. 49, page 145) by extending the eligibility and qualifying periods of the long service leave provisions of the Act. No changes were made to the entitlement for long service leave which remained at thirteen weeks after twenty years qualifying service and six and a half weeks for each subsequent ten years qualifying service.

The Stevedoring Industry Act 1966 which came into operation on 29 October 1966 amends the *Stevedoring Industry Act* 1956–1965 respecting long service leave for registered waterside workers. The period of qualifying service for an entitlement to leave is reduced from twenty to fifteen years. As before, there is a further entitlement upon completion of each subsequent ten years qualifying service. The number of days in a waterside worker's entitlement is calculated on the basis of one day for each eighty qualifying days in his qualifying service before 1 January 1966, one day for each sixty after 31 December 1965, and, commencing January 1966, one twenty-sixth of a day for each twelve consecutive working days at the port at which he is registered if each of the twelve is a qualifying day for him. In the main, a waterside worker's qualifying days are days on which he works or makes himself available for work or is absent on a specified ground and, subject to specified exceptions, his qualifying service is the period of his continuous registration as a waterside worker. The maximum entitlement upon completion of fifteen years qualifying service is fifteen weeks and three days. Other provisions enable a registered waterside worker who before the commencement of the amending Act had completed more than fifteen but less than twenty years qualifying service, upon completion of twenty years qualifying service, to take the thirteen weeks leave to which he would be entitled if the former provisions remained in force. The amount by which thirteen weeks exceeds the amount to which, in the absence of this special provision, he would be entitled under the new provisions is to be deducted from his next entitlement.

3. New South Wales.

Long service leave was first introduced for the majority of workers by the Industrial Arbitration (Amendment) Act, 1951, which provided such leave for workers under State awards. This Act was replaced by the Long Service Leave Act, 1955, which extended the benefits to any worker within the State. Leave provided for was three months for twenty years continuous service with the same employer.

In 1963 the Long Service Leave Act, 1955 was amended by the Long Service Leave (Amendment) Act, 1963 which took effect from 1 April 1963. The provisions of the Act apply to workers in the whole State with the exception of those employed in the Public Service or in certain Government undertakings as these were already receiving long service leave benefits either on more favourable terms or under another Act.

Under the amended Act the term 'ordinary time rate of pay' (i.e. the rate of pay for which employees were to be paid for their long service leave) was defined to exclude payments for shift work, overtime and other penalty rates. Bonus, incentive, or other similar payments received in the twelve months immediately preceding the taking of long service leave are to be apportioned on a weekly basis and added to the ordinary weekly rate of pay. If remuneration is partly or wholly by other than a fixed ordinary time rate of pay, an average ordinary weekly rate is to be calculated for the period actually worked in the preceding twelve months.

The Act amended the qualifying period for long service leave from twenty to fifteen years. It also provided that those employees who have completed (*a*) at least ten years but less than fifteen years service and whose services are terminated for any reason; or (*b*) a minimum of five years service as an adult and whose services are terminated by the employer for any reason, or by the employee through illness, incapacity, or domestic or other pressing necessity, or by death of the employee, are eligible for payment for long service leave on the *pro-rata* basis of three months for fifteen years service. The term 'service as an adult' is defined as meaning service with an employer during which the employee received a rate of pay either (*a*) not less than the lowest rates fixed under an award or industrial agreement for an adult male or female in the same trade, classification of calling as the worker; or (*b*) a

rate of pay not less than the rate prescribed by the award for a journeyman in the same trade, classification or calling; or (*c*) if no award or calling covers the occupation, then the period of service with the employer on and from the age of twenty-one years.

For workers whose service with an employer began before this amending Act and who were entitled to long service leave, the amount of such leave was to be the sum of the amounts calculated on the old (1955 Act) and the new (1963 Act) bases according to periods of service before and as from the commencement of the 1963 Act.

Workers on completing their apprenticeship with an employer, were now allowed twelve months, instead of six, to enter into a contract of employment with the employer and the period of apprenticeship is to be included for the purposes of determining period of service with that employer.

Previously, employers had been granted exemptions by the Industrial Commission of New South Wales from the long service leave provisions of the 1955 Act on the understanding that they grant workers benefits in the nature of long service leave under a scheme which would not place workers in a less favourable position than that specified in the Act. As from 1 April 1964 no such exemptions would be granted unless long service leave is provided in the scheme. To enable the review of exemptions under the former Act the Industrial Commission, either on its own motion or that of an industrial union of employers or employees, or an employer concerned, would review the terms of any exemptions previously granted and if the benefits under the scheme, the subject of the exemption, were not as favourable as those specified in the amending legislation, or if it was no longer in the best interests of the workers concerned that the exemption should continue, then the Commission may—(i) vary either the terms of the exemption or any conditions necessary for the granting of the exemption; or (ii) revoke the exemption.

The Long Service Leave (Metalliferous Mining Industry) Act, 1963 was assented to on 13 December 1963 and came into operation on 1 January 1964. The object of the Act was to confer on certain workers in the metalliferous mining industry the right to three months long service leave after ten years service. The Act stated that a worker covered by its provisions would not be eligible to entitlements under the Long Service Leave Act, 1955–1963.

Workers' entitlement to long service leave under the Act would be on the basis of three months for twenty years for service prior to the commencement of the Act and three months for ten years for service thereafter. The remaining provisions of the Act substantially followed provisions of the Long Service Leave Act, 1955–1963.

4. Victoria

The *Factories and Shops* (*Long Service Leave*) *Act* 1953 first provided for long service leave for workers in Victoria, the provisions of this Act being subsequently incorporated in the Labour and Industry Act. Leave provided for was thirteen weeks for twenty years continuous service with the same employer. Contributions by employers to retirement schemes could be taken into consideration in dealing with exemptions from the Act.

The *Labour and Industry* (*Long Service Leave*) *Act* 1964, assented to on 15 December 1964, amended the provisions of the *Labour and Industry Act* 1958 as amended (to 1963) by providing long service leave on the basis of thirteen weeks after fifteen years' continuous service. The Act became effective from 1 January 1965.

On the completion of fifteen years of continuous service (previously twenty) an employee is entitled to thirteen weeks long service leave on ordinary pay. Further periods of five years service give the employee four and a third weeks leave (previously three and a quarter weeks). Employees who have completed more than fifteen years continuous service and whose employment is terminated for any reason (other than by death), are entitled to leave equal to one-sixtieth of the period of continuous employment (previously one-eightieth). Payment in lieu of long service leave on the death of an employee is made to his personal representative. Termination of employment for the following reasons means an entitlement to leave equal to one-sixtieth of the period of continuous employment for employees who have completed at least ten years' continuous service—firstly, by the employer on grounds other than serious

and wilful misconduct, and, secondly by the employee on account of illness, incapacity, or domestic or any other pressing necessity, where the illness, incapacity or necessity is of such a nature as to justify the termination of employment.

Periods of employment before 1 January 1965 are counted at only three-quarters of their face value in calculating years for entitlement.

Prior to the amending Act leave could be taken in one period or, by agreement between the employer and the employee, in two periods. The amending legislation provided that the first period of leave may, by agreement, be taken in two or three separate periods and any subsequent leave in two separate periods.

Following amendment to the Public Service Act in May 1964, public servants became entitled to four and a half months long service leave after fifteen years service (instead of six months after twenty years).

5. Queensland

In 1952 the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act was amended to include long service leave provisions for employees within the jurisdiction of the Industrial Court, and the Act was amended again in 1955 to extend these provisions to any employee in respect of whose employment there was not in force an award or industrial agreement under the Act and to seasonal workers in sugar mills and meat works. Leave provided for was thirteen weeks for twenty years continuous service with the same employer. Payment for leave was prescribed as the rate of pay received at the time of leave.

'*The Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Acts Amendment Act of* 1964', amended the long service leave provisions of '*The Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Acts*, 1961 to 1963'. Under the amended provisions, which operated on and from 11 May 1964, employees are entitled to thirteen weeks leave after fifteen years continuous service. Employees who completed at least ten years service and whose services were terminated either by the employee or the employer, for any cause other than serious misconduct, are entitled to leave on a *pro-rata* basis. Subsequent periods of leave, after the first period of thirteen weeks, became due on the completion of further periods of fifteen years service. An employee who, after completing fifteen years service, continues serving a further five years and whose employment is terminated, either by himself or by an employer, for any cause other than serious misconduct, is eligible for a further amount of leave on a proportionate basis.

6. South Australia

The Long Service Leave Act, 1957 prescribes long service leave for employees of seven consecutive days in the eighth and in each subsequent year of continuous service. However, it exempts employers who are bound by awards, or registered agreements which provide for long service leave, from its provisions. An employer is also exempt if he is a party to a long service leave scheme which is not less favourable to his workers than the provisions of the Act. Since 1957 many industrial agreements have been entered into which provide long service leave.

On 19 April 1966, The Shop Assistants and Warehouse Employees' Federation of Australia, S.A. Branch, obtained an award from the State Industrial Court for long service leave to operate from 25 February 1966. The award provides thirteen weeks long service leave in respect of fifteen years completed service and eight and two thirds weeks in respect of each ten years service since the employee last became entitled to long service leave (for service after 1 January 1966). Where an employee has completed at least ten but less than fifteen years service and his employment is terminated by the employer for reasons other than for serious and wilful misconduct or the employee lawfully terminates his contract of service or it is terminated by the death of the employee, the award provides a proportionate payment on the basis of thirteen weeks for fifteen years service.

On 13 September 1966 the Full Bench of the Industrial Commission of South Australia varied one of the principal industrial agreements, covering at least seventy industries, made between the South Australian Chamber of Manufactures and other organisations: Long Service Leave Agreement No. 20. The variation order provided, *inter alia*, for thirteen weeks long service leave in respect of fifteen years service and eight and two thirds weeks long service leave for each subsequent ten years service. The period of service to entitle an employee

to *pro rata* long service leave is ten years where his services are terminated by the employer for reasons other than serious and wilful misconduct or by the employee on account of illness or other pressing necessity or by the employee's death. The date from which the new rate of long service leave was calculated was 1 January 1966.

On 7 November 1966, the South Australian Chamber of Manufactures sought to have the State Industrial Commission prescribe long service leave conditions by award. As the State Parliament was then currently considering a private member's Bill to repeal the Long Service Leave Act, 1957, and to replace it with a new Act which contained entitlements similar to those included in the Metal Trades and other Federal awards, the Commission decided to adjourn the applications to May 1967.

7. Western Australia

The Long Service Leave Act was passed in 1958, but did not apply to employees whose conditions of work were regulated under the Western Australian Industrial Arbitration Act. The Court of Arbitration of Western Australia, in an order dated 1 April 1958,* incorporated, in most of the awards and agreements within its jurisdiction, provisions similar to those in the Long Service Leave Act. Leave provided for was thirteen weeks for twenty years continuous service with the same employer. Contributions by employers to retirement schemes could be taken into consideration in dealing with exemptions from the Act.

A general inquiry into long service leave, public holidays, annual leave and hours was held by the Court in 1961. In its judgment, delivered on 5 May 1961,† the Court rejected the major claims by the parties relating to long service leave. However, it deleted a subclause of the 1958 Order which entitled an employer to offset any payment in respect of long service leave under the Order against any payment by him to any long service leave scheme, superannuation scheme, pension scheme, retiring allowance scheme, provident fund or the like or under any combination thereof operative at 1 April 1958.

On 23 September 1964 the Western Australian Industrial Commission in Court Session, by agreement, varied the Printing (Newspapers) Award to provide thirteen weeks long service leave after fifteen years, with eight and two-thirds weeks after further periods of ten years service. The order became effective from 1 October 1964. Employees who have completed at least ten years service are entitled to *pro-rata* leave if their employment was terminated either by (i) death; (ii) the employer for any reason other than serious misconduct; or (iii) the worker on account of sickness, injury, or domestic or other pressing necessity. Workers whose service commenced before 1 October 1964 are entitled to leave calculated on the basis of thirteen weeks after twenty years for service before 1 October 1964 and, for service commencing on or after 1 October 1964 on the basis of thirteen weeks after fifteen years service. Payment for the period of leave is the ordinary rate applicable to the worker as prescribed by the award. In the case of casual and part-time workers, payment is the ordinary time rate for the number of hours usually worked up to, but not exceeding, the prescribed standard. The rate of pay does not include shift premiums, overtime, bonuses, or piece or bonus work, or any system of payment by results. The worker is to receive at least one month's notice of the date from which the leave is to be taken. Workers must not, while on leave, engage in any employment for hire or reward or they will lose their entitlement to payment for leave.

A Special Board of Reference was constituted to hear and determine any disputes or matters arising under the award. On 29 September the Commission amended the long service leave provisions of the majority of awards and agreements to incorporate the above provisions.

Long service leave on the same terms as the above provisions was incorporated in the *Long Service Leave Amendment Act* (*No.* 2), 1964, assented to on 12 November 1964. Exemption from the provisions of the Act previously granted to employers may, from time to time, be added to, varied or revoked by a Board of Reference in order to ensure that the long service leave scheme remains more favourable than the benefits prescribed under the legislation. The provisions of the Act, granting employers the right to offset any payment in respect of long service leave by contributions to any scheme for long service, superannuation, pension, retiring allowance or provident fund, were repealed. Appeals against determinations of a Board of Reference would be heard by the Western Australian Industrial Commission in Court Session.

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* *Western Australian Industrial Gazette*, Vol. 38, p. 261. † 41 *W.A.I.G.*, p. 355.

8. Tasmania

The *Long Service Leave Act* 1956 provided for thirteen weeks leave for twenty years continuous service with the same employer. Contributions by employers to retirement schemes could be taken into consideration in dealing with exemptions from the Act.

The *Long Service Leave Act* 1964, assented to on 17 December 1964 provided long service leave of thirteen weeks in respect of the first fifteen years continuous employment and eight and two-thirds weeks for every additional ten years continuous employment. On termination of employment a further *pro-rata* period of leave is granted, calculated from the date of the last accrual of entitlement. Employees who have completed at least ten years service and whose services are terminated either by the employer for any reason other than serious and wilful misconduct or by the employee on account of illness, incapacity, or domestic or other pressing necessity, are eligible for leave on a proportionate basis. Periods of service before 17 December 1964 are calculated on the old basis (i.e. thirteen weeks after twenty years service).

Employees on leave are paid the rate received at the commencement of the long service leave, adjusted for any variations in the rate of pay which occur while the employee is on leave.

The amending legislation provided that exemptions from the Act would not be granted unless the scheme provided for the granting of long service leave. Exemptions already granted could be cancelled or amended by the Chief Inspector.

Child endowment in Australia

In June 1927 the Commonwealth Government called a conference of State Premiers to consider a national scheme of child endowment. After discussion, the matter was referred to a Royal Commission appointed by the Commonwealth Government.

The Commission submitted its report in December 1928. The findings and recommendations were given in Labour Report No. 19.

At a conference of Commonwealth and State Ministers held in May 1929 the Prime Minister stated that the Commonwealth Government was not prepared to adopt a scheme financed entirely from the proceeds of taxation. It agreed with the majority of the Commission that child endowment could not be separated from the control of the basic wage—a power which the Commonwealth did not possess and which the States were not prepared to relinquish. The Government, therefore, did not propose to establish any system of child endowment.

It was generally agreed that any scheme which would increase the charges upon industry would be unwise at that particular time. The matter of child endowment was accordingly left to be dealt with by the State Governments.

In 1941 the Commonwealth Government introduced a scheme of child endowment throughout Australia. Appropriate steps were then taken for the termination of existing schemes operating in New South Wales and the Commonwealth Public Service. The New South Wales system of child endowment operated from July 1927 to July 1941 and the Commonwealth Public Service system from November 1920 until July 1941. Details of these Schemes appeared in earlier issues of the Labour Report (*see* No. 36, page 103).

From 1 July 1941 when the Commonwealth Child Endowment scheme was introduced, the rate of endowment for children under 16 years of age was 5s. (50c) a week for each child in excess of one in a family and for each child in an approved institution. The rate was increased to 7s. 6d. (75c) a week from 26 June 1945 and to 10s. ($1) a week from 9 November 1948. Endowment for the first child under 16 years in a family was first provided for by an amendment of the legislation in June, 1950. Endowment for full-time student children and increased rates for third and subsequent children were introduced in January 1964. At present the main features of the scheme are as follows.

Any person who is a resident of Australia and has the custody, care and control of one or more children under the age of 16 years or, of student children over 16 years but under 21 years, who are not in employment or engaged in work on their own account, or an approved

institution of which children are inmates, is qualified to receive an endowment in respect of each child. There are provisions to meet cases of families divided because of divorce, separation, unemployment or death of a parent. In such cases payment may be made to the father, mother or another person. There is no means test.

Since January 1964 the rates are:

(*a*) first or only child under 16 years in a family, 5s. (50c) a week;

(*b*) second child under 16 years in a family, 10s. ($1) a week:

(*c*) third or subsequent children under 16 years in a family, children in an approved institution, full-time student children between 16 and 21 years, 15s. ($1.50) a week.

There is a twelve months residential requirement for claimants and children who were not born in Australia, but this is waived if the Department of Social Services is satisfied that the claimant and the child are likely to remain permanently in Australia.

Under certain conditions endowment may be paid to Australians who are temporarily absent overseas. Endowment is payable to Aborigines unless they are nomadic or primitive.

Endowment is paid for the children of members of the naval, military or air forces of the United Kingdom who are serving with the Australian Forces from the time of arrival of the children in Australia.

A summary of the operations of this scheme during each of the years 1961–62 to 1965–66 is given below.

CHILD ENDOWMENT: AUSTRALIA

Particulars	At 30 June—				
	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
Children under 16 years—					
Endowed families—					
No. of claims	1,523,074	1,535,388	1,555,630	1,582,801	1,610,490
No. of children	3,395,449	3,432,166	3,484,008	3,546,040	3,593,933
Approved institutions—					
No. of institutions	479	497	502	490	488
No. of children	24,685	25,454	26,107	26,255	25,287
Student children(*a*)—					
Endowed families—					
No. of claims	..	..	113,062	128,641	132,900
No. of children	..	..	120,697	138,006	143,077
Approved institutions—					
No. of institutions	..	..	53	104	88
No. of children	..	..	235	315	349
Total endowed children	3,420,134	3,457,620	3,631,047	3,710,616	3,762,646
Amount paid to endowees and institutions(*b*)					
Children under 16 years $'000	132,755	135,421	(*c*) 164,899	162,870	165,044
Student children $'000	..	..	3,860	9,960	11,389
Annual liability—					
Children under 16 years $'000	138,247	139,876	166,333	169,276	171,101
Student children $'000	..	..	9,433	10,789	11,187
Average annual rate of endowment per endowed family—					
Children under 16 years $	89.93	90.24	105.61	105.65	105 017
Student children $	..	..	83.27	83.68	83.97
Average number of endowed children per endowed family—					
Children under 16 years	2.229	2.235	2 240	2.240	2.232
Student children	..	..	1.068	1.073	1 077
Number of endowed children in each 10,000 of population—					
Children under 16 years	3,195	3,167	3,152	3,144	3,136
Student children	..	..	109	122	124

(*a*) The Commonwealth commenced to pay endowment for student children, aged 16 to 21 years, from 14 January, 1964. (*b*) Year ended 30 June. (*c*) Expenditure for this year includes five twelve-weekly payments instead of the usual four twelve-weekly payments for endowments paid to the credit of bank accounts.

CHAPTER 4. EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT

Further detail on subjects dealt with in this chapter is contained in other publications of this Bureau. For subjects relating to population censuses reference should be made to the series of mimeographed and printed publications issued by the Bureau. Detailed information on employment and unemployment and the work force survey is contained in the monthly mimeographed bulletin, *Employment and Unemployment*. Current information is also available in the *Monthly Review of Business Statistics*, *the Digest of Current Economic Statistics* and the *Quarterly Summary of Australian Statistics*, and preliminary estimates of civilian employment are issued in a monthly statement *Wage and Salary Earners in Civilian Employment*.

THE WORK FORCE

General

The work force comprises two categories of persons: those who are employed and those who are unemployed. In the first category are included employers, self-employed persons, wage and salary earners, and unpaid helpers. Comprehensive details for each State and Territory and for Australia as a whole in respect of persons in the work force, classified according to characteristics such as age, sex, conjugal condition, industry, occupational status and occupation, are obtained only at a general census of population. Quarterly estimates of the civilian work force are derived from the results of surveys of a sample of households selected by area sampling methods, Estimates are at present available only for the six State capital cities combined. A summary of the information about the work force that was obtained at the population census of June 1961 and earlier censuses is given in section 2, page 170. Estimates derived from the quarterly work force surveys appear in pages 183 to 187.

Population Censuses*

1. Occupational Status

(i) *General.* The occupational status of persons classified as in the work force at population census dates covers two broad groups: those at work and those not at work. The first group comprises employers, self-employed persons, employees (on wage or salary) and unpaid helpers. The category 'not at work' includes those who stated that they were usually engaged in work, but were not actively seeking a job at the time of the census by reason of sickness, accident, etc., or because they were on strike, changing jobs, or temporarily laid off, etc. It includes also persons able and willing to work but unable to secure employment, as well as casual and seasonal workers not actually in a job at the time of the census. The numbers shown as 'not at work' in the following three tables, therefore, do not represent the number of unemployed available for work and unable to obtain it.

(ii) *Australia, 30 June 1954 and 1961.* The following tables show the occupational status of the population at the census of 30 June 1961, as compared with that at the 1954 census.

* Particulars of full-blood Aborigines are not included in the tables in this section.

At the 1961 census 79.3 per cent of persons in the work force were wage and salary earners classified as 'at work'; 9.8 per cent were self-employed; 6.3 per cent were employers; and 4.1 per cent were 'not at work'. Persons in the work force constituted 40.2 per cent of the population, compared with 41.2 per cent in 1954.

OCCUPATIONAL STATUS OF THE POPULATION: AUSTRALIA

Occupational status	Census, 30 June 1954			Census, 30 June 1961			Increase, 1954-61
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	
In work force—							
At work—							
Employer	220,878	30,104	250,982	224,369	42,712	267,081	16,099
Self-employed	359,617	51,583	411,200	350,111	62,704	412,815	1,615
Employee(*a*)	2,216,681	739,802	2,956,483	2,449,132	901,902	3,351,034	394,551
Helper(*b*)	18,430	9,913	28,343	13,689	7,871	21,560	—6,783
Total at work	2,815,606	831,402	3,647,008	3,037,301	1,015,189	4,052,490	405,482
Not at work(*c*)	41,014	14,000	55,014	128,626	43,980	172,606	117,592
Total in work force	*2,856,620*	*845,402*	*3,702,022*	*3,165,927*	*1,059,169*	*4,225,096*	*523,074*
Not in work force	1,689,498	3,595,010	5,284,508	2,146,325	4,136,765	6,283,090	998,582
Grand total	**4,546,118**	**4,440,412**	**8,986,530**	**5,312,252**	**5,195,934**	**10,508,186**	**1,521,656**

(*a*) On wage or salary. (*b*) Not on wage or salary. (*c*) *See* explanation in sub-para.(i) page 168.
Minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

(iii) *States and Territories, 30 June 1961.* The following table shows particulars of the occupational status of the population of each State and Territory at the 1961 census.

OCCUPATIONAL STATUS OF THE POPULATION: CENSUS, 30 JUNE 1961

Occupational status	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Australia
In work force—									
At work—									
Employer	95,651	73,103	43,469	24.213	20,521	8,221	897	1,006	267,081
Self-employed	138,571	120,867	67,806	40,978	29,784	13,191	723	895	412,815
Employee(*a*)	1,298,143	958,258	438,947	298,688	217,692	104,717	12,144	22,445	3,351,034
Helper(*b*)	6,452	5,923	4,833	1,952	1,624	699	55	22	21,560
Total at work	1,538,817	1,158,151	555,055	365,831	269,621	126,828	13,819	24,368	4,052,490
Not at work(*c*)	63,699	51,912	29,941	11,730	10,163	4,090	424	647	172,606
Total in work force	*1,602,516*	*1,210,063*	*584,996*	*377,561*	*279,784*	*130,918*	*14,243*	*25,015*	*4,225,096*
Not in work force	2,314,497	1,720,050	933,832	591,779	456,845	219,422	12,852	33,813	6,283,090
Grand total	**3,917,013**	**2,930,113**	**1,518,828**	**969,340**	**736,629**	**350,340**	**27,095**	**58,828**	**10,508,186**

(*a*) On wage or salary (*b*) Not on wage or salary. (*c*) *See* explanation in sub-para. (i) page 168.

(iv) *Persons Not at Work, Classified by Cause.* The total number of persons 'not at work' has been recorded only at the dates of the various censuses. Since the 1947 census this category has included all persons (usually engaged in industry, business, trade, profession or service) who were out of a job and not at work at the time of the census, for whatever reason, including any not normally associated with unemployment. The following table shows the numbers recorded as 'not at work' at the censuses of 30 June 1947, 1954, and 1961, classified according to clause. As explained in sub-para. (i), page 168, the totals shown as 'not at work' do not represent the number of unemployed available for work and unable to obtain it.

PERSONS NOT AT WORK(*a*), BY CAUSE: AUSTRALIA

Census	Unable to secure employment	Temporarily laid off	Illness	Accident	Industrial dispute	Other (*b*)	Total
MALES							
1947	17,314	12,458	14,639	2,985	475	18,743	66,614
1954	9,912	4,423	11,879	2,804	344	11,652	41,014
1961	85,455	12,153	13,931	6,262	547	10,278	128,626
FEMALES							
1947	2,254	2,449	4,396	280	24	7,512	16,915
1954	3,685	1,386	4,310	318	17	4,284	14,000
1961	28,056	4,012	5,925	787	202	4,998	43,980
PERSONS							
1947	19,568	14,907	19,035	3,265	499	26,255	83,529
1954	13,597	5,809	16,189	3,122	361	15,936	55,014
1961	113,511	16,165	19,856	7,049	749	15,276	172,606

(*a*) Persons in the work force who were 'not at work' (*see* explanation in sub-para. (i) page 168) at the time of the census.
(*b*) The majority of these persons were resting between jobs or changing jobs.

2. Industry

(i) *General.* For census purposes industry may be defined as any single branch of productive activity, trade or service. All persons engaged in any such branch of economic activity are classified industrially as belonging to that particular branch, irrespective of their personal occupations within the industry. Thus a single firm may employ persons performing completely different occupations in order to make a particular product, or to render a particular service, but the industrial classification of each of these persons is determined by the nature of the product made or of the service rendered by the firm that employs him.

(ii) *Australia, 30 June 1954 and 1961.* The following table shows the number of persons in the work force in each industry group and sub-group at the censuses of 1954 and 1961. The figures include those at work and those not at work.

At the 1961 census 60 per cent of males and 20 per cent of females were in the work force. Of the males in the work force, those engaged in manufacturing constituted the largest group (28.0 per cent of the total); followed by those in commerce, 14.3 per cent;

primary production, 13.3 per cent; building and construction, 11.5 per cent; and transport and storage, 7.9 per cent. The more important industry groups in which females were engaged were manufacturing 23.9 per cent; commerce, 22.2 per cent; community and business services, 21.5 per cent; and amusement, hotels, personal service, etc., 12.8 per cent.

INDUSTRY OF THE POPULATION: AUSTRALIA

Industry group and sub-group	Census, 30 June 1954			Census 30 June 1961			Increase or decrease (−) 1954–61
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	
Primary production—							
Fishing	8,451	115	8,566	8,124	128	8,252	−314
Hunting and trapping	1,552	11	1,563	1,361	14	1,375	−188
Rural industries	435,933	31,890	467,823	396,519	38,892	435,411	−32,412
Forestry	15,279	67	15,346	13,725	122	13,847	−1,499
Total, primary production	461,215	32,083	493,298	419,729	39,156	458,885	−34,413
Mining and quarrying—							
Mining (including opencut mining)	55,327	909	56,236	46,220	1,174	47,394	−8,842
Quarrying	4,983	152	5,135	6,721	286	7,007	1,872
Total, mining and quarrying	60,310	1,061	61,371	52,941	1,460	54,401	−6,970
Manufacturing—							
Cement, bricks, glass and stone	40,012	3,104	43,116	44,455	3,856	48,311	5,195
Products of petroleum and coal (excluding chemical and gas works)	3,234	190	3,424	6,239	430	6,669	3,245
Founding, engineering and metalworking	229,431	32,305	261,736	286,093	45,756	331,849	70,113
Ships, vehicles, parts and accessories	132,653	6,463	139,116	132,435	8,345	140,780	1,664
Yarns, textiles and articles thereof (excluding clothing and furnishing drapery)	29,620	26,243	55,863	29,009	24,501	53,510	−2,353
Clothing and knitted goods (including needleworking)	23,144	73,367	96,511	20,285	69,382	89,667	−6,844
Boots, shoes and accessories (other than rubber)	17,123	10,228	27,351	15,252	10,011	25,263	−2,088
Food, drink and tobacco	117,088	27,927	145,015	121,983	31,911	153,894	8,879
Sawmilling and wood products (other than furniture)	53,252	2,136	55,388	49,759	2,452	52,211	−3,177
Furniture and fittings (other than metal), bedding and furnishing drapery	23,646	2,515	26,161	22,923	3,394	26,317	156
Paper and paper products, printing, bookbinding and photography	53,953	18,770	72,723	67,443	22,994	90,437	17,714
Chemicals, dyes, explosives, paints and non-mineral oils	31,046	9,423	40,469	38,571	11,955	50,526	10,057
Jewellery, watchmaking, electroplating and minting	6,491	1,275	7,766	6,098	1,163	7,261	−505
Skins and leather; goods of leather and leather substitutes (other than clothing or footwear)	9,044	2,903	11,947	6,931	2,632	9,563	−2,384
Rubber goods	14,912	3,354	18,266	18,076	3,828	21,904	3,638
Musical, surgical and scientific instruments and apparatus	4,301	1,291	5,592	5,894	2,414	8,308	2,716
Plastic products (n.e.i.)	4,211	1,842	6,053	7,072	3,443	10,515	4,462
Other	5,710	2,893	8,603	5,752	2,894	8,646	43
Undefined	1,397	834	2 231	2,857	1,847	4,704	2,473
Total, Manufacturing	800,268	227,063	1,027,331	887,127	253,208	1,140,335	113,004
Electricity, gas, water and sanitary services (production, supply and maintenance)—							
Gas and electricity	50,998	3,440	54,438	60,858	4,538	65,396	10,958
Water supply, sewerage, etc.	18,556	656	19,212	27,809	1,106	28,915	9,703
Total, electricity, etc. services	69,554	4,096	73,650	88,667	5,644	94.311	20,661
Building and construction—							
Construction and repair of buildings	196,205	2,452	198,657	229,280	5,237	234,517	35,860
Construction works (other than buildings)	125,624	1,341	126,965	135,812	2,002	137.814	10,849
Total, building and construction	321,829	3,793	325,622	365,092	7,239	372,331	46,709
Transport and storage—							
Road transport	91,515	4,349	95,864	104,948	7,166	112,114	16,250
Shipping	27,955	1,971	29,926	27,538	2,318	29,856	−70
Loading and discharging vessels	27,950	209	28,159	25,892	279	26,171	−1,988
Rail and air transport	91,691	8,031	99,722	91,166	8,349	99,515	−207
Storage	1,475	139	1,614	1,689	155	1,844	230
Total, transport and storage	240,586	14,699	255,285	251,233	18,267	269,500	14,215

INDUSTRY OF THE POPULATION: AUSTRALIA—*continued*

Industry group and sub-group	Census, 30 June 1954			Census 30 June 1961			Increase or decrease (—) 1954–61
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	
Communication	63,802	16,748	80,550	75,294	18,522	93,816	13,266
Finance and property—							
Banking	30,746	12,159	42,905	38,564	20,600	59,164	16,259
Insurance	18,078	13,066	31,144	25,422	19,807	45,229	14,085
Other finance and property	12,664	7,500	20,164	22,288	14,464	36,752	16,588
Total, finance and property	61,488	32,725	94,213	86,274	54,871	141,145	46,932
Commerce—							
Wholesale trade	123,107	34,594	157,701	146,362	42,614	188,976	31,275
Livestock and primary produce dealing, etc.	25,701	5,387	31,088	29,121	6,449	35,570	4,482
Retail trade	238,660	149,932	388,592	276,234	185,986	462,220	73,628
Total, commerce	387,468	189,913	577,381	451,717	235,049	686,766	109,385
Public authority (n.e.i.) and defence services—							
Public authority activities (n.e.i.)	72,070	25,568	97,638	84,232	29,986	114,218	16,580
Defence: enlisted personnel	44,798	1,888	46,686	42,226	1,780	44,006	−2,680
Defence: civilian employees	9,972	2,215	12,187	9,361	2,168	11,529	−658
Total, public authority (n.e.i.), etc.	126,840	29,671	156,511	135,819	33,934	169,753	13,242
Community and business services (including professional)—							
Law, order and public safety	25,974	8,209	34,183	33,124	12,235	45,359	11,176
Religion and social welfare	12,830	9,821	22,651	15,033	12,610	27,643	4,992
Health, hospitals, etc.	35,504	75,888	111,392	43,047	106,522	149,569	38,177
Education	39,672	51,851	91,523	58,357	76,096	134,453	42,930
Other	22,532	12,556	35,088	32,665	20,444	53,109	18,021
Total, community and business services	136,512	158,325	294,837	182,226	227,907	410,133	115,296
Amusement, hotels and other accommodation, cafés, personal service, etc.—							
Amusement, sport and recreation	27,525	9,697	37,222	31,309	10,851	42,160	4,938
Private domestic service	6,703	30,763	37,466	5,773	26,919	32,692	−4,774
Hotels, boarding houses, etc., and restaurants	43,525	65,087	108,612	50,824	70,561	121,385	12,773
Other personal services	21,250	19,939	41,189	24,622	27,277	51,899	10,710
Total, amusement, hotels, etc.	99,003	125,486	224,489	112,528	135,608	248,136	23,647
Other industries	34	22	56	69	75	144	88
Industry inadequately described or not stated	27,711	9,717	37,428	57,211	28,229	85,440	48,012
Total in work force	*2,856,620*	*845,402*	*3,702,022*	*3,165,927*	*1,059,169*	*4,225,096*	*523,074*
Not in work force	1,689,498	3,595,010	5,284,508	2,146,325	4,136,765	6,283,090	998,582
Grand total	**4,546,118**	**4,440,412**	**8,986,530**	**5,312,252**	**5,195,934**	**10,508,186**	**1,521,656**

Details of individual industries within the foregoing sub-groups, by sex, are published for each State and Territory and for Australia as a whole in the mimeographed 1961 *Census Bulletin* No. 29 and in the respective Parts of the Census Volumes.

3. Industry and Occupational Status

Males and females in the work force at the 1961 census are classified in the following table according to industry and occupational status. Only the major industry groups are shown in this table; particulars for each sub-group are available in the mimeographed 1961 *Census Bulletin* No. 34.

PERSONS IN THE WORK FORCE, BY INDUSTRY AND OCCUPATIONAL STATUS: AUSTRALIA, CENSUS, 30 JUNE 1961

Industry group	At work					Not at work (*c*)	Total in the work force
	Employer	Self-employed	Employee (*a*)	Helper (*b*)	Total		
MALES							
Primary production	57,374	198,774	139,130	11,273	406,551	13,178	419,729
Mining and quarrying	566	1,441	49,214	43	51,264	1,677	52,941
Manufacturing	29,140	21,550	805,857	277	856,824	30,303	887,127
Electricity, gas, water and sanitary services	320	281	87,301	5	87,907	760	88,667
Building and construction	29,611	31,071	282,216	197	343,095	21,997	365,092
Transport and storage	10,422	23,630	210,617	136	244,805	6,428	251,233
Communication	83	261	74,407	13	74,764	530	75,294
Finance and property	3,655	3,641	78,220	59	85,575	699	86,274
Commerce	54,477	44,261	341,343	715	440,796	10,921	451,717
Public authority (n.i.e.) and defence services	..	..	135,126	..	135,126	693	135,819
Community and business services (including professional)	19,945	7,243	153,354	208	180,750	1,476	182,226
Amusement, hotels and other accommodation, cafés, personal service, etc.	18,048	16,094	73,602	490	108,234	4,294	112,528
Other industries	7	19	38	1	65	4	69
Industry inadequately described or not stated	721	1,845	18,707	272	21,545	35,666	57,211
Total males in the work force	**224,369**	**350,111**	**2,449,132**	**13,689**	**3,037,301**	**128,626**	**3,165,927**
FEMALES							
Primary production	9,552	18,599	7,650	3,023	38,824	332	39,156
Mining and quarrying	22	18	1,406	1	1,447	13	1,460
Manufacturing	4,367	3,674	233,682	359	242,082	11,126	253,208
Electricity, gas, water and sanitary services	22	3	5,598	1	5,624	20	5,644
Building and construction	958	270	5,880	32	7,140	99	7,239
Transport and storage	865	630	16,573	40	18,108	159	18,267
Communication	32	152	18,063	20	18,267	255	18,522
Finance and property	324	434	53,713	47	54,518	353	54,871
Commerce	15,097	18,106	194,517	1,901	229,621	5,428	235,049
Public authority (n.e.i.) and defence services	..	..	33,700	..	33,700	234	33,934
Community and business services (including professional)	1,989	3,616	217,954	707	224,266	3,641	227,907
Amusement, hotels and other accommodation, cafés, personal service, etc	9,256	16,790	102,479	1,547	130,072	5,536	135,608
Other industries	12	24	33	1	70	5	75
Industry inadequately described or not stated	216	388	10,654	192	11,450	16,779	28,229
Total females in the work force	**42,712**	**62,704**	**901,902**	**7,871**	**1,015,189**	**43,980**	**1,059,169**

(*a*) On wage or salary. (*b*) Not on wage or salary. (*c*) *See* explanation in sub-para. (i), page 168.

4. Occupational Status, Age and Conjugal Condition

In the next two tables males and females at the census of 30 June 1961 are classified according to occupational status in conjunction with age and conjugal condition.

OCCUPATIONAL STATUS OF MALES, BY AGE AND CONJUGAL CONDITION: AUSTRALIA, CENSUS, 30 JUNE 1961

Occupational status and conjugal condition	Age last birthday (years)							
	15–19	20–24	25–34	35–44	45–54	55–64	65 and over	Total
Employers—								
Never married	715	3,313	6,052	3,311	2,413	1,525	818	(*a*) 18,149
Married	23	2,361	34,820	59,189	57,188	31,252	12,873	197,706
Married but permanently separated	..	17	266	681	815	542	249	2,570
Widowed	..	2	63	273	699	1,196	2,076	4,309
Divorced	..	2	152	496	553	321	111	1,635
Total employers	738	5,695	41,353	63,950	61,668	34,836	16,127	(*a*) 224,369
Self-employed—								
Never married	4,780	11,892	14,513	9,122	7,961	5,453	2,798	(*b*) 56,565
Married	62	6,677	55,607	78,157	72,253	45,361	21,083	279,200
Married but permanently separated	..	29	499	1,022	1,213	907	473	4,143
Widowed	1	10	93	380	1,094	2,179	3,787	7,544
Divorced	..	10	246	695	871	613	224	2,659
Total self-employed	4,843	18,618	70,958	89,376	83,392	54,513	28,365	(*b*) 350,111
Employees (on wage or salary)—								
Never married	255,553	214,143	145,622	63,926	40,192	23,330	4,879	(*c*) 753,676
Married	3,346	83,212	417,637	460,436	371,751	217,073	38,995	1,592,450
Married but permanently separated	36	1,056	8,741	12,913	12,416	7,381	1,500	44,043
Widowed	16	112	1,040	3,433	8,467	13,278	6,964	33,310
Divorced	9	139	3,530	8,257	8,585	4,489	644	25,653
Total employees (on wage or salary)	258,960	298,662	576,570	548,965	441,411	265,551	52,982	*c* 2,449,132
Helpers (not on wage or salary)—								
Never married	6,808	1,964	821	339	288	263	207	(*d*) 11,546
Married	13	93	230	202	234	401	442	1,615
Married but permanently separated	..	1	14	23	32	36	33	139
Widowed	1	..	1	10	22	76	212	322
Divorced	..	..	2	17	19	19	10	67
Total helpers (not on wage or salary)	6,822	2,058	1,068	591	595	795	904	(*d*) 13,689
Total at work—								
Never married	267,856	231,312	167,008	76,698	50,854	30,571	8,702	(*e*) 839,936
Married	3,444	92,343	508,294	597,984	501,426	294,087	73,393	2,070,971
Married but permanently separated	36	1,103	9,520	14,639	14,476	8,866	2,255	50,895
Widowed	18	124	1,197	4,096	10,282	16,729	13,039	45,485
Divorced	9	151	3,930	9,465	10,028	5,442	989	30,014
Total at work	271,363	325,033	689,949	702,882	587,066	355,695	98,378	*e* 3,037,301

For footnotes *see* next page.

OCCUPATIONAL STATUS OF MALES, BY AGE AND CONJUGAL CONDITION: AUSTRALIA, CENSUS, 30 JUNE 1961—*continued*

Occupational status and conjugal condition	Age last birthday (years)							
	15–19	20–24	25–34	35–44	45–54	55–64	65 and over	Total
Not at work(*f*)—								
Never married	17,181	14,360	12,027	6,173	4,369	3,198	508	(*g*) 58,844
Married	284	3,518	13,590	14,772	13,977	11,068	2,071	59,280
Married but permanently separated	9	156	962	1,403	1,506	952	158	5,146
Widowed	1	16	73	254	656	1,188	415	2,603
Divorced	..	17	354	832	909	580	61	2,753
Total not at work	17,475	18,067	27,006	23,434	21,417	16,986	3,213	(*g*) 128,626
Total in work force—								
Never married	285,037	245,672	179,035	82,871	55,223	33,769	9,210	(*h*) 898,780
Married	3,728	95,861	521,884	612,756	515,403	305,155	75,464	2,130,251
Married but permanently separated	45	1,259	10,482	16,042	15,982	9,818	2,413	56,041
Widowed	19	140	1,270	4,350	10,938	17,917	13,454	48,088
Divorced	9	168	4,284	10,297	10,937	6,022	1,050	32,767
Total in work force	*288,838*	*343,100*	*716,955*	*726,316*	*608,483*	*372,681*	*101,591*	*h 3,165,927*
Not in work force—								
Never married	125,837	17,663	8,712	6,949	7,805	11,041	29,626	(*i*)1,825,865
Married	106	701	2,457	4,653	10,219	37,195	179,128	234,459
Married but permanently separated	6	46	258	634	1,051	2,205	7,931	12,131
Widowed	1	9	47	171	590	4,348	62,831	67,997
Divorced	..	12	189	497	746	1,386	3,043	5,873
Total not in work force	125,950	18,431	11,663	12,904	20,411	56,175	282,559	(*i*)2,146,325
Total males—								
Never married	410,874	263,335	187,747	89,820	63,028	44,810	38,836	(*j*)2,724,645
Married	3,834	96,562	524,341	617,409	525,622	342,350	254,592	2,364,710
Married but permanently separated	51	1,305	10,740	16,676	17,033	12,023	10,344	68,172
Widowed	20	149	1,317	4,521	11,528	22,265	76,285	116,085
Divorced	9	180	4,473	10,794	11,683	7,408	4,093	38,640
Grand Total	**414,788**	**361,531**	**728,618**	**739,220**	**628,894**	**428,856**	**384,150**	(*j*)**5,312,252**

(*a*) Includes 2 aged 10–14 years. (*b*) Includes 46 aged 10–14 years. (*c*) Includes 6,031 aged 10–14 years (*d*) Includes 856 aged 10–14 years. (*e*) Includes 6,935 aged 10–14 years. (*f*) *See* explanation on page 172. (*g*) Includes 1,028 aged 10–14 years. (*h*) Includes 7,963 aged 10–14 years. (*i*) Includes 567,742 aged 0–4 years. 536,046 aged 5–9 years, 514,444 aged 10–14 years. (*j*) Includes 567,742 aged 0–4 years, 536,046 aged 5–9 years, 522,407 aged 10–14 years.

OCCUPATIONAL STATUS OF FEMALES, BY AGE AND CONJUGAL CONDITION: AUSTRALIA, CENSUS, 30 JUNE 1961

Occupational status and conjugal condition	Age last birthday (years)							
	15–19	20–24	25–34	35–44	45–54	55–64	65 and over	Total
Employers—								
Never married	105	261	412	619	913	778	522	3,610
Married	32	884	6,249	11,058	9,104	3,304	729	31,360
Married but permanently separated	1	8	92	212	227	132	29	701
Widowed	..	5	101	550	1,574	1,998	2,042	6,270
Divorced	1	1	65	248	283	131	42	771
Total employers	139	1,159	6,919	12,687	12,101	6,343	3,364	42,712
Self-employed—								
Never married	421	709	939	1,295	1,980	1,956	1,396	(*a*) 8,697
Married	110	1,822	8,879	13,060	11,485	5,122	1,402	41,880
Married but permanently separated	4	32	221	501	621	356	155	1,890
Widowed	..	3	109	616	1,776	2,953	3,266	8,723
Divorced	..	5	132	403	551	324	99	1,514
Total self-employed	535	2,571	10,280	15,875	16,413	10,711	6,318	(*a*) 62,704
Employees (on wage or salary)—								
Never married	231,962	111,855	50,594	32,131	29,696	19,809	6,180	(*b*) 488,178
Married	4,831	44,070	81,055	101,977	67,053	18,077	1,583	318,646
Married but permanently separated	143	1,864	7,729	10,480	8,774	3,525	449	32,964
Widowed	32	204	1,334	6,096	15,108	14,195	3,888	40,857
Divorced	12	320	3,901	7,653	6,689	2,450	232	21,257
Total employees (on wage or Salary)	236,980	158,313	144,613	158,337	127,320	58,056	12,332	(*b*) 901,902
Helpers (not on wage or salary)—								
Never married	1,659	487	325	200	171	152	117	(*c*) 3,288
Married	49	227	788	1,098	1,074	500	149	3,885
Married but permanently separated	3	19	56	70	54	30	6	238
Widowed	..	..	5	28	72	121	122	348
Divorced	..	2	19	27	36	20	8	112
Total helpers (not on wage or salary)	1,711	735	1,193	1,423	1,407	823	402	(*c*) 7,871
Total at work—								
Never married	234,147	113,312	52,270	34,245	32,760	22,695	8,215	(*d*) 503,773
Married	5,022	47,003	96,971	127,193	88,716	27,003	3,863	395,771
Married but permanently separated	151	1,923	8,098	11,263	9,676	4,043	639	35,793
Widowed	32	212	1,549	7,290	18,530	19,267	9,318	56,198
Divorced	13	328	4,117	8,331	7,559	2,925	381	23,654
Total at work	239,365	162,778	163,005	188,322	157,241	75,933	22,416	*d* 1,015,189

For footnotes *see* next page.

OCCUPATIONAL STATUS OF FEMALES, BY AGE AND CONJUGAL CONDITION: AUSTRALIA, CENSUS, 30 JUNE 1961—*continued*

Occupational status and conjugal condition	Age last birthday (years)							
	15–19	20–24	25–34	35–44	45–54	55–64	65 and over	Total
Not at work(*e*)—								
Never married	14,138	5,779	2,974	1,309	1,182	756	113	(*f*) 27,266
Married	352	1,766	2,659	2,819	1,691	452	22	9,761
Married but permanently separated	45	311	833	1,080	804	259	23	3,355
Widowed	2	15	75	383	855	518	74	1,922
Divorced	2	42	319	608	526	169	10	1,676
Total not at work	14,539	7,913	6,860	6,199	5,058	2,154	242	(*f*) 43,980
Total in work force—								
Never married	248,285	119,091	55,244	35,554	33,942	23,451	8,328	(*g*) 531,039
Married	5,374	48,769	99,630	130,012	90,407	27,455	3,885	405,532
Married but permanently separated	196	2,234	8,931	12,343	10,480	4,302	662	39,148
Widowed	34	227	1,624	7,673	19,385	19,785	9,392	58,120
Divorced	15	370	4,436	8,939	8,085	3,094	391	25,330
Total in work force	*253,904*	*170,691*	*169,865*	*194,521*	*162,299*	*78,087*	*22,658*	(*g*)*1,059,169*
Not in work force—								
Never married	118,329	13,443	10,655	10,779	14,110	22,807	56,030	(*h*)1,789,812
Married	21,665	149,907	474,751	483,091	384,226	250,894	174,688	1,939,222
Married but permanently separated	195	1,444	6,122	7,619	7,562	7,812	8,465	39,219
Widowed	37	271	2,326	7,898	24,454	71,252	244,265	350,503
Divorced	15	151	1,702	3,315	4,313	4,526	3,987	18,009
Total not in work force	140,241	165,216	495,556	512,702	434,665	357,291	487,435	(*h*)4,136,765
Total females—								
Never married	366,614	132,534	65,899	46,333	48,052	46,258	64,358	(*i*)2,320,851
Married	27,039	198,676	574,381	613,103	474,633	278,349	178,573	2,344,754
Married but permanently separated	391	3,678	15,053	19,962	18,042	12,114	9,127	78,367
Widowed	71	498	3,950	15,571	43,839	91,037	253,657	408,623
Divorced	30	521	6,138	12,254	12,398	7,620	4,378	43,339
Grand Total	**394,145**	**335,907**	**665,421**	**707,223**	**596,964**	**435,378**	**510,093**	(*i*)**5,195,934**

(*a*) Includes 1 aged 10–14 years. (*b*) Includes 5,951 aged 10–14 years. (*c*) Includes 177 aged 10–14 years. (*d*) Includes 6,129 aged 10–14 years. (*e*) *See* explanation on page 172. (*f*) Includes 1,015 aged 10–14 years. (*g*) Includes 7,144 aged 10–14 years. (*h*) Includes 541,751 aged 0–4 years, 511,475 aged 5–9 years and 490,433 aged 10–14 years. (*i*) Includes 541,751 aged 0–4 years, 511,475 aged 5–9 years and 497,577 aged 10–14 years.

5. Married Women in the Work Force

At the 1961 census, 444,680 married women (including 39,148 women who were married but permanently separated, legally or otherwise) were recorded as being in the work force. This represented 42 per cent of the total number of females in the work force. At the 1954 census the corresponding percentage was 34.3.

Between 1954 and 1961, there was an increase of 154,748 or 53.4 per cent in the number of married women in the work force, compared with an increase of 213,767 or 25.3 per cent in total females in the work force. The largest increase (both numerical and proportional) in any age group was for married women aged 35–39 years, where the increase in the seven years 1954–61 was almost 82 per cent. A comparison for all age groups is given below.

MARRIED WOMEN IN THE WORK FORCE ACCORDING TO AGE: AUSTRALIA

Age last birthday (years)	Married women in the work force(*a*)		Increase, 1954–61	
	Census, 30 June 1954(*b*)	Census, 30 June 1961(*c*)	Number	Per cent
15–19	3,549	5,570	2,021	56.95
20–24	35,452	51,003	15,551	43.86
25–29	43,899	49,536	5,637	12.84
30–34	43,320	59,025	15,705	36.25
35–39	41,046	74,660	33,614	81.89
40–44	42,265	67,695	25,430	60.17
45–49	33,492	59,745	26,253	78.39
50–54	23,346	41,142	17,796	76.23
55–59	13,539	22,415	8,876	65.56
60–65	6,609	9,342	2,733	41.35
65 and over	3,415	4,547	1,132	33.15
Total	**289,932**	**444,680**	**154,748**	**53.37**

(*a*) Includes women married but permanently separated, legally or otherwise. (*b*) The figures shown for 1954 include an allowance for the number of women whose conjugal condition was not stated. (*c*) A conjugal condition was allocated prior to tabulation in all instances where this information was not stated.

6. Occupation

(i) *General.* The working population may be classified according to distinct concepts—(*a*) the *occupation*, which is personal to the individual, and (*b*) the *industry* in which the individual carries on his occupation. Thus the *occupation* of a person is the kind of work that he or she personally performs, while *industry* is defined as any single branch of productive activity, trade or service. Particulars of the work force classified according to industry are given on pages 170 to 173; this paragraph contains particulars of the principal occupation groups (major and minor) of the work force at the census of 30 June 1961. Details of individual categories of occupations are published in the mimeographed 1961 *Census Bulletin* No. 32 and in the respective parts of the census volumes.

(ii) *Australia, 30 June 1961.* The following table shows, for Australia, the numbers of males, females and persons in the work force in each of the principal occupation groups at the 1961 census. Data of this type were last obtained at the 1947 census, but a comparison of the figures derived therefrom with those shown below is not possible because of differences in classification.

Only those persons regarded as being in the work force are classified according to occupation.

OCCUPATIONS OF THE POPULATION: AUSTRALIA, CENSUS: 30 JUNE 1961

Occupation group	Males	Females	Persons
Professional, technical and related workers—			
Architects, engineers and surveyors	29,526	155	29,681
Chemists, physicists, geologists and other physical scientists	7,759	585	8,344
Biologists, veterinarians, agronomists and related scientists	3,920	320	4,240
Medical practitioners and dentists	13,910	1,483	15,393
Nurses	3,866	59,955	63,821
Professional medical workers, n.e.c., and medical technicians	9,497	4,830	14,327
Teachers	44,601	56,722	101,323
Clergy and related members of religious orders	10,938	3,120	14,058
Law professionals	6,478	258	6,736
Artists, entertainers, writers and related workers	15,369	6,860	22,229
Draftsmen and technicians, n.e.c.	37,152	6,826	43,978
Other professional, technical and related workers	24,430	5,498	29,928
Total professional, etc., workers	207,446	146,612	354,058
Administrative, executive and managerial workers—			
Administrators and executive officials, government, n.e.c.	11,314	110	11,424
Employers, workers on own account, directors and managers, n.e.c.	243,230	43,228	286,458
Total administrative, etc., workers	254,544	43,338	297,882
Clerical workers—			
Book-keepers and cashiers	23,880	20,108	43,988
Stenographers and typists	..	125,511	125,511
Other clerical workers	217,365	161,201	378,566
Total clerical workers	241,245	306,820	548,065
Sales workers—			
Insurance, real estate salesmen, saleswomen, auctioneers and valuers	11,494	657	12,151
Commercial travelers and manufacturers' agents	34,521	617	35,138
Proprietors and shop-keepers working on own account, n.e.c., retail and wholesale trade; salesmen, saleswomen, shop assistants and related workers	142,028	133,401	275,429
Total Sales workers	188,043	134,675	322,718
Farmers, fishermen, hunters, timber getters and related workers—			
Farmers and farm managers	257,929	28,599	286,528
Farm workers, n.e.c.	149,792	8,212	158,004
Wool classers	2,949	..	2,949
Hunters and trappers	1,504	4	1,508
Fishermen and related workers	7,452	72	7,524
Timber getters and other forestry workers	13,669	..	13,669
Total farmers, etc.	433,295	36,887	470,182

OCCUPATIONS OF THE POPULATION: AUSTRALIA, CENSUS, 30 JUNE 1961—*continued*

Occupation group	Males	Females	Persons
Miners, quarrymen and related workers—			
Miners and quarrymen	30,434	15	30,449
Well drillers and related workers	1,060	..	1,060
Mineral treaters	1,674	..	1,674
Total miners, quarrymen, etc.	33,168	15	33,183
Workers in transport and communication occupations—			
Deck officers, engineer officers and pilots, ship	4,253	13	4,266
Deck and engine room hands, ship; barge crews and boatmen	11,633	..	11,633
Aircraft pilots, navigators and flight engineers	1,750	6	1,756
Drivers and firemen, railway	14,391	..	14,391
Drivers, road transport	146,320	528	146,848
Guards and conductors, railway	4,215	..	4,215
Inspectors, supervisors, traffic controllers and despatchers, transport	20,781	892	21,673
Telephone, telegraph and related telecommunication operators	3,050	19,508	22,558
Postmasters, postmistresses, postmen and messengers	23,717	3,236	26,953
Workers in transport and communication occupations, n.e.c.	13,673	1,653	15,326
Total workers in transport, etc.	243,783	25,836	269,619
Craftsmen, production-process workers and labourers, n.e.c.—			
Spinners, weavers, knitters, dyers and related workers	16,534	21,210	37,744
Tailors, cutters, furriers and related workers	18,149	64,722	82,871
Leather cutters, lasters and sewers (except gloves and garments) and related workers	15,147	9,962	25,109
Furnacemen, rollers, drawers, moulders and related metal making and treating workers	20,774	..	20,774
Precision instrument makers, watchmakers, jewellers and related workers	11,493	767	12,260
Toolmakers, machinists, plumbers, welders, platers and related workers	319,163	5,281	324,444
Electricians and related electric and electronic workers	104,474	1,262	105,736
Metal makers, metal workers and electrical production-process workers, n.e.c.	51,148	16,660	67,808
Carpenters, joiners, cabinetmakers and related workers	137,318	1,356	138,674
Painters and decorators	46,555	394	46,949
Bricklayers, plasterers and construction workers, n.e.c.	92,184	..	92,184
Compositors, pressmen, engravers, bookbinders, and related workers	30,994	6,759	37,753
Potters, kilnmen, glass and clay formers and related workers	10,489	1,261	11,750
Millers, bakers, brewmasters and related food and beverage workers	80,744	12,652	93,396
Chemical and related process workers	16,313	3,430	19,743
Tobacco preparers and tobacco product makers	1,147	1,472	2,619
Craftsmen and production-process workers, n.e.c.	26,939	11,794	38,733
Packers, labellers and related workers	7,238	14,734	21,972
Stationary engine, excavating, lifting equipment operators and related workers	55,718	..	55,718
Waterside workers and related freight handlers	93,376	1,398	94,774
Labourers, n.e.c.	203,048	..	203,048
Total craftsmen, etc.	1,358,945	175,114	1,534,059

OCCUPATIONS OF THE POPULATION: AUSTRALIA, CENSUS, 30 JUNE 1961—*continued*

Occupation group	Males	Females	Persons
Service, sport and recreation workers—			
Fire brigade men, policemen, policewomen, protective service and related workers	31,617	473	32,090
Housekeepers, cooks, maids and related workers	17,770	87,675	105,445
Waiters, waitresses, bartenders	13,701	22,224	35,925
Building caretakers, cleaners	26,127	19,169	45,296
Barbers, hairdressers, beauticians and related workers	9,291	13,355	22,646
Launderers, dry cleaners and pressers	6,992	11,304	18,296
Athletes, sportsmen and related workers	3,215	199	3,414
Photographers and related camera operators	2,981	680	3,661
Embalmers and undertakers	736	..	736
Service, sport, recreation workers, n.e.c.	18,083	12,108	30,191
Total service, etc., workers	130,513	167,187	297,700
Members of armed services, enlisted personnel	42,226	1,780	44,006
Occupation inadequately described or not stated	32,719	20,905	53,624
Total in work force	*3,165,927*	*1,059,169*	*4,225,096*
Not in work force	2,146,325	4,136,765	6,283,090
Grand total	**5,312,252**	**5,195,934**	**10,508,186**

n.e.c.—Not elsewhere classified.

The proportion of the work force in each major group of occupation is shown in the following table.

PROPORTION OF THE WORK FORCE IN EACH OCCUPATION GROUP: AUSTRALIA, CENSUS, 30 JUNE 1961

Major occupation group	Proportion of total (per cent)		
	Males	Females	Persons
Professional, technical and related workers	6.6	13.8	8.4
Administrative, executive and managerial workers	8.1	4.1	7.1
Clerical workers	7.6	29.0	13.0
Sales workers	5.9	12.7	7.6
Farmers, fishermen, hunters, timber getters and related workers	13.7	3.5	11.1
Miners, quarrymen and related workers	1.1	..	0.8
Workers in transport and communication occupations	7.7	2.4	6.4
Craftsmen, production-process workers and labourers, n.e.c.	42.9	16.5	36.3
Service, sport and recreation workers	4.1	15.8	7.0
Members of armed services, enlisted personnel	1.3	0.2	1.0
Occupation inadequately described or not stated	1.0	2.0	1.3
Total work force	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

n.e.c.—Not elsewhere classified.

(iii) *States and Territories, 30 June 1961.* The number of persons in each State and Territory in each major and minor occupation group at the 1961 census is shown in the following table.

OCCUPATIONS OF THE POPULATION: CENSUS, 30 JUNE 1961

Occupation group (abbreviated descriptions—for detailed description *see* table on pages 179–181)	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Aust.
Professional, etc.—									
Architects, etc.	12,325	9,156	2,784	2,543	1,433	997	140	303	29,681
Chemists, etc.	2,862	2,869	886	777	411	219	79	241	8,344
Biologists, etc.	1,362	1,054	748	355	335	244	34	108	4,240
Medical practnrs., dentists	6,179	4,236	2,029	1,331	1,063	390	45	120	15,393
Nurses	23,500	17,582	9,304	5,742	4,845	2,282	281	285	63,821
Professional medical workers, etc.	5,730	4,291	1,887	1,117	864	355	29	54	14,327
Teachers	36,216	29,708	13,185	9,847	7,419	3,725	287	936	101,323
Clergy, etc.	4,947	3,947	2,107	1,246	1,148	469	114	80	14,058
Law professionals	3,136	1,898	797	364	287	167	18	69	6,736
Artists, etc.	9,735	6,276	2,596	1,573	1,291	536	52	170	22,229
Draftsmen, etc	17,232	13,020	4,382	4,672	2,528	1,235	227	682	43,978
Other	11,510	9,959	2,785	2,450	1,749	842	101	532	29,928
Total professional, etc.	134,734	103,996	43,490	32,017	23,373	11,461	1,407	3,580	354,058
Administrative, etc.—									
Administrators, etc.	3,909	2,691	1,695	1,036	1,022	487	90	494	11,424
Employers, etc.	108,542	87,351	37,738	25,462	17,454	7,824	877	1,210	286,458
Total, administrative, etc	112,451	90,042	39,433	26,498	18,476	8,311	967	1,704	297,882
Clerical—									
Book-keepers, etc.	17,871	13,889	4,526	3,142	3,022	1,151	165	222	43,988
Stenographers, etc.	50,003	39,761	11,405	11,082	8,376	3,314	310	1,260	125,511
Other	149,460	105,300	53,108	31,696	23,551	9,904	964	4,583	378,566
Total, clerical	217,334	158,950	69,039	45,920	34,949	14,369	1,439	6,065	548,065
Sales—									
Insurance, etc.	4,458	3,674	1,683	1,189	766	324	17	40	12,151
Commercial etc.	13,724	10,630	4,527	3,041	2,311	771	24	110	35,138
Proprietors, etc.	104,254	77,122	38,703	25,750	19,067	8,859	494	1,180	275,429
Total, sales	122,436	91,426	44,913	29,980	22,144	9,954	535	1,330	322,718
Farmers, etc.—									
Farmers, etc.	86,917	77,977	55,650	30,686	24,523	10,015	472	288	286,528
Farm workers, n.e.c.	51,395	31,773	40,191	13,233	14,345	5,875	823	369	158,004
Wool classers	1,284	765	420	224	186	65	2	3	2,949
Hunters, etc.	578	220	269	233	141	37	30	..	1,508
Fisherman, etc.	2,231	882	1,437	969	1,419	539	31	16	7,524
Timber getters, etc.	4,060	3,183	3,223	858	1,229	1,023	22	71	13,669
Total farmers, etc.	146,465	114,800	101,190	46,203	41,843	17,554	1,380	747	470,182
Miners, etc.—									
Miners, etc.	14,263	2,421	5,397	1,460	4,571	1,957	346	34	30,449
Well drillers, etc.	240	139	389	124	122	..	46	..	1,060
Mineral treaters	452	158	292	129	280	251	108	4	1,674
Total miners, etc.	14,955	2,718	6,078	1,713	4,973	2,208	500	38	33,183
Workers in transport, etc.—									
Deck officers, etc.	1,432	769	576	647	591	212	39	..	4,266
Deck hands, etc.	4,652	2,117	1,389	1,594	1,403	423	54	1	11,633
Aircraft pilots, etc.	752	477	248	73	140	14	44	8	1,756
Drivers, etc., railway	5,344	2,193	3,730	1,125	1,668	319	10	2	14,391
Drivers, road	56,883	41,575	19,669	13,040	9,770	4,734	523	654	146,848
Guards, etc., railway	1,573	701	1,009	330	480	116	6	..	4,215
Inspectors, etc.	9,015	4,540	4,084	1,924	1,500	527	53	30	21,673
Telephone, etc., operators	8,725	6,217	3,012	2,211	1,369	738	112	174	22,558
Postmasters, etc.	9,991	7,698	3,951	2,462	1,652	995	61	143	26,953
Workers, n.e.c.	5,946	4,558	2,226	1,140	1,163	210	51	32	15,326
Total transport, etc.	104,313	70,845	39,894	24,546	19,736	8,288	953	1,044	269,619
Craftsmen, etc.—									
Spinners, etc.	10,962	20,966	1,267	1,640	596	2,310	3	..	37,744
Tailors, etc.	33,709	33,563	7,404	4,313	2,821	934	25	102	82,871
Leather cutters, etc.	8,619	12,023	1,800	1,588	818	226	14	21	25,109
Furnacemen, etc.	9,704	4,970	1,777	2,089	1,145	1,061	19	9	20,774
Precision instrument makers etc.	4,861	3,922	1,463	946	679	310	18	61	12,260

OCCUPATIONS OF THE POPULATION: CENSUS, 30 JUNE 1961—*continued*

Occupation group (abbreviated descriptions—for detailed description *see* table on pages 179–181)	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Aust.
Toolmakers, etc.	126,083	102,084	33,881	34,959	17,754	7,783	951	949	324,444
Electricians, etc.	42,582	29,412	12,568	10,343	6,093	3,777	362	599	105,736
Metal makers, etc., n.e.c.	34,328	18,980	5,071	5,784	2,440	1,048	90	67	67,808
Carpenters, etc.	48,965	37,364	21,505	11,990	10,295	6,986	494	1,075	138,674
Painters, etc.	16,961	14,126	6,017	5,088	2,814	1,312	204	427	46,949
Bricklayers, etc.	34,455	25,199	11,372	10,101	6,096	3,356	379	1,226	92,184
Compositors, etc.	16,176	12,089	3,685	2,677	1,937	810	21	358	37,753
Potters, etc.	6,026	3,024	716	1,027	673	192	10	82	11,750
Millers, etc.	30,741	26,512	17,860	8,102	6,182	3,666	141	192	93,396
Chemical, etc., workers	8,216	6,433	1,116	1,276	819	1,883	..	..	19,743
Tobacco preparers, etc.	1,341	1,160	106	..	12	..	..	..	2,619
Craftsmen, etc., n.e.c.	17,007	13,980	3,239	2,536	1,404	504	22	41	38,733
Packers, etc.	8,790	7,762	2,304	2,028	706	370	3	9	21,972
Stationary engine, etc., workers	22,182	13,513	7,912	5,172	4,210	2,146	264	319	55,718
Waterside workers, etc.	34,518	26,318	13,026	9,533	6,972	3,864	373	170	94,774
Labourers, n.e.c.	78,995	54,395	31,332	17,340	13,431	6,244	570	741	203,048
Total craftsmen, etc.	595,221	467,795	185,421	138,532	87,897	48,782	3,963	6,448	1,534,059
Service, sport, etc.—									
Fire brigade, police, etc.	12,011	8,624	4,845	3,033	2,109	1,029	202	237	32,090
Housekeepers, etc.	38,586	28,347	16,479	9,320	7,815	3,325	808	765	105,445
Waiters, etc.	15,535	7,707	5,452	2,884	2,717	1,050	191	389	35,925
Building caretakers, etc.	20,183	12,899	4,354	3,836	2,664	968	109	283	45,296
Barbers, etc.	8,495	7,304	2,493	2,043	1,573	602	38	98	22,646
Launderers, etc.	7,166	5,839	2,336	1,303	1,118	408	59	67	18,296
Athletes, etc.	1,262	895	631	315	235	63	5	8	3,414
Photographers, etc.	1,417	1,031	459	393	222	84	20	35	3,661
Embalmers, etc.	301	212	83	56	50	32	2	..	736
Workers, n.e.c.	11,091	7,535	4,959	2,422	3,048	896	103	137	30,191
Total, service, etc.	116,047	80,393	42,091	25,605	21,551	8,457	1,537	2,019	297,700
Members of armed services, etc.	17,303	12,380	5,970	2,542	2,283	273	1,407	1,848	44,006
Inadequately described or not stated	21,257	16,718	7,477	4,005	2,559	1,261	155	192	53,624
Total in work force	*1,602,516*	*1,210,063*	*584,996*	*377,561*	*279,784*	*130,918*	*14,243*	*25,015*	*4,225,096*
Not in work force	2,314.497	1,720,050	933,832	591,779	456,845	219,422	12,852	33,813	6,283,090
Grand total	**3,917.013**	**2,930,113**	**1,518,828**	**969,340**	**736,629**	**350,340**	**27,095**	**58,828**	**10,508,186**

n.e.c.—Not elsewhere classified.

The work force survey: six State capital cities

1. General

The estimates of the civilian work force contained in this section are based on the results of surveys of a sample of households selected by area sampling methods in the six Australian State capital cities. The boundaries of the capital cities are those defined for the population census of June 1961.

Surveys have been conducted quarterly in February, May, August and November of each year since November 1960. Carefully selected and specially trained interviewers obtain the required information from about 19,500 households over a four-week period in each quarter. As a representative one-quarter of the households included in the survey are enumerated in each of the four weeks the results obtained reflect the average situation during the period and do not relate to a particular time in the month. Each person included in the survey is assigned to a work force or not in the work force category on the basis of his actual activity during a specified week, his activity during that week being determined from answers to a set of questions specially designed for the purpose.

The enumeration includes all persons, fifteen years of age and over, living in selected households, with the exception of members of the permanent armed forces, national service-men enlisted in the Regular Army Supplement and certain diplomatic personnel customarily excluded from the census and estimated populations. To take account of changes in the school leaving age, and to bring the work force survey definitions into conformity with those adopted at the 1966 population census, the scope of the survey was restricted, as from

August 1966, to civilians fifteen years of age and over. Previous surveys included persons aged fourteen years, and in some of the tables which follow these persons have been included.

The classification used in the surveys conforms closely to that recommended by the Eighth International Conference of Labour Statisticians held in Geneva in 1954. Details of the classification are as follows:

(i) *Employed persons:* all those who, during the specified week:

(*a*) did any work for pay, profit, commission or payment in kind, in a job or business, or on a farm (the category includes employees, employers and workers on own account), or

(*b*) worked fifteen hours or more without pay in a family business (or farm), owned and operated by a related member of the same household, or

(*c*) had a job, business or farm, but were not at work because of illness, accident, leave or holiday, industrial dispute, or production hold-up due to bad weather, plant breakdown, etc.

Persons who had a job but were temporarily laid off by their employers for the whole week without pay are excluded, and are classified as unemployed. Persons who did some work during the week, however, before they either lost their jobs or were laid off, are classified as employed.

(ii) *Unemployed persons:* all those who, during the specified week, did no work at all, and:

(*a*) did not have a job or business and were looking for work (including those who stated that they would have looked for work had they not been temporarily ill, and those who would have looked for work had they not already made definite arrangements to start work in a new job after the specified week), or

(*b*) were laid off from their jobs without pay for the whole week.

Persons who either lost their jobs or were laid off *during* the specified week, but did some work during that week, are classified as employed.

(iii) *The work force:* all persons, who, during the specified week, were employed or unemployed as defined in (i) and (ii) above.

(iv) *Persons not in the work force:* those who, during the specified week, were not classified as employed or unemployed. This category therefore includes persons without a job, business or farm and not looking for work, who, during the specified week, were keeping house (unpaid), attending a school or university, retired or voluntarily idle, permanently unable to work or inmates of institutions.

Population estimates for the six capital cities are used in expanding the sample values and, as these estimates are based on the results of the 1961 population census, the figures in the tables that follow may be revised when the results of the 1966 population census are available.

More detailed information is published in the monthly mimeographed bulletin *Employment and Unemployment*.

Since the survey estimates are based on a sample they are subject to sampling variability, that is, variations that may occur by chance because only a sample of the population is enumerated. Further information on variability of survey estimates is available on request.

2. Occupational status

The following table shows, for the period February 1963 to November 1966, the distribution, by major work force category, of the civilian population fifteen years of age and over in the six State capital cities. As indicated in the general notes in paragraph 1 above, the classification of the population by work force category conforms to the standard recommended by the International Conference of Labour Statisticians. This international standard

was not adopted in population censuses prior to that of June 1966 and consequently the figures in this table are not strictly comparable with those in the tables in the preceding section of this chapter.

CIVILIAN POPULATION 15 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER: OCCUPATIONAL STATUS

SIX AUSTRALIAN STATE CAPITAL CITIES
('000)

Survey date	In the work force			Not in the work force	Total population
	Employed (*a*)	Unemployed	Total		
MALES					
1963—February	1,748.9	27.7	1,776.7	324.5	2,101.3
May	1,747.8	27.5	1,775.4	337.2	2,112.6
August	1,754.3	22.4	1,776.7	348.3	2,125.0
November	1,758.3	17.9	1,776.2	364.4	2,140.6
1964—February	1,791.5	19.7	1,811.2	343.6	2,154.8
May	1,795.2	15.7	1,810.9	357.8	2,168.7
August	1,797.3	12.4	1,809.6	368.7	2,178.3
November	1,801.9	12.8	1,814.7	377.2	2,192.0
1965—February	1,827.6	16.6	1,844.2	367.3	2,211.4
May	1,827.2	12.7	1,839.9	381.4	2,221.2
August	1,840.5	16.5	1,857.0	379.1	2,236.1
November	1,849.1	18.4	1,867.5	382.3	2,249.8
1966—February	1,883.9	24.2	1,908.0	356.5	2,264.6
May	1,884.1	19.9	1,904.0	372.1	2,276.2
August	1,883.3	22.7	1,906.0	379.7	2,285.7
November	1,888.0	21.5	1,909.4	388.0	2,297.4
FEMALES					
1963—February	781.6	21.3	802.9	1,433.6	2,236.5
May	773.9	20.5	794.3	1,453.2	2,247.5
August	790.7	17.0	807.7	1,453.8	2,261.5
November	805.5	11.3	816.8	1,464.0	2,280.8
1964—February	803.5	21.3	824.8	1,471.0	2,295.8
May	817.6	16.9	834.5	1,477.2	2,311.7
August	827.5	12.6	840.0	1,481.5	2,321.5
November	834.7	13.6	848.3	1,489.9	2,338.2
1965—February	844.6	20.7	865.3	1,493.1	2,358.4
May	857.1	17.4	874.5	1,493.4	2,368.0
August	862.2	13.1	875.2	1,505.6	2,380.8
November	886.7	17.0	903.7	1,492.7	2,396.4
1966—February	896.7	25.8	922.5	1,492.4	2,414.9
May	910.1	20.3	930.5	1,495.3	2,425.8
August	924.8	18.6	943.4	1,494.3	2,437.7
November	940.7	17.2	957.9	1,495.7	2,453.6
PERSONS					
1963—February	2,530.5	49.1	2,579.7	1,758.1	4,337.8
May	2,521.7	48.0	2,569.7	1,790.4	4,360.2
August	2,545.0	39.4	2,584.4	1,802.1	4,386.5
November	2,563.8	29.2	2,593.0	1,828.4	4,421.4
1964—February	2,595.0	41.0	2,636.0	1,814.6	4,450.6
May	2,612.9	32.6	2,645.4	1,835.0	4,480.4
August	2,624.7	24.9	2,649.6	1,850.2	4,499.8
November	2,636.6	26.4	2,663.0	1,867.1	4,530.1
1965—February	2,672.3	37.2	2,709.6	1,860.2	4,569.8
May	2,684.3	30.1	2,714.4	1,874.8	4,589.2
August	2,702.7	29.6	2,732.2	1,884.7	4,616.9
November	2,735.8	35.4	2,771.2	1,875.0	4,646.2
1966—February	2,780.6	50.0	2,830.5	1,848.9	4,679.4
May	2,794.3	40.2	2,834.5	1,867.5	4,701.9
August	2,808.1	41.3	2,849.4	1,874.0	4,723.4
November	2,828.7	38.6	2,867.3	1,883.7	4,751.0

(*a*) Includes wage and salary earners, employers, self-employed persons, and unpaid helpers who worked 15 hours or more per week in a family business.

3. Work force participation and unemployment rates

The table below shows, for the civilian population fifteen years of age and over in the six State capital cities, work force participation rates and unemployment rates by age group and marital status for the period February 1963 to November 1966.

CIVILIAN POPULATION 15 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER: WORK FORCE PARTICIPATION AND UNEMPLOYMENT RATES, BY AGE GROUP AND MARITAL STATUS

SIX AUSTRALIAN STATE CAPITAL CITIES

(Per cent)

Particulars	Age group (years)						Total 15 years of age and over		
	15–19	20–44		45–64		65 and over			
		Married	Not married (*a*)	Married	Not married (*a*)		Married	Not married (*a*)	Total
	WORK FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE(*b*)								
Males—									
1963—									
February	68.4	98.8	93.4	93.6	81.6	22.1	88.7	76.0	84.6
May	66.1	98.8	91.8	93.8	81.5	21.3	88.7	74.1	84.0
August	64.5	98.8	91.9	93.4	80.2	20.9	88.6	73.4	83.6
November	61.8	98.6	91.3	93.6	80.0	20.0	88.4	72.0	83.0
1964—									
February	69.6	98.5	92.3	93.5	80.4	20.6	88.4	75.3	84.1
May	67.6	98.7	90.9	93.1	78.5	20.4	88.5	73.5	83.5
August	64.1	98.8	91.9	92.9	75.6	21.1	88.5	72.4	83.1
November	60.2	98.8	91.5	93.0	78.2	22.3	88.5	73.5	82.8
1965—									
February	66.5	98.6	91.5	93.1	78.5	21.0	88.5	73.5	83.4
May	63.3	98.8	89.7	93.2	78.3	21.1	88.9	71.2	82.8
August	62.8	98.9	90.7	93.3	77.9	21.5	89.2	71.4	83.0
November	62.3	98.8	90.3	93.5	79.4	22.0	89.1	71.5	83.0
1966—									
February	68.8	98.8	92.1	93.8	80.4	22.2	89.3	74.5	84.3
May	66.2	99.0	90.4	93.6	79.8	22.0	89.4	72.5	83.7
August	63.7	98.9	90.2	93.9	80.3	22.4	89.2	71.8	83.7
November	61.1	98.9	89.4	94.0	82.6	22.8	89.3	70.9	83.1
Females—									
1963—									
February	69.7	31.8	87.1	23.7	46.8	4.4	26.8	52.0	35.9
May	66.6	32.3	86.3	22.9	47.7	4.2	26.9	50.5	35.3
August	65.8	32.2	87.5	23.5	47.9	4.0	27.0	51.0	35.7
November	64.0	32.9	87.4	23.6	47.0	4.0	27.3	50.7	35.8
1964—									
February	67.8	32.6	86.7	23.3	47.1	3.5	27.0	51.4	35.9
May	69.0	32.9	86.5	23.5	46.4	3.2	27.3	51.3	36.1
August	67.2	33.3	86.9	24.2	45.6	3.3	27.9	50.5	36.2
November	64.9	34.1	86.2	24.6	44.3	3.5	28.5	49.5	36.3
1965—									
February	68.0	34.0	87.3	24.3	44.5	3.6	28.4	50.9	36.7
May	66.8	34.7	86.4	25.2	45.9	3.4	29.0	50.5	36.9
August	64.6	35.3	86.6	24.5	45.2	2.9	29.2	49.6	36.8
November	63.6	36.0	86.4	26.8	47.0	3.7	30.4	49.8	37.7
1966—									
February	69.3	36.0	86.8	26.0	48.4	3.1	30.2	51.4	38.2
May	66.7	37.3	85.6	26.7	46.9	4.0	31.2	50.5	38.4
August	65.0	37.8	85.3	27.5	48.3	4.4	31.7	50.4	38.7
November	64 3	38 5	86.8	27.9	47.7	4.1	32.3	50.2	39.0

(*a*) Includes never married, widowed and divorced. (*b*) The civilian work force as a percentage of the civilian population.

CIVILIAN POPULATION 15 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER: WORK FORCE PARTICIPATION AND UNEMPLOYMENT RATES, BY AGE GROUP AND MARITAL STATUS—*continued*

SIX AUSTRALIAN STATE CAPITAL CITIES

(Per cent)

Particulars	Age group (years)						Total 15 years of age and over		
	15–19	20–44		45–64		65 and over			
		Married	Not married (*a*)	Married	Not married (*a*)		Married	Not married (*a*)	Total
	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE(*b*)								
Males—									
1963—									
February	3.8	0.7	2.3	1.4	3.4	0.8	1.0	2.9	1.6
May	3.6	0.9	2.0	1.3	3.7	2.0	1.1	2.7	1.5
August	2.0	0.6	2.0	1.0	4.6	1.5	0.8	2.4	1.3
November	2.7	0.6	1.3	0.7	2.6	2.0	0.6	1.9	1.0
1964—									
February	3.3	0.5	1.3	0.6	2.3	2.5	0.6	2.2	1.1
May	2.0	0.5	1.2	0.7	1.5	0.7	0.6	1.5	0.9
August	1.4	0.4	1.2	0.3	1.7	1.3	0.4	1.3	0.7
November	1.8	0.4	1.0	0.4	2.3	0.8	0.4	1.4	0.7
1965—									
February	3.1	0.6	1.3	0.4	0.9	0.9	0.5	1.8	0.9
May	1.7	0.4	1.0	0.5	1.4	1.3	0.5	1.2	0.7
August	1.8	0.7	0.9	0.7	1.4	2.1	0.7	1.3	0.9
November	3.8	0.6	1.0	0.4	1.3	2.0	0.6	2.0	1.0
1966—									
February	4.1	0.7	2.3	0.5	1.4	1.0	0.6	2.8	1.3
May	2.3	0.6	2.0	0.6	1.8	0.8	0.6	2.1	1.0
August	2.6	0.8	1.6	0.8	2.7	1.2	0.8	2.1	1.2
November	3.5	0.6	1.8	0.6	1.6	1.0	0.7	2.3	1.1
Females—									
1963—									
February	4.9	2.5	2.2	1.3	1.9	0.7	2.2	3.1	2.7
May	3.6	2.6	2.2	2.0	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.8	2.6
August	3.0	2.5	1.6	1.1	1.6	2.4	2.1	2.1	2.1
November	2.4	1.3	1.2	0.5	1.3	..	1.1	1.7	1.4
1964—									
February	4.5	2.6	1.8	1.7	1.1	1.8	2.4	2.7	2.6
May	2.7	2.2	1.6	1.6	1.6	..	2.0	2.0	2.0
August	1.5	2.3	0.9	1.0	0.7	1.0	1.9	1.1	1.5
November	2.5	1.9	1.1	0.9	1.0	0.9	1.6	1.6	1.6
1965—									
February	3.8	2.9	1.5	1.5	0.9	..	2.6	2.2	2.4
May	2.2	2.5	1.4	1.7	1.4	0.8	2.3	1.7	2.0
August	1.8	2.2	0.8	1.2	0.4	..	1.9	1.1	1.5
November	3.7	2.1	1.0	1.0	0.8	..	1.8	2.0	1.9
1966—									
February	4.7	3.6	1.5	1.3	0.7	1.8	3.0	2.6	2.8
May	3.0	2.6	1.3	2.0	0.9	2.1	2.5	1.8	2.2
August	2.5	2.3	1.6	1.4	1.3	1.9	2.0	1.9	2.0
November	3.4	1.7	1.1	1.0	1.3	0.7	1.5	2.1	1.8

(*a*) Includes never married, widowed and divorced. (*b*) The unemployed as a percentage of the civilian work force.

4. Unemployment in industry groups

The following table shows the unemployment rate in each industry group for the six State capital cities at November in each of the years 1963 to 1966. The total work force for a particular industry group comprises persons currently employed in the industry group and those unemployed persons whose last employment was in the group. The unemployment rates given in the table are the numbers unemployed in the industry groups expressed as

percentages of the total work force in those groups. Because unemployed persons with no previous employment experience are excluded from the calculations used for this table, the unemployment rate shown for 'All industries combined' differs from the unemployment rate for the civilian work force as a whole.

CIVILIAN POPULATION: UNEMPLOYMENT RATES(*a*), BY INDUSTRY GROUP

SIX AUSTRALIAN STATE CAPITAL CITIES

(Per cent)

Industry group in which last employed	November—			
	1963 (*b*)	1964 (*b*)	1965 (*b*)	1966 (*c*)
Manufacturing	0.9	0.8	0.9	1.1
Building and construction	1.2	0.5	1.2	1.0
Transport and communication	0.8	0.5	0.7	0.9
Commerce	0.9	0.9	1.3	1.1
Public authority (n.e.i.) and community and business services	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8
Amusement, hotels, cafés, personal service, etc.	1.4	1.7	1.2	1.3
Other industries	1.3	1.0	1.0	1.0
All industries combined(*d*)	1.0	0.8	1.0	1.0

(*a*) The numbers unemployed in the industry groups as percentages of the total work force in those groups. (*b*) Persons aged 14 years and over. (*c*) Persons aged 15 years and over. (*d*) Excludes unemployed persons who had not previously been employed.

The next table shows, for the six State capital cities at November in each of the years 1963 to 1966, the unemployed in each industry group as a percentage of the total unemployed civilians fourteen years of age and over (fifteen years and over for November 1966).

CIVILIAN POPULATION: DISTRIBUTION OF UNEMPLOYED BY INDUSTRY GROUP

SIX AUSTRALIAN STATE CAPITAL CITIES

(Per cent)

Industry group in which last employed	November—			
	1963 (*a*)	1964 (*a*)	1965 (*a*)	1966 (*b*)
Manufacturing	27.7	28.6	24.0	27.0
Building and construction	7.7	4.0	6.9	5.3
Transport and communication	5.2	4.1	4.1	5.4
Commerce	15.3	17.1	18.7	15.6
Public authority (n.e.i.) and community and business services	9.6	11.2	8.7	10.6
Amusement, hotels, cafés, personal service, etc.	8.6	11.0	5.9	6.5
Other industries	8.5	7.5	6.1	5.9
Never worked(*c*)	17.4	16.5	25.6	23.7
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

(*a*) Persons aged 14 years and over. (*b*) Persons aged 15 years and over. (*c*) Comprises mainly school-leavers seeking work for the first time.

5. Duration of unemployment

The following table shows, for the six State capital cities at November in each of the years 1963 to 1966, the unemployed, classified by duration of unemployment, as a percentage of the total unemployed civilians fourteen years of age and over (fifteen years and over for November 1966).

CIVILIAN POPULATION: DISTRIBUTION OF UNEMPLOYED BY DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT

SIX AUSTRALIAN STATE CAPITAL CITIES

(Per cent)

Period of unemployment	November—			
	1963 (*a*)	1964 (*a*)	1965 (*a*)	1966 (*b*)
Males—				
Less than one month	60.6	62.0	69.3	65.4
One month and less than three months	17.9	21.2	19.1	11.3
Three months and over	21.5	16.8	11.6	23.3
Total	*100.0*	*100.0*	*100.0*	*100.0*
Females—				
Less than one month	55.0	56.6	68.1	60.9
One month and less than three months	21.1	27.5	22.3	22.7
Three months and over	23.9	15.9	9.6	16.4
Total	*100.0*	*100.0*	*100.0*	*100.0*
Persons—				
Less than one month	58.5	59.3	68.7	63.4
One month and less than three months	19.1	24.4	20.7	16.4
Three months and over	22.4	16.3	10.6	20.2
Total	*100.0*	*100.0*	*100.0*	*100.0*

(*a*) Persons aged 14 years and over. (*b*) Persons aged 15 years and over.

Surveys of multiple jobholding

1. General

Surveys of the nature and extent of multiple jobholding in Australia were conducted during November 1965 and August 1966. A multi-stage area sample of households (inclusive of hotels, hospitals and other non-private dwellings) was used, and the surveys covered all employed civilians fifteen years of age and over in August 1966 and fourteen years and over in November 1965, other than certain diplomatic personnel customarily excluded from the census and estimated populations.

For the purpose of these surveys, employed persons are defined as in the previous section dealing with the work force survey (*see* page 184). The numbers of multiple jobholders shown in the following tables do not include persons who were described as employers or self-employed in two businesses (including farms). They comprise only those persons who were employed in at least one of their jobs as a wage or salary earner or as an unpaid family helper. For the purpose of the survey a second job did not exclude such occupations as those of professional sportsmen, part-time musicians, paid coaches and the like. Persons who by the very nature of their employment worked for more than one employer, e.g. domestics, odd-job men, baby-sitters, etc., were not counted as multiple jobholders unless they also held another job of a different kind, nor were those who worked for more than one employer solely by reason of changing jobs during survey week.

The November 1965 survey was largely exploratory and some of the questions were modified in the August 1966 survey. The figures shown in the following tables for all persons who held a second job in the survey week are not strictly comparable for the two surveys; however, the figures shown for persons who actually worked in a second job in the survey week are comparable.

Further details of the results of these two surveys may be found in Statistical Bulletins 465 and 564, issued on 5 August 1966 and 17 January 1967 respectively.

2. Occupational status

The following table shows, for November 1965 and August 1966, the occupational status of multiple jobholders in their main and second jobs.

PERSONS WITH MORE THAN ONE JOB(*a*): OCCUPATIONAL STATUS IN MAIN JOB AND SECOND JOB, AUSTRALIA

('000)

Occupational status in main job(*b*)	Date	Occupational status in second job					
		Employer or self-employed		Wage or salary earner(*c*)		Total	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
PERSONS WHO ACTUALLY WORKED IN A SECOND JOB IN SURVEY WEEK							
Employer or self-employed	Nov. 1965	..	..	12.0	*	12.0	*
	Aug. 1966	..	..	10.7	*	10.7	*
Wage or salary earner(*c*)	Nov. 1965	28.2	*	57.4	12.1	85.7	14.5
	Aug. 1966	31.5	*	65.4	13.8	97.0	15.7
Total	**Nov. 1965**	**28.2**	*	**69.4**	**13.2**	**97.6**	**15.6**
	Aug. 1966	**31.5**	*	**76.1**	**15.7**	**107.6**	**17.6**
ALL PERSONS WHO HELD A SECOND JOB IN SURVEY WEEK(*d*)							
Employer or self-employed	Nov. 1965	..	..	15.5	*	15.5	*
	Aug. 1966	..	..	13.3	*	13.3	*
Wage or salary earner(*c*)	Nov. 1965	37.2	*	74.5	14.9	111.7	17.9
	Aug. 1966	39.4	*	74.5	15.8	113.9	18.6
Total	**Nov. 1965**	**37.2**	*	**89.9**	**16.4**	**127.1**	**19.4**
	Aug. 1966	**39.4**	*	**87.7**	**18.0**	**127.1**	**20.9**

(*a*) Comprises only those civilians who were employed in at least one of their jobs as a wage or salary earner or as an unpaid family helper. *See* note (*c*). Figures for August 1966 relate to persons 15 years of age and over; those for November 1965 relate to persons 14 years of age and over, the number of 14 year olds included being approximately 100. (*b*) The main job is the job at which most hours were worked during survey week or, where no hours were worked or the hours were equal, the job considered by the respondent to be the main job. (*c*) Includes a small number of unpaid family helpers. (*d*) Figures for November 1965 are not strictly comparable with those for August 1966.

* Estimates less than 5,000 are not published because they would be subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes. Although figures for these small components can be derived, undue significance should not be attached to them.

3. Distribution by States

The following table shows, for November 1965 and August 1966, the number of multiple jobholders in each State.

PERSONS WITH MORE THAN ONE JOB(*a*): STATES

('000)

Particulars	Date	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Aust. (*b*)
Persons who actually worked in a second job in survey week	Nov. 1965	36.1	30.1	10.5	17.6	11.5	5.0	113.3
	Aug. 1966	44.4	33.5	10.1	18.1	10.7	5.7	125.2
All persons who held a second job in survey week(*c*)	Nov. 1965	49.6	36.1	15.1	21.3	14.9	7.1	146.5
	Aug. 1966	53.0	38.0	14.3	20.7	12.7	6.5	148.0

(*a*) *See* note (*a*) to previous table. (*b*) Includes the Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory. (*c*) Figures for November 1965 are not strictly comparable with those for August 1966.

NOTE. The numbers of females are too small to show in the detail given above. The surveys indicate that in August 1966 there were 20,900 female multiple jobholders, of whom 8,400 were in New South Wales and 5,000 in Victoria; corresponding figures for November 1965 were 19,400, 6,400 and 5,100.

4. Industry group of main job and second job

The following table shows the industry dissection of the main and second jobs of multiple jobholders in November 1965 and August 1966.

PERSONS WITH MORE THAN ONE JOB(*a*): INDUSTRY GROUP OF MAIN JOB AND SECOND JOB, AUSTRALIA

('000)

Industry group	Persons who actually worked in a second job in survey week				All persons who held a second job in survey week(*b*)			
	Main job(*c*)		Second job		Main job(*c*)		Second job	
	Nov. 1965	Aug. 1966	Nov. 1965	Aug. 1966	Nov. 1965	Aug. 1966	Nov. 1965	Aug. 1966
Primary production	14.3	15.2	24.8	23.7	20.9	21.4	33.0	29.9
Manufacturing	23.8	31.8	10.2	9.6	30.5	36.0	15.1	12.0
Building and construction	10.0	9.4	5.7	5.2	12.9	10.9	9.1	6.0
Transport and communication	9.6	8.7	6.6	7.3	12.4	9.7	7.4	8.3
Commerce	19.3	19.4	14.8	17.0	24.3	23.2	17.7	20.1
Public authority (n.e.i.) and community and business services	21.0	23.0	18.1	19.8	26.0	26.1	21.9	22.5
Amusement, hotels, cafés, personal service, etc.	6.1	6.8	30.6	40.7	7.8	8.1	38.4	46.7
Other industries(*d*)	9.2	10.8	*	*	11.7	12.5	*	*
Total	**113.3**	**125.2**	**113.3**	**125.2**	**146.5**	**148.0**	**146.5**	**148.0**

(*a*) *See* note (*a*) to table on page 190. (*b*) Figures for November 1965 are not strictly comparable to those for August 1966. (*c*) The main job is the job at which most hours were worked during the survey week or, where no hours were worked or the hours were equal, the job considered by the respondent to be the main job. (*d*) Comprises mining and quarrying; electricity, gas, water and sanitary services; finance and property.

* Estimates less than 5,000 are not published because they would be subject to sampling variability too high for mos practical purposes. Although figures for these small components can be derived, undue significance should not be attached to them.

5. Hours of work

Persons who actually worked in a second job in the survey week in November 1965 and August 1966 are shown in the following table classified according to the hours worked in their main and second jobs.

PERSONS WITH MORE THAN ONE JOB(*a*): HOURS WORKED IN MAIN JOB AND SECOND JOB(*b*), AUSTRALIA

('000)

Hours worked in main job (*c*)	Hours worked in second job					
	1–4	5–9	10–14	15–19	20 and over	Total
NOVEMBER 1965						
Under 35 . .	5.9	6.3	*	*	*	23.2
35–40 . . .	12.4	18.6	8.9	7.3	13.1	60.3
Over 40 . .	5.5	7.6	6.7	*	6.6	29.7
Total . .	**23.8**	**32.5**	**19.0**	**14.7**	**23.3**	**113.3**
AUGUST 1966						
Under 35 . .	7.5	7.1	*	*	*	24.6
35–40 . . .	17.2	22.0	12.7	9.2	11.3	72.3
Over 40 . .	6.2	8.4	*	*	5.0	28.3
Total . .	**30.9**	**37.4**	**21.2**	**16.0**	**19.6**	**125.2**

(*a*) *See* note (*a*) to table on page 190. (*b*) By persons who actually worked in a second job in the survey week.
(*c*) *See* note (*c*) to previous table.
* Less than 5,000. *See* note to previous table.

Surveys of leavers from schools, universities or other educational institutions

1. General

Surveys using a multi-stage area sample of households (inclusive of hotels, hospitals and other non-private dwellings) were carried out on an Australia-wide basis in February of each year from 1964 to 1967.

The survey questions were designed to distinguish persons who had attended full time at a school, university or other educational institution at some time in the previous year and, among such persons, to identify those who were intending to return to full-time education and those who were not returning to full-time education, the latter being described in this section as 'leavers'.

Estimates shown in the following tables, except that on page 195, relate to the total population of Australia aged fifteen to twenty-four years, with the exception of members of the permanent armed forces, national servicemen enlisted in the Regular Army Supplement, and certain diplomatic personnel customarily excluded from census and estimated populations.

Persons who were patients in hospitals and sanatoriums, or inmates of gaols, reformatories, etc., and for whom, for the purpose of the survey, the institution was regarded as their dwelling, although included in the survey, were not asked the particular questions on attendance at schools, etc. Persons who were reported as permanently unable to work were also not asked these questions. An estimate of the total number of such persons for whom no information on attendance, etc. can be given is shown in the first table in this section.

The 'leavers', i.e. the persons who had attended full time at a school, university, etc. at some time in the previous year and who were not returning to full-time education, were

asked to indicate when they had ceased full-time education. All persons were asked questions about their occupational status and those in the work force were further questioned about occupation and industry. Although many persons who were intending to return to full-time education were in the work force at the time of the surveys, their numbers would not give a useful indication of the extent of vacation working, because of the timing of the surveys. The occupational status of each person was determined in the same way as in the work force survey (*see* page 184).

For further details reference should be made to Statistical Bulletin 679.

2. Attendance or non-attendance at school, university, etc.

The following table shows, for February in each of the years 1964 to 1967, the civilian population aged 15 to 24 years, classified according to whether they attended or did not attend a school, university, etc. full-time in the previous year.

CIVILIANS AGED 15 TO 24 YEARS(*a*): ATTENDANCE OR NON-ATTENDANCE FULL TIME AT A SCHOOL, UNIVERSITY, ETC. IN THE PREVIOUS YEAR, AUSTRALIA

('000)

Particulars	February 1964		February 1965		February 1966		February 1967		
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Persons
Attended school, university, etc. full time in the previous year(*b*)—									
Returning to full-time education	143.3	113.1	168.3	119.4	174.7	124.7	192.1	140.1	332.3
Not returning to full-time education ('leavers')	87.6	78.2	83.3	79.6	88.7	84.8	85.0	82.4	167.4
Total who attended school etc.	*230.9*	*191.3*	*251.5*	*199.0*	*263.3*	*209.5*	*277.1*	*222.5*	*499.7*
Did not attend school, university, etc. full time in previous year(*b*)	614.4	628.4	644.7	668.2	668.6	692.5	679.8	719.6	1,399.4
In hospitals, etc. (*c*)	9.5	5.2	9.0	6.3	11.7	8.1	11.9	6.6	18.5
Total persons aged 15 to 24 years	854.8	824.8	905.2	873.5	943.6	910.1	968.8	948.8	1,917.6

(*a*) At the time of the survey. (*b*) Excludes some patients in hospitals and sanatoriums and some inmates of gaols, reformatories, etc. at the time of the survey, and persons permanently unable to work. (*c*) Estimated numbers of persons within the scope of the survey for whom the hospital, sanatorium, gaol, reformatory, etc. was regarded as their dwelling, and persons who were reported as permanently unable to work. Particulars of attendance at schools, etc. were not obtained in respect of such persons.

3. Occupational status of 'leavers'

The following table shows, for February in each of the years 1964 to 1967, the occupational status of civilian 'leavers' aged 15 to 24 years.

'LEAVERS'(*a*)(*b*): OCCUPATIONAL STATUS, AUSTRALIA

('000)

Occupational status	February 1964		February 1965		February 1966		February 1967		
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Persons
In the work force—									
Employed(*c*)	76.9	57.8	75.5	60.5	77.7	64.2	71.3	63.6	134.9
Unemployed	7.9	9.9	*	9.7	8.0	11.2	8.6	11.1	19.6
Total in the work force	*84.7*	*67.6*	*80.2*	*70.2*	*85.7*	*75.3*	*79.9*	*74.6*	*154.5*
Not in the work force	*	10.7	*	9.4	*	9.5	5.1	7.8	12.9
Total 'leavers'(*a*)(*b*)	87.6	78.2	83.3	79.6	88.7	84.8	85.0	82.4	167.4

(*a*) Persons aged 15 to 24 years inclusive at the time of the survey who had attended school, university, etc. full time during the previous year and who were not returning to full-time education. (*b*) *See* notes (*b*) and (*c*) to previous table. (*c*) Includes wage and salary earners, employers, self-employed persons and unpaid family helpers.

* Estimates less than 5,000 are not published because they would be subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes. Although figures for these small components can be derived, undue significance should not be attached to them.

4. Distribution of 'leavers' by States

The following table shows, for February in each of the years 1964 to 1967, the distribution by States of civilian 'leavers' aged 15 to 24 years.

'LEAVERS'(*a*)(*b*): STATES

('000)

State	February 1964		February 1965		February 1966		February 1967		
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Persons
New South Wales	35.3	29.3	30.1	29.1	32.1	32.4	29.7	27.2	57.0
Victoria	24.4	18.5	21.2	20.3	24.0	22.4	24.3	23.1	47.4
Queensland	9.2	11.0	13.9	11.6	11.3	11.9	12.2	13.6	25.9
South Australia	8.0	8.6	9.3	7.3	10.3	9.1	7.9	8.9	16.8
Western Australia	6.3	5.5	5.9	6.7	6.8	6.2	6.8	5.9	12.8
Tasmania	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	6.2
Australia(*c*)	**87.6**	**78.2**	**83.3**	**79.6**	**88.7**	**84.8**	**85.0**	**82.4**	**167.4**

(*a*) Persons aged 15 to 24 years inclusive at the time of the survey who had attended school, university, etc. full time during the previous year and who were not returning to full-time education. (*b*) *See* notes (*b*) and (*c*) to first table on page 193. (*c*) Includes the Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory.

* Estimates of less than 5,000 are not published because they would be subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes. Although figures for these small components can be derived, undue significance should not be attached to them.

5. Time of leaving

The following table shows, for February in each of the years 1964 to 1967, the time of leaving school, university, etc. of civilian 'leavers' aged 15 to 19 years and 15 to 24 years, respectively.

'LEAVERS'(*a*)(*b*): AGE GROUP AND TIME OF LEAVING, AUSTRALIA

('000)

Time of leaving	February 1964		February 1965		February 1966		February 1967		
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Persons
PERSONS AGED 15 TO 19 YEARS									
Previous January–June	8.0	6.8	6.3	8.6	7.2	7.3	6.0	7.1	13.1
Previous July–September	6.2	9.6	7.3	7.8	5.0	7.6	*	6.8	11.0
Previous October	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	6.9
Previous November	16.5	13.9	15.7	13.7	19.2	19.1	21.6	21.5	43.1
Previous December(*c*)	48.8	42.4	46.8	42.3	47.7	44.8	41.8	39.3	81.1
Total(*b*)	**81.7**	**74.7**	**78.6**	**76.6**	**82.2**	**82.9**	**76.6**	**78.7**	**155.3**
PERSONS AGED 15 TO 24 YEARS									
Previous January–June	8.4	7.0	6.5	8.8	7.5	7.3	6.7	7.3	14.0
Previous July–September	6.8	9.8	7.5	7.8	5.4	7.7	*	7.1	11.5
Previous October	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	7.4
Previous November	18.6	14.8	17.3	14.9	20.8	19.7	25.2	22.8	48.0
Previous December(*c*)	51.3	44.4	49.3	44.0	51.6	45.8	45.5	41.0	86.5
Total(*b*)	**87.6**	**78.2**	**83.3**	**79.6**	**88.7**	**84.8**	**85.0**	**82.4**	**167.4**

(*a*) Persons aged 15 to 24 years inclusive at the time of the survey who had attended school, university, etc. full time during the previous year and who were not returning to full-time education. (*b*) *See* notes (*b*) and (*c*) to first table on page 193. (*c*) Includes a small number of persons who left school, university, etc. in January or February of the following year.

* Less than 5,000. *See* note to table above.

6. Industry of 'leavers'

'Leavers' in February of each of the years 1964 to 1967 are classified according to industry group in the following table. Included in the figures for 1964, 1965 and 1966 are 11,500, 8,300 and 4,800 persons respectively who were aged 14 years at the time of the survey. Persons aged 14 were excluded from the 1967 survey.

'LEAVERS' WHO WERE EMPLOYED(*a*): INDUSTRY GROUP, AUSTRALIA

('000)

Industry group	February 1964		February 1965		February 1966		February 1967		
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Persons
Primary production	10.2	*	10.0	*	8.0	*	8.1	*	9.5
Manufacturing	26.3	12.6	24.9	10.5	23.2	11.7	19.9	9.1	29.0
Building and construction	6.6	*	7.8	*	6.2	*	7.3	*	7.8
Transport, storage and communication	*	*	5.4	*	6.0	*	5.8	*	8.0
Commerce	14.8	17.3	13.9	19.0	17.3	19.4	12.8	17.4	30.2
Public authority (n.e.i.) and community and business services	9.6	17.3	8.9	17.6	10.1	17.4	9.1	18.2	27.3
Amusement, hotels, cafés, personal service, etc.	*	5.3	*	*	*	*	*	5.2	6.9
Other(*b*)	8.1	7.1	8.4	8.2	8.7	9.1	6.6	9.6	16.2
Total	**82.8**	**63.3**	**80.7**	**63.7**	**80.6**	**66.1**	**71.3**	**63.6**	**134.9**

(*a*) Persons aged 14 to 24 years inclusive at the time of the survey (15 to 24 years in February 1967) who had attended school, university, etc. full time during the previous year and who were not returning to full-time education. Includes wage and salary earners, employers, self-employed persons and unpaid family helpers. *See* notes (*b*) and (*c*) to first table on page 193. (*b*) Comprises mining and quarrying; electricity, gas, water and sanitary services; finance and property.

* Less than 5,000. *See* note to table on page 194.

Wage and salary earners in employment

1. General

The series contained in this section, except those relating to government employees and defence forces, are based on comprehensive data (referred to herein as 'benchmarks') derived for the purpose from the population censuses of June 1954 and June 1961. For the intercensal period 1954–1961 and for July 1961 and subsequent months the figures shown are estimates designed to measure month-to-month changes in the sector of employment to which the benchmarks relate.

Between population censuses the employment data are obtained from three main sources, namely: (*a*) current pay-roll tax returns; (*b*) current returns from government bodies; and (*c*) some other direct current records of employment (e.g. for hospitals). The total of recorded employment is supplemented each month by estimates of changes in the number of wage and salary earners not covered by the foregoing collections.

The series relate only to wage and salary earners. They therefore exclude employers, self-employed persons and unpaid helpers. Also excluded, because of the inadequacy of current data, are employees in rural industry and in private domestic service.

Current data supplied by reporting enterprises or establishments generally refer to persons on the payroll of the last pay-period in each month. Persons who are on paid leave or who work during part of the pay-period and are unemployed or on strike during the rest of the period are generally counted as employed. Those not shown on employers' payrolls because they are on leave without pay, on strike or stood down for the entire period are excluded.

Pay-roll tax returns are lodged at present by all employers paying more than $400 a week in wages (other than certain Commonwealth Government bodies, religious and benevolent institutions, public hospitals and other similar organisations specifically exempted under the *Pay-roll Tax Assessment Act* 1941–1967). At June 1954, this Act required employers paying wages of more than $160 a week to lodge returns. The exemption limit was raised to $240 a week as from 1 September 1954 and to the present level as from 1 September 1957.

The benchmark figures were derived from particulars recorded for individuals on population census schedules, while the estimated monthly figures are derived mainly from reports supplied by employers, relating to enterprises or establishments. Because the two sources differ in some cases in scope and in the reporting of industry, the industry dissection of the benchmark totals was adjusted to conform as closely as possible to an enterprise/establishment reporting basis. The industry classification used throughout the series is that of the population census of June 1961.

At the 1954 and 1961 population censuses those persons who were not stated to be engaged in an industry, business, profession, trade or service were required to be described as students, pensioners, engaged in home duties, etc. and were automatically classified as not being in the work force. It is believed that many persons—particularly married women—classified themselves according to their main or usual activity or status (e.g. home duties) and overlooked any part-time or casual employment that they may have had at the time of the census. Had the census questions been designed to obtain particulars of each person's actual activity during a specified period (as the 1966 population census work force questions were), so that all employees who did any paid work at all would have been included, these persons would have been counted in the total of employed wage and salary earners.

The scope of the current monthly series is similar to and subject to the same limitations as that of the population census benchmarks. For this reason the totals shown in this section for Australia, for States and Territories, and for industries, do not necessarily represent, at any point of time, the total numbers of wage and salary earners employed full-time or part-time in those areas or industries. Instead, they represent the estimated numbers of persons who would have been counted as wage and salary earners at a population census in which the concepts and definitions were the same as those of the 1961 census.

The concepts and definitions adopted at the 1966 population census conformed closely to the recommendations of the Eighth International Conference of Labour Statisticians, all persons who did any paid work for an employer or who had a job as an employee from

which they were temporarily absent being included in the total of employed wage and salary earners. As a result, the estimates for June 1966 shown in this section will differ from the corresponding census figures.

Benchmarks derived from the 1966 census on a basis comparable with that of the 1961 census benchmarks will be used to amend the estimates for the period 1961 to 1966. In addition, it is proposed that a new series of estimates from June 1966 onwards be published in due course, based on the concepts and definitions adopted at the census.

Although the level of the estimates in this section may be affected by the exclusion of many part-time employees from the 1954 and 1961 census benchmarks, nevertheless it is considered that they measure reasonably well the short-term trends in employment in the defined field. However, they may be less reliable for longer-term measurement. Because of conceptual differences between benchmark and payroll data, changes in such factors as labour turnover, multiple jobholding and part-time working are all apt to affect the trend during intercensal periods. As a broad measure of long-term trends, figures for periods prior to June 1954 (from June 1947), estimated on a basis approximately comparable with that for later periods, are shown on page 201.

With the exception of the table at the foot of page 201, the tables in this section show particulars only for June of each year. Total figures for each month from July 1956 will be found in Section III of the Appendix. More detailed particulars for each State and Territory and for the principal industry groups have been published in two mimeographed bulletins entitled *Wage and Salary Earners in Employment*, one covering the period June 1954 to June 1961, the other, the period June 1961 to June 1965. Some of the figures from January 1964 have since been revised. Revised series were published in the June 1966 and August 1967 issues of the monthly bulletin *Employment and Unemployment*. This bulletin contains the latest figures including revisions made since other publications were sent for press. However, as noted above, all figures for periods from July 1961 are subject to further revision.

In the tables in this section and in Section III of the Appendix any discrepancies between totals and sums of components are due to rounding.

2. Total civilian employees and defence forces

The following table shows, for Australia, the estimated numbers of civilian employees (excluding employees in rural industry and private domestic service) and the numbers in the defence forces at June of each of the years 1958 to 1967.

WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS IN EMPLOYMENT: AUSTRALIA

(EXCLUDING EMPLOYEES IN RURAL INDUSTRY AND PRIVATE DOMESTIC SERVICE)

('000)

June—	Civilian employees			Defence forces(*a*)			Total		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
1958	2,147.9	794.3	2,942.2	43.9	1.9	45.8	2,191.8	796.2	2,988.0
1959	2,185.6	819.1	3,004.7	45.5	1.8	47.3	2,231.1	820.9	3,052.0
1960	2,256.8	869.7	3,126.5	45.3	1.7	47.0	2,302.1	871.4	3,173.5
1961	2,264.3	868.9	3,133.2	44.3	1.8	46.1	2,308.6	870.7	3,179.3
1962	2,308.0	905.5	3,213.5	45.8	2.0	47.8	2,353.8	907.5	3,261.3
1963	2,376.2	938.6	3,314.8	47.2	2.1	49.3	2,423.4	940.7	3,364.1
1964	2,469.3	991.4	3,460.7	49.6	2.2	51.8	2,518.9	993.6	3,512.5
1965	2,553.1	1,051.0	3,604.1	52.5	2.2	54.7	2,605.6	1,053.2	3,658.8
1966	2,606.6	1,096.2	3,702.8	64.2	2.5	66.6	2,670.8	1,098.7	3,769.4
1967	2,635.3	1,139.8	3,775.1	74.8	2.5	77.3	2,710.1	1,142.3	3,852.4

(*a*) Permanent defence forces in Australia and overseas. Figures for 1958 and 1959 exclude National Service trainees in camp under the former training scheme. Figures for 1966 and 1967 include national servicemen enlisted in the Regular Army supplement.

3. Civilian employees

(i) *Australia—Industry Groups.* The following table shows, for Australia, the estimated numbers of wage and salary earners in civilian employment (excluding employees in rural industry and private domestic service) in the principal industry groups at June of each of the years 1961 to 1967. A graph showing employment in the more important groups appears on the next page.

WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS IN CIVILIAN EMPLOYMENT: INDUSTRY GROUPS, AUSTRALIA

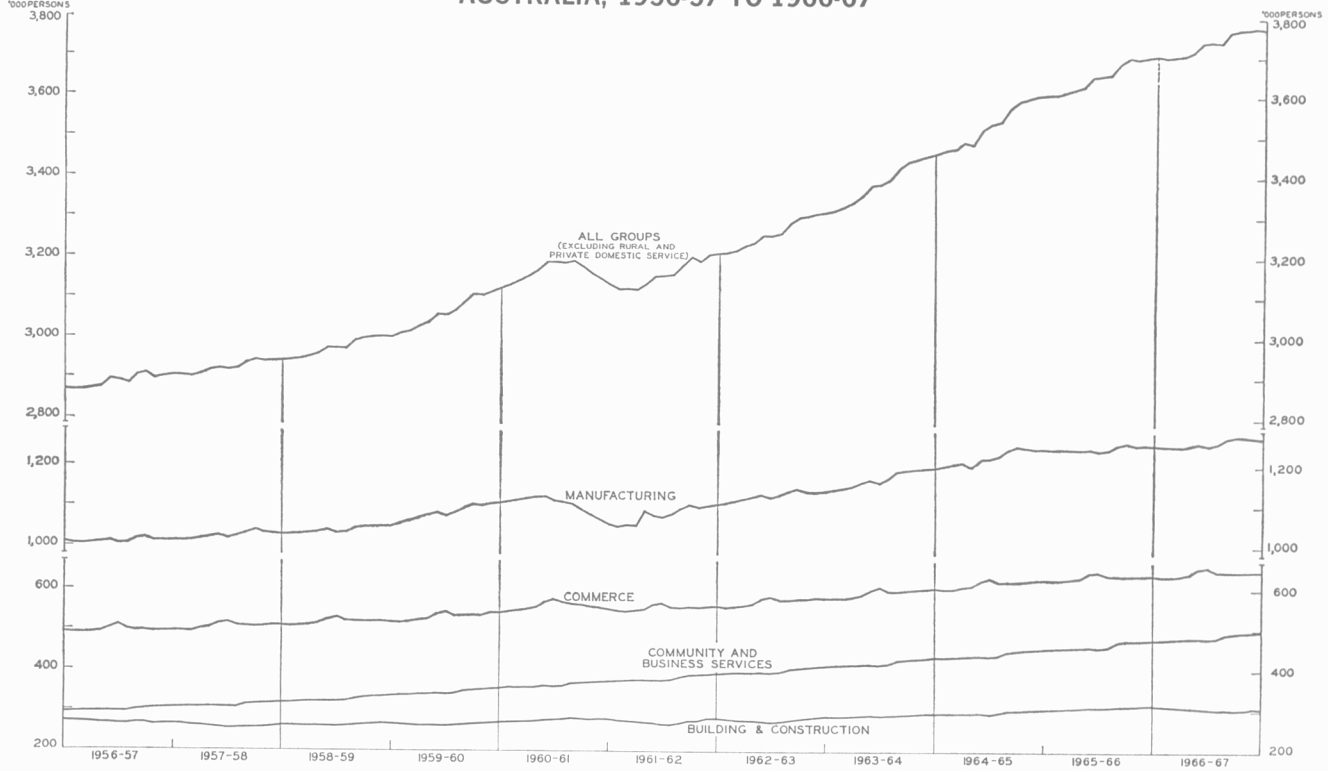
(EXCLUDING EMPLOYEES IN RURAL INDUSTRY AND PRIVATE DOMESTIC SERVICE, AND DEFENCE FORCES)

('000)

Industry group	June—						
	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
MALES							
Mining and quarrying	48.2	46.3	45.9	46.4	47.7	50.3	51.4
Manufacturing(*a*)	821.6	852.8	879.4	920.9	952.2	955.2	965.9
Electricity, gas, water and sanitary services	88.5	90.2	91.5	93.4	94.6	97.7	99.6
Building and construction	274.8	275.9	281.6	290.0	299.0	310.1	299.0
Transport and storage	190.4	185.1	187.1	192.5	197.9	201.8	201.9
Communication	75.2	76.0	76.8	78.1	79.3	81.1	84.2
Finance and property	80.4	82.7	86.2	92.1	96.9	101.7	105.4
Retail trade	191.3	193.5	203.2	210.8	215.8	216.5	218.0
Wholesale and other commerce	161.4	161.0	164.4	170.5	177.1	179.7	180.1
Public authority activities (n.e.i.)	95.0	97.9	101.7	105.7	110.1	116.5	122.5
Health, hospitals, etc.	31.0	32.7	33.8	35.3	36.2	37.2	38.4
Education	57.1	61.7	66.2	69.5	73.3	77.6	80.5
Amusement, hotels, personal service, etc.	70.1	70.8	74.6	78.2	83.2	87.9	92.0
Other(*b*)	79.4	81.3	83.9	86.0	90.0	93.5	96.2
Total	*2,264.3*	*2,308.0*	*2,376.2*	*2,469.3*	*2,553.1*	*2,606.6*	*2,635.3*
FEMALES							
Mining and quarrying	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.8	2.0	2.4
Manufacturing(*a*)	233.5	252.9	259.7	277.6	293.8	297.1	305.5
Electricity, gas, water and sanitary services	6.2	6.3	6.4	6.5	7.0	7.4	7.4
Building and construction	4.9	5.0	5.5	5.8	6.6	7.1	7.5
Transport and storage	17.0	16.8	17.1	18.1	19.4	21.0	21.7
Communication	18.3	18.0	18.3	19.3	20.6	21.5	22.7
Finance and property	54.2	55.0	56.6	60.0	63.6	67.5	70.1
Retail trade	150.7	156.5	162.7	169.5	177.6	184.2	191.9
Wholesale and other commerce	49.2	48.6	50.0	52.1	55.5	58.1	59.2
Public authority activities (n.e.i.)	34.6	35.7	37.2	39.1	42.0	46.2	49.4
Health, hospitals, etc.	102.6	106.8	111.4	117.6	124.3	129.2	133.4
Education	73.7	79.3	83.6	87.9	92.1	98.6	104.4
Amusement, hotels, personal service, etc.	78.8	78.2	81.8	86.0	93.5	100.0	105.5
Other(*b*)	43.8	44.9	46.8	50.3	53.2	56.1	59.1
Total	*868.9*	*905.5*	*938.6*	*991.4*	*1,051.0*	*1,096.2*	*1,139.8*

(*a*) As well as employees engaged directly in manufacturing activity, these figures include the employees of manufacturing enterprises or establishments who are engaged in selling and distribution, etc. (*b*) Comprises forestry, fishing and trapping; law, order and public safety; religion and social welfare; and other community and business services.

WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS IN CIVILIAN EMPLOYMENT
PRINCIPAL INDUSTRY GROUPS
AUSTRALIA, 1956-57 TO 1966-67



WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS IN CIVILIAN EMPLOYMENT: INDUSTRY GROUPS, AUSTRALIA—*continued*

(EXCLUDING EMPLOYEES IN RURAL INDUSTRY AND PRIVATE DOMESTIC SERVICE, AND DEFENCE FORCES)

('000)

Industry group	June—						
	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
	PERSONS						
Mining and quarrying	49.6	47.8	47.5	48.1	49.4	52.3	53.8
Manufacturing(*a*)	1,055.1	1,105.7	1,139.1	1,198.5	1,246.1	1,252.3	1,271.4
Electricity, gas, water and sanitary services	94.7	96.5	97.9	99.9	101.6	105.1	106.9
Building and construction	279.7	280.9	287.1	295.8	305.6	317.2	306.5
Transport and storage	207.4	201.9	204.2	210.6	217.3	222.8	223.6
Communication	93.5	94.0	95.1	97.4	99.9	102.6	106.9
Finance and property	134.6	137.7	142.8	152.1	160.4	169.1	175.5
Retail trade	342.0	350.1	365.9	380.3	393.4	400.7	409.9
Wholesale and other commerce	210.6	209.6	214.4	222.6	232.6	237.8	239.3
Public authority activities (n.e.i.)	129.6	133.6	138.9	144.8	152.1	162.7	172.0
Health, hospitals, etc.	133.6	139.5	145.2	152.9	160.5	166.5	171.7
Education	130.7	141.0	149.7	157.4	165.4	176.2	184.9
Amusement, hotels, personal service, etc.	148.9	149.0	156.4	164.2	176.7	187.8	197.5
Other(*b*)	123.2	126.2	130.7	136.3	143.2	149.6	155.3
Total	**3,133.2**	**3,213.5**	**3,314.8**	**3,460.7**	**3,604.1**	**3,702.8**	**3,775.1**

(*a*) As well as employees engaged directly in manufacturing activity, these figures include the employees of manufacturing enterprises or establishments who are engaged in selling and distribution, etc. (*b*) Comprises forestry, fishing and trapping; law, order and public safety; religion and social welfare; and other community and business services.

(ii) *States and Territories—Totals.* Estimates of the numbers of wage and salary earners (excluding employees in rural industry and private domestic service, and defence forces) are shown in the following table for each State and Territory at June of each of the years 1958 to 1967.

WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS IN CIVILIAN EMPLOYMENT

(EXCLUDING EMPLOYEES IN RURAL INDUSTRY AND PRIVATE DOMESTIC SERVICE, AND DEFENCE FORCES)

('000)

June—	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T. (*a*)	Australia
	MALES								
1958	826.4	610.0	284.6	194.5	143.1	69.5	6.3	13.5	2,147.9
1959	836.3	621.8	290.0	201.1	144.9	70.4	6.9	14.2	2,185.6
1960	870.6	643.5	293.7	206.4	147.5	72.6	7.2	15.3	2,256.8
1961	876.5	643.6	291.7	207.5	148.5	73.2	7.3	16.0	2,264.3
1962	894.2	654.3	294.5	211.2	154.7	73.6	7.5	18.0	2,308.0
1963	914.2	675.2	304.5	219.6	159.4	74.9	8.0	20.4	2,376.2
1964	947.7	702.8	316.8	229.4	164.3	77.4	8.9	21.9	2,469.3
1965	976.9	723.5	329.1	239.9	171.5	78.4	9.5	24.2	2,553.1
1966	996.2	733.4	336.6	242.1	180.7	81.1	10.5	26.0	2,606.6
1967	1,006.4	744.8	335.2	243.2	183.9	82.7	11.6	27.4	2,635.3

(*a*) Includes persons employed in the Australian Capital Territory who reside in adjoining areas.

WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS IN CIVILIAN EMPLOYMENT—*continued*

(EXCLUDING EMPLOYEES IN RURAL INDUSTRY AND PRIVATE DOMESTIC SERVICE, AND DEFENCE FORCES)

('000)

June—	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T. (*a*)	Australia
FEMALES									
1958	312.5	244.2	95.5	65.9	47.3	22.9	1.7	4.3	794.3
1959	321.3	253.4	97.7	68.4	48.4	23.2	1.9	4.8	819.1
1960	342.7	269.7	102.3	72.6	50.4	24.5	2.0	5.5	869.7
1961	343.6	266.2	102.1	72.3	51.2	24.9	2.3	6.3	868.9
1962	359.0	276.5	104.7	76.7	53.4	25.5	2.5	7.2	905.5
1963	370.8	285.4	108.9	80.9	55.5	25.5	2.9	8.7	938.6
1964	390.7	300.6	115.5	86.0	58.5	27.1	3.0	10.0	991.4
1965	412.6	316.3	123.1	93.4	62.7	28.1	3.2	11.5	1,051.0
1966	426.7	328.4	128.9	97.7	68.0	29.8	3.6	13.1	1,096.2
1967	443.4	340.9	133.9	99.7	72.4	30.9	4.1	14.4	1,139.8
PERSONS									
1958	1,138.9	854.2	380.1	260.4	190.4	92.4	8.0	17.8	2,942.2
1959	1,157.6	875.2	387.7	269.5	193.3	93.6	8.8	19.0	3,004.7
1960	1,213.3	913.2	396.0	279.0	197.9	97.1	9.2	20.8	3,126.5
1961	1,220.1	909.8	393.8	279.8	199.7	98.1	9.6	22.3	3,133.2
1962	1,253.2	930.8	399.2	287.9	208.1	99.1	10.0	25.2	3,213.5
1963	1,285.0	960.6	413.4	300.5	214.9	100.4	10.9	29.1	3,314.8
1964	1,338.4	1,003.3	432.3	315.5	222.9	104.5	11.9	31.9	3,460.7
1965	1,389.5	1,039.8	452.2	333.3	234.2	106.5	12.7	35.7	3,604.1
1966	1,422.9	1,061.8	465.5	339.8	248.7	110.9	14.1	39.1	3,702.8
1967	1,449.8	1,085.7	469.1	342.9	256.3	113.6	15.7	41.8	3,775.1

(*a*) Includes persons employed in the Australian Capital Territory who reside in adjoining areas.

(iii) *Australia*, 1947 *to* 1967. As explained on page 197 figures shown for periods prior to June 1954 have been estimated on a basis approximately comparable with that for later periods in order to provide a broad measure of long-term trends. Particulars for June of each year from 1947 to 1967 and averages for the years 1947–48 to 1966–67 are shown in the following table.

WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS IN CIVILIAN EMPLOYMENT: AUSTRALIA

(EXCLUDING EMPLOYEES IN RURAL INDUSTRY AND PRIVATE DOMESTIC SERVICE, AND DEFENCE FORCES)

('000)

June—	Males	Females	Persons	Average for Year ended June—	Males	Females	Persons
1947	1,627	616	2,243	. . .	..	..	..
1948	1,713	638	2,351	1948	1,673	630	2,303
1949	1,782	659	2,441	1949	1,748	652	2,400
1950	1,868	686	2,554	1950	1,815	671	2,486
1951	1,936	717	2,653	1951	1,903	705	2,608
1952	1,947	673	2,620	1952	1,952	705	2,657
1953	1,932	666	2,598	1953	1,918	663	2,581
1954	2,004	701	2,705	1954	1,965	690	2,655
1955	2,067	736	2,803	1955	2,034	723	2,757
1956	2,108	764	2,872	1956	2,091	757	2,848
1957	2,128	779	2,907	1957	2,117	774	2,891
1958	2,148	794	2,942	1958	2,134	791	2,925
1959	2,186	819	3,005	1959	2,169	809	2,978
1960	2,257	870	3,127	1960	2,223	848	3,071
1961	2,264	869	3,133	1961	2,282	884	3,166
1962	2,308	906	3,214	1962	2,277	888	3,165
1963	2,376	939	3,315	1963	2,341	927	3,268
1964	2,469	992	3,461	1964	2,427	969	3,396
1965	2,553	1,051	3,604	1965	2,514	1,026	3,540
1966	2,607	1,096	3,703	1966	2,581	1,078	3,659
1967	2,635	1,140	3,775	1967	2,620	1,122	3,742

(iv) *Private and Government.* The following table shows, for Australia, the estimated numbers of private and government civilian employees (excluding employees in rural industry and private domestic service) at June of each of the years 1958 to 1967. Further particulars of government employees are given in para. 4 below.

WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS IN CIVILIAN EMPLOYMENT: AUSTRALIA

(EXCLUDING EMPLOYEES IN RURAL INDUSTRY AND PRIVATE DOMESTIC SERVICE, AND DEFENCE FORCES)

('000)

June—	Private			Government(*a*)			Total		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
1958	1,507.9	660.0	2,167.9	640.0	134.3	774.3	2,147.9	794.3	2,942.2
1959	1,532.7	678.2	2,210.9	652.9	140.9	793.8	2,185.6	819.1	3,004.7
1960	1,605.0	722.6	2,327.6	651.8	147.1	798.9	2,256.8	869.7	3,126.5
1961	1,594.6	714.5	2,309.1	669.7	154.4	824.1	2,264.3	868.9	3,133.2
1962	1,626.4	744.7	2,371.1	681.6	160.8	842.4	2,308.0	905.5	3,213.5
1963	1,680.8	771.5	2,452.3	695.4	167.1	862.5	2,376.2	938.6	3,314.8
1964	1,762.3	815.1	2,577.4	707.0	176.3	883.3	2,469.3	991.4	3,460.7
1965	1,834.7	863.2	2,697.9	718.4	187.8	906.2	2,553.1	1,051.0	3,604.1
1966	1,861.5	894.4	2,755.9	745.1	201.8	946.9	2,606.6	1,096.2	3,702.8
1967	1,878.4	927.1	2,805.6	756.9	212.7	969.5	2,635.3	1,139.8	3,775.1

(*a*) *See* para. 4 below.

4. Government employees

(i) *States and Territories.* The numbers of civilian employees of Commonwealth, State and local government authorities in each State and Territory at June 1967 are shown in the following table. These include employees, within Australia, of government authorities on services such as railways, tramways, banks, post office, air transport, education (including universities), broadcasting, television, police, public works, factories and munitions establishments, departmental hospitals and institutions, migrant hostels, etc., as well as administrative employees.

CIVILIAN EMPLOYEES OF GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES: JUNE 1967(*a*)

('000)

State or Territory	Commonwealth Government(*b*)			State Government(*b*)			Local Government			Total(*b*)		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
N.S.W.	76.4	23.3	99.7	153.5	48.7	202.2	42.3	5.3	47.5	272.2	77.3	349.5
Vic.	62.9	19.0	81.9	118.2	35.0	153.2	16.3	2.3	18.6	197.3	56.3	253.6
Qld	22.3	6.5	28.8	67.1	15.7	82.8	18.4	1.4	19.7	107.8	23.6	131.4
S.A.	22.3	5.2	27.5	46.3	17.2	63.5	4.5	0.5	5.0	73.1	23.0	96.1
W.A.	12.3	3.3	15.6	42.5	11.7	54.2	5.0	0.6	5.6	59.7	15.7	75.4
Tas.	4.9	1.5	6.4	18.0	5.1	23.1	2.3	0.2	2.5	25.3	6.8	32.1
N.T.	5.1	1.9	6.9	..	..	..	0.1	..	0.1	5.2	1.9	7.0
A.C.T.	16.3	8.2	24.5	..	..	..	..	..	..	16.3	8.2	24.5
Australia	**222.6**	**68.8**	**291.4**	**445.6**	**133.5**	**579.1**	**88.7**	**10.4**	**99.1**	**756.9**	**212.7**	**969.5**

(*a*) Excludes State and local government employees engaged in rural industry or in private homes as employees of government emergency housekeeper services (3.5 thousand persons in June 1967). Also excludes defence forces (*see* table on page 197). (*b*) Includes semi-government authorities. *See* explanation above.

(ii) *Australia.* The following table shows at June in each of the years 1958 to 1967 the numbers of civilian employees of Commonwealth, State and local government authorities.

CIVILIAN EMPLOYEES OF GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES: AUSTRALIA(*a*)

('000)

June—	Commonwealth Government(*b*)			State Government(*b*)			Local Government			Total(*b*)		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
1958	174.5	46.3	220.8	398.3	81.6	479.9	67.2	6.4	73.6	640.0	134.3	774.3
1959	176.9	47.6	224.5	406.2	86.4	492.6	69.8	6.9	76.7	652.9	140.9	793.8
1960	178.5	48.5	227.0	400.6	91.3	491.9	72.7	7.3	80.0	651.8	147.1	798.9
1961	182.0	49.7	231.7	411.5	96.9	508.4	76.2	7.8	84.0	669.7	154.4	824.1
1962	185.3	50.0	235.3	417.2	102.8	520.0	79.1	8.0	87.1	681.6	160.8	842.4
1963	189.7	51.4	241.1	424.6	107.3	531.9	81.1	8.4	89.5	695.4	167.1	862.5
1964	195.9	54.4	250.3	428.9	113.2	542.1	82.2	8.7	90.9	707.0	176.3	883.3
1965	203.3	59.4	262.8	430.9	119.2	550.1	84.2	9.2	93.4	718.4	187.8	906.2
1966	213.3	64.7	278.0	442.3	127.4	569.8	89.5	9.7	99.1	745.1	201.8	946.9
1967	222.6	68.8	291.4	445.6	133.5	579.1	88.7	10.4	99.1	756.9	212.7	969.5

See footnotes to previous table.

Commonwealth Employment Service

1. General

Statutory warrant for the Commonwealth Employment Service (C.E.S.) is to be found in the *Re-establishment and Employment Act* 1945–1966 (sections 47 and 48). In brief, the main functions of the Service are to assist people seeking employment to obtain positions best suited to their training, experience, abilities and qualifications, and to assist employers seeking labour to obtain employees best suited to the kinds of work being offered.

The organisation and functions of the C.E.S. conform to the provisions of the Employment Service Convention 1948 of the International Labour Organisation, which was ratified by Australia in December 1949. In addition, C.E.S. practices substantially comply with the provisions of the I.L.O. Employment Service Recommendation 1948.

The C.E.S. functions on a decentralised basis within the Employment and Industrial Service Division of the Department of Labour and National Service. The Central Office is in Melbourne and there is a Regional Office in the capital city of each State. At June 1967 there were 150 District Employment Offices and Branch Offices in suburban and the larger provincial centres and 318 agents in the smaller country centres. The District Employment Offices and Branch Offices were distributed as follows: New South Wales, 54; Victoria, 37; Queensland, 25; South Australia, 14; Western Australia, 13; Tasmania, 4; Northern Territory, 1; Australian Capital Territory, 1.

Specialised facilities are provided for young people, persons with physical and mental handicaps, ex-members of the defence forces, national service dischargees, migrants, rural workers and persons with professional and technical qualifications. The C.E.S. provides vocational guidance free of charge in all States and has a staff of qualified psychologists for this function. Guidance is available to any person, but is provided particularly for young people, ex-servicemen and the physically handicapped. In New South Wales the C.E.S. provides vocational guidance to adults including ex-servicemen and the handicapped whilst the State Department of Labour and Industry provides a vocational guidance service within the school system and for young people leaving school.

All applicants for unemployment benefits under the *Social Services Act* 1947–1967 must register at a District Office or agency of the C.E.S., which is responsible for certifying whether or not suitable employment can be offered to them. The C.E.S. is responsible for

placing in employment migrant workers sponsored by the Commonwealth under the Commonwealth Nomination and similar schemes. This includes arranging for them to move to their initial employment and for their admission, if necessary, to Commonwealth migrant hostels. Assistance in obtaining employment is provided to other migrants as required. From the inception of the various free and assisted schemes, including the Displaced Persons Scheme, to the end of June 1967, about 245,000 British and European migrant workers had been placed in initial employment by the C.E.S. Since 1951, it has been responsible for recruiting Australian experts for oversea service under the Colombo Plan and the United Nations Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance (now replaced by the U.N. Development Programme). The principal spheres in which experts have been supplied are agriculture, education, engineering, geology, health, and economic and scientific research and development.

In association with placement activities, regular surveys of the labour market are carried out, and detailed information is supplied to interested Commonwealth and State Government departments and instrumentalities and to the public. Employers, employees and other interested persons are advised on labour availability and employment opportunities in various occupations and areas and on other matters concerning employment.

The Service completed its twenty-first year of operation in May 1967. During the year ended 31 December 1966, there were 1,024,238 applicants who registered for employment, of whom 792,235 were referred to employers and 411,662 placed in employment. New vacancies notified numbered 592,882 and vacancies unfilled at the end of December 1966, 76,457.

2. Persons registered for employment

The following table shows the number of persons who claimed, when registering for employment with the Commonwealth Employment Service, that they were not employed and who were recorded as unplaced. The figures include those persons who were referred to employers and those who may have obtained employment without notifying the C.E.S. They include persons in receipt of unemployment benefit (*see* page 207).

PERSONS REGISTERED FOR EMPLOYMENT WITH THE COMMONWEALTH EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

(*Source:* Department of Labour and National Service)

Month(*a*)	N.S.W.(*b*)	Vic.	Qld	S.A.(*c*)	W.A.	Tas.	Aust.
1958—June	25,690	15,606	12,227	5,082	6,308	2,231	67,144
1959—June	26,957	14,584	12,026	3,958	6,074	2,109	65,708
1960—June	15,848	11,333	8,587	4,547	4,694	2,204	47,213
1961—June	42,793	30,764	19,263	9,035	6,616	3,213	111,684
1962—June	34,869	26,160	16,284	6,886	5,320	3,609	93,128
1963—June	34,258	19,135	12,055	6,479	6,053	3,427	81,407
1964—June	18,400	10,137	7,558	4,339	5,141	2,968	48,543
1965—June	15,670	8,771	8,360	3,533	3,576	2,235	42,145
1966—June	22,837	14,026	9,735	7,357	3,370	1,695	59,020
1967—June	24,957	16,152	13,025	8,484	3,757	2,116	68,491
1966—July	21,824	14,226	8,205	7,228	3,511	1,829	56,823
August	20,822	13,753	7,807	7,347	2,831	1,719	54,279
September	19,672	12,637	7,440	7,078	2,434	1,655	50,916
October	19,160	11,336	7,296	6,746	2,379	1,654	48,571
November	25,122	11,686	11,888	6,482	3,042	1,657	59,877
December	24,628	19,076	17,954	8,479	3,613	2,707	76,457
1967—January	27,723	22,456	20,327	10,711	4,726	3,022	88,965
February	25,598	17,083	17,417	9,328	3,964	2,864	76,254
March	22,656	12,720	16,086	7,910	3,465	2,020	64,857
April	22,831	13,124	14,648	8,219	3,465	1,759	64,046
May	23,217	15,791	13,464	8,373	3,398	1,942	66,185
June	24,957	16,152	13,025	8,484	3,757	2,116	68,491

(*a*) Generally at Friday nearest end of month. (*b*) Includes the Australian Capital Territory. (*c*) Includes the Northern Territory.

3. Job vacancies

The following table shows vacancies which employers claimed were available either immediately or by the end of the following calendar month.

VACANCIES REGISTERED WITH THE COMMONWEALTH EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

(*Source:* Department of Labour and National Service)

Month(*a*)	N.S.W.(*b*)	Vic.	Qld	S.A.(*c*)	W.A.	Tas.	Aust.
1958—June	6,222	5,530	1,896	948	792	570	15,958
1959—June	7,624	7,081	2,284	1,581	849	624	20,043
1960—June	14,301	11,590	2,623	1,488	904	810	31,716
1961—June	5,150	3,841	1,394	762	605	556	12,308
1962—June	7,371	5,951	1,794	1,517	928	505	18,066
1963—June	6,419	8,461	2,772	2,007	947	447	21,053
1964—June	12,090	14,141	4,540	3,425	1,143	601	35,940
1965—June	15,602	17,901	3,769	4,356	2,422	639	44,689
1966—June	10,734	13,751	3,239	1,507	2,965	825	33,021
1967—June	10,384	11,459	2,345	1,342	2,411	1,394	29,335
1966—July	11,813	14,261	3,285	1,582	2,805	825	34,571
August	12,818	15,508	3,647	1,657	2,933	869	37,432
September	13,298	17,737	3 705	2 492	2,972	1,019	41,223
October	16,935	22,663	3,700	2,917	3,151	1,402	50,768
November	19,108	24,135	3,798	3,305	3,327	1,840	55,513
December	17,558	22,734	3,372	3,444	2,687	2,242	52,037
1967—January	15,712	22,822	3,524	2,920	2,861	2,015	49,854
February	13,064	18,335	3,004	2,466	3,454	2,264	42,587
March	13,123	16,379	2,650	1,669	3,295	1,636	38,752
April	12,543	15,218	2,618	1,658	3,328	1,287	36,652
May	11,626	12,246	2,409	1,555	2,927	1,248	32,011
June	10,384	11,459	2,345	1,342	2,411	1,394	29,335

(*a*) Generally at Friday nearest end of month. (*b*) Includes the Australian Capital Territory. (*c*) Includes the Northern Territory.

Commonwealth unemployment, sickness and special benefits

1. General

Unemployment and sickness benefits are paid to men over 16 and under 65 years of age, and women over 16 and under 60 years of age, who are unemployed or who are temporarily incapacitated for work and thereby suffer loss of income. They must have been living in Australia during the preceding twelve months or be likely to remain permanently in Australia. A person receiving an age, invalid or widow's pension, or a service pension (as distinct from a war pension) under the *Repatriation Act* 1920-1967, or a tuberculosis allowance, is ineligible to receive a benefit.

To qualify for an unemployment benefit, a person must establish that he is unemployed and that his unemployment is not due to his being a direct participant in a strike, that he is capable and willing to undertake suitable work, and that he has taken reasonable steps to obtain such work. Registration with the local Commonwealth District Employment Office is necessary.

To qualify for a sickness benefit, a person must establish that he is temporarily incapacitated for work because of sickness or accident and that he has thereby suffered a loss of salary, wages or other income.

A married woman is not eligible to receive a sickness benefit if it is reasonably possible for her husband to maintain her. Where her husband is able to maintain her only partially, a benefit may be paid at such rate as is considered reasonable in the circumstances. In exceptional cases a married woman may qualify for an unemployment benefit in her own right.

A special benefit may be granted to a person not qualified for unemployment or sickness benefit who is not receiving an age, invalid, widow's or service pension, a wife's allowance or a tuberculosis allowance, if because of age, physical or mental disability or domestic circumstances, or for any other reason, he is unable to earn a sufficient livelihood for himself and his dependants. Recipients of special benefits include, among others, deserted wives, persons ineligible for age, invalid or widows' pensions because of lack of residence qualifications, and persons caring for invalid parents.

Special benefits are also paid to migrants who are in reception centres and are awaiting their first placement in employment in Australia. During this time they receive a short instruction in English and in Australian conditions to facilitate their assimilation into the community and employment.

Information as to the numbers of persons receiving sickness and special benefits and the amounts paid in benefit may be obtained from the *Official Year Book* and the *Quarterly Summary of Australian Statistics*.

2. Rates of benefit

The maximum weekly rates of benefit payable and permissible income in respect of benefit periods which commenced on or after 1 March 1962 are as follows:

Age and marital status of claimant	Maximum weekly rate	Permissible weekly income
	$	$
Unmarried person under 18 years of age	3.50	2.00
Unmarried person 18 to 20 years of age	4.75	2.00
All others	8.25	4.00

An additional benefit of $6 a week may be paid for a dependent spouse and $1.50 a week for each dependent child under 16 years of age if resident in Australia. Additional benefit, at the same rate as that for a dependent spouse, may be paid where a woman is keeping house for a claimant who has one or more children under 16 years of age in his care. It may be granted only if no such benefit is payable for his wife and the housekeeper is substantially dependent on him but not employed by him.

The weekly rate of benefit is reduced by the amount by which a beneficiary's other income exceeds the amount shown in the relevant line of the final column in the table above. For unemployment benefit purposes the income of the spouse is also taken into account, unless the claimant and his spouse are permanently separated. For sickness benefit purposes, the income from an approved friendly society or other similar approved body in respect of the incapacity for which sickness benefit is payable is disregarded. 'Income' does not include child endowment, or other payments for children, Commonwealth hospital and pharmaceutical benefits, or an amount paid in reimbursement of medical, dental or similar expenses. There is no means test on property.

The amount of compensation, damages or similar payment, or war pension, if paid in respect of the same incapacity as that for which sickness benefit is claimed, is deducted from the sickness benefit. If not paid in respect of the same incapacity, compensation is regarded as income and war pension is ignored.

There is a waiting period of seven days for which unemployment or sickness benefit is not payable.

3. Unemployment benefit

(i) *Number on Benefit.* The following table shows the number of persons on benefit in June of each of the years 1958 to 1967 and in each month from July 1966 to June 1967. Current figures are published in the monthly bulletin *Employment and Unemployment.*

NUMBER OF PERSONS RECEIVING UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFIT

(*Source:* Department of Social Services)

Month(*a*)	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Australia		
									Males	Females	Persons
1958—June	11,669	6,899	4,905	2,258	3,005	639	9	34	22,051	7,367	29,418
1959—June	12,062	6,013	4,477	1,332	2,939	670	5	30	19,691	7,837	27,528
1960—June	5,605	3,676	3,064	1,380	2,293	500	3	20	11,399	5,142	16,541
1961—June	19,574	16,089	9,632	4,042	3,417	1,336	14	150	42,479	11,775	54,254
1962—June	16,967	14,338	7,432	3,057	2,667	1,778	17	68	32,401	13,923	46,324
1963—June	16,834	8,548	5,353	2,441	3,179	1,777	3	53	24,200	13,988	38,188
1964—June	6,851	3,380	2,803	1,267	2,367	1,399	6	56	9,478	8,651	18,129
1965—June	4,667	1,960	3,239	703	1,137	926	6	18	6,753	5,903	12,656
1966—June	7,839	3,450	4,209	2,352	743	433	5	27	12,154	6,904	19,058
1967—June	8,170	4,159	5,916	3,808	785	526	1	29	15,833	7,561	23,394
1966—July	7,947	4,050	2,988	2,845	825	512	5	28	12,387	6,813	19,200
August	7,576	4,020	2,792	2,916	771	494	7	18	12,250	6,344	18,594
September	7,021	3,672	2,730	3,020	638	470	3	16	11,718	5,852	17,570
October	6,366	3,089	2,753	2,864	581	453	..	16	10,626	5,496	16,122
November	6,500	2,747	3,078	2,648	512	404	1	30	10,386	5,534	15,920
December	9,026	3,980	8,351	3,480	941	465	9	40	19,373	6,919	26,292
1967—January	8,225	3,835	8,092	3,538	818	452	10	56	17,866	7,160	25,026
February	7,344	3,061	7,603	3,050	676	388	23	39	14,904	7,280	22,184
March	7,121	2,902	7,984	2,962	736	334	30	36	14,604	7,501	22,105
April	7,040	3,269	6,510	3,148	625	315	11	26	13,436	7,508	20,944
May	7,390	3,705	6,348	3,524	619	380	5	40	14,488	7,523	22,011
June	8,170	4,159	5,916	3,808	785	526	1	29	15,833	7,561	23,394

(*a*) Number on benefit at last Saturday of month.

(ii) *Amounts paid.* The amounts paid in unemployment benefit for each of the years 1957–58 to 1966–67 are shown in the following table. Current figures are published in the *Quarterly Summary of Australian Statistics.*

UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFIT PAYMENTS

($'000)

Period	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Aust.
1957–58	3,453	2,024	2,564	611	965	208	4	11	9,840
1958–59	4,844	2,449	2,306	725	1,308	270	2	14	11,918
1959–60	3,202	1,871	2,053	498	1,129	242	2	12	9,009
1960–61	2,653	1,791	2,599	686	958	229	8	12	8,937
1961–62	8,804	7,207	5,272	1,786	1,452	696	13	44	25,274
1962–63	8,176	5,195	4,496	1,185	1,438	783	7	22	21,301
1963–64	5,084	2,750	2,694	751	1,403	750	4	22	13,458
1964–65	2,227	1,160	1,587	390	842	583	3	15	6,807
1965–66	2,773	1,216	2,458	709	368	275	3	11	7,813
1966–67	3,948	1,882	3,068	1,653	374	228	74	19	11,186

Industrial disputes

1. General

The collection of information relating to industrial disputes involving a stoppage of work in Australia was initiated by this Bureau at the beginning of the year 1913. Particulars for the first complete year were published in Labour Report No. 5 and for following years in subsequent issues. Current figures are published in a quarterly Statistical Bulletin. A summary of the yearly figures since 1913 for Australia, States and industry groups will be found in the Appendix, Section XI.

The statistics of industrial disputes are compiled from data obtained from the following sources—(*a*) direct collections from employers and trade unions concerning individual disputes; (*b*) reports from government departments and authorities; (*c*) reports of State and Commonwealth industrial authorities; and (*d*) information contained in trade journals, employer and trade union publications, and newspaper reports.

In the tables in the following pages details of industrial disputes for the years 1965, 1966 and earlier years are given. The statistics relate only to disputes involving stoppages of work of ten man-days or more in the establishment where the stoppage occurred. Effects on other establishments because of lack of materials, disruption of transport services, power cuts, etc. are not measured by these statistics.

In addition to details of disputes in industry groups for each State and Australia, statistics of causes, duration, methods of settlement and analyses by numbers of workers involved and by numbers of working days lost are included in tables in this section. Because of the importance of disputes in the coal mining and stevedoring industries and their differing pattern from those in other industries, statistics for these industries have been shown separately in a number of the tables.

2. Industry Groups

(i) *States and Territories.* In the following tables particulars of industrial disputes (involving a stoppage of work of ten man-days or more) which occurred during 1965 and 1966 are shown for each State and Territory according to industry group.

A table showing statistics of industrial disputes in the main industry groups from 1913 is included in the Appendix, Section XI.

A graph showing, for the years 1954 to 1966, the working days lost as a result of industrial disputes in the main industry groups is shown on page 213.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES(*a*): INDUSTRY GROUPS, 1965

Industry group	Number	Workers involved			Working days lost	Estimated loss in wages ($'000)(*c*)
		Directly	Indirectly (*b*)	Total		
New South Wales(d)						
Coal mining	184	33,098	..	33,098	47,322	453.7
Other mining and quarrying	3	1,944	..	1,944	2,766	41.6
Engineering, metals, vehicles, etc.	230	48,221	5,365	53,586	86,361	797.9
Textiles, clothing and footwear	3	1,236	215	1,451	4,540	43.9
Food, drink and tobacco	29	8,142	260	8,402	16,675	145.2
Paper, printing, etc.	18	2,726	..	2,726	6,600	64.2
Other manufacturing	59	10,395	..	10,395	27,435	275.2
Building and construction	108	12,255	229	12,484	23,855	237.6
Railway and tramway services	8	23,437	41	23,478	45,492	352.3
Road and air transport	23	24,385	..	24,385	29,439	278.1
Shipping	5	496	..	496	500	4.8
Stevedoring	136	73,604	..	73,604	71,803	735.8
Amusement, hotels, personal service, etc.	12	548	..	548	1,112	8.7
Other industries(*e*)	14	4,413	46	4,459	4,042	40.1
Total	*832*	*244,900*	*6,156*	*251,056*	*367,942*	*3,479.1*

For footnotes *see* page 214.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES(*a*): INDUSTRY GROUPS, 1965—*continued*

Industry group	Number	Workers involved			Working days lost	Estimated loss in wages ($'000)(*c*)
		Directly	Indirectly (*b*)	Total		
Victoria						
Engineering, metals, vehicles, etc.	55	18,015	..	18,015	23,255	222.8
Textiles, clothing and footwear	2	217	500	717	2,790	16.5
Food, drink and tobacco	34	14,114	2,161	16,275	63,460	576.1
Sawmilling, furniture, etc.	1	143	..	143	70	0.7
Paper, printing, etc.	1	102	..	102	194	2.7
Other manufacturing	16	2,761	363	3,124	21,284	220.8
Building and construction	22	3,291	240	3,531	10,176	121.1
Railway and tramway services	5	1,579	..	1,579	2,466	25.6
Road and air transport	3	9,159	..	9,159	20,099	180.9
Stevedoring	60	60,683	..	60,683	48,936	499.7
Other industries(*e*)	9	8,470	..	8,470	21,570	194.7
Total	*208*	*118,534*	*3,264*	*121,798*	*214,300*	*2,061.6*
Queensland						
Coal mining	23	1,935	..	1,935	3,157	35.0
Other mining and quarrying	2	307	1,543	1,850	119,440	1,530.0
Engineering, metals, vehicles, etc.	15	690	..	690	1,977	20.1
Food, drink and tobacco	54	12,492	3,698	16,190	28,761	268.1
Other manufacturing	3	456	..	456	1,019	9.5
Building and construction	43	7,922	..	7,922	15,590	158.2
Railway and tramway services	8	2,713	..	2,713	2,550	22.5
Road and air transport	3	189	..	189	671	6.4
Shipping	1	8	..	8	22	0.3
Stevedoring	30	21,248	..	21,248	16,414	168.3
Other industries(*e*)	4	368	..	368	340	2.7
Total	*186*	*48,328*	*5,241*	*53,569*	*189,941*	*2,221.2*
South Australia						
Engineering, metals, vehicles, etc.	17	7,155	120	7,275	8,836	72.6
Other manufacturing	2	224	..	224	710	8.7
Building and construction	7	5,067	..	5,067	3,254	33.4
Railway and tramway services	3	2,247	23	2,270	2,186	26.1
Road and air transport	2	206	..	206	497	4.9
Stevedoring	15	12,787	..	12,787	8,994	91.9
Other industries(*e*)	2	637	..	637	1,902	15.6
Total	*48*	*28,323*	*143*	*28,466*	*26,379*	*253.3*
Western Australia						
Coal mining	1	165	..	165	514	5.2
Engineering, metals, vehicles, etc.	8	2,656	..	2,656	2,042	15.4
Food, drink and tobacco	1	43	..	43	26	0.2
Paper, printing, etc.	1	200	..	200	75	0.5
Other manufacturing	2	76	..	76	45	0.5
Building and construction	6	389	..	389	925	13.4
Stevedoring	11	8,882	..	8,882	6,202	63.5
Other industries(*e*)	3	200	..	200	191	2.0
Total	*33*	*12,611*	..	*12,611*	*10,020*	*100.8*

For footnotes *see* page 214.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES(*a*): INDUSTRY GROUPS, 1965—*continued*

Industry group	Number	Workers involved			Working days lost	Estimated loss in wages ($'000)(*c*)
		Directly	Indirectly (*b*)	Total		
Tasmania						
Building and construction	3	98	..	98	84	0.8
Railway and tramway services	1	1,305	..	1,305	1,305	15.0
Road and air transport	1	65	..	65	20	0.2
Stevedoring	10	3,530	..	3,530	2,420	24.8
Other industries(*e*)	2	133	..	133	65	0.6
Total	*17*	*5,131*	..	*5,131*	*3,894*	*41.4*
Northern Territory						
Other mining and quarrying	1	13	..	13	13	0.1
Building and construction	7	606	6	612	2,020	27.1
Stevedoring	9	1,123	..	1,123	751	7.7
Total	*17*	*1,742*	*6*	*1,748*	*2,784*	*35.0*
Australian Capital Territory(d)						
Other mining and quarrying	1	11	..	11	11	0.1
Engineering, metals, vehicles, etc.	1	250	..	250	125	1.1
Food, drink and tobacco	1	11	..	11	278	3.2
Other manufacturing	1	41	..	41	23	0.3
Building and construction	..	120	..	120	60	0.6
Amusement, hotels, personal service, etc.	..	200	..	200	100	0.8
Other industries(*e*)	1	32	..	32	12	0.1
Total	*5*	*665*	..	*665*	*609*	*6.2*
Australia(d)						
Coal mining	208	35,198	..	35,198	50,993	493.9
Other mining and quarrying	7	2,275	1,543	3,818	122,230	1,571.9
Engineering, metals, vehicles, etc.	326	76,987	5,485	82,472	122,596	1,129.9
Textiles, clothing and footwear	5	1,453	715	2,168	7,330	60.4
Food, drink and tobacco	119	34,802	6,119	40,921	109,200	992.8
Sawmilling, furniture, etc.	1	143	..	143	70	0.7
Paper, printing, etc.	20	3,028	..	3,028	6,869	67.5
Other manufacturing	83	13,953	363	14,316	50,516	514.9
Building and construction	196	29,748	475	30,223	55,964	592.3
Railway and tramway services	25	31,281	64	31,345	53,999	441.4
Road and air transport	32	34,004	..	34,004	50,726	470.4
Shipping	6	504	..	504	522	5.1
Stevedoring	271	181,857	..	181,857	155,520	1,591.8
Amusement, hotels, personal service, etc.	12	748	..	748	1,212	9.5
Other industries(*e*)	35	14,253	46	14,299	28,122	255.8
Total	**1,346**	**460,234**	**14,810**	**475,044**	**815,869**	**8,198.5**

For footnotes *see* page 214.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES(*a*): INDUSTRY GROUPS, 1966

Industry group	Number	Workers involved			Working days lost	Estimated loss in wages ($'000)(*c*)
		Directly	Indirectly (*b*)	Total		
New South Wales(d)						
Coal mining	191	43,549	..	43,549	63,580	615.7
Other mining and quarrying	9	6,129	630	6,759	17,276	276.5
Engineering, metals, vehicles, etc.	277	71,556	1,977	73,533	93,808	906.7
Textiles, clothing and footwear	8	1,449	..	1,449	2,264	20.9
Food, drink and tobacco	56	14,791	265	15,056	48,284	423.0
Paper, printing, etc.	13	5,823	..	5,823	7,092	73.7
Other manufacturing	81	19,543	1,017	20,560	42,888	436.7
Building and construction	118	26,637	27	26,664	47,463	522.1
Railway and tramway services	7	313	..	313	756	7.0
Road and air transport	25	2,376	2,374	4,750	65,449	666.0
Shipping	6	1,375	..	1,375	1,303	11.0
Stevedoring	19	1,898	..	1,898	1,148	11.7
Amusement, hotels, personal service, etc.	14	344	25	369	955	8.6
Other industries(*e*)	11	7,918	..	7,918	7,845	46.4
Total	*835*	*203,701*	*6,315*	*210,016*	*400,111*	*4,026.0*
Victoria(d)						
Coal mining	..	1,051	..	1,051	2,102	20.4
Other mining and quarrying	1	18	..	18	242	3.0
Engineering, metals, vehicles, etc.	62	21,479	121	21,600	40,422	387.4
Textiles, clothing and footwear	1	45	19	64	385	2.1
Food, drink and tobacco	25	14,558	1,336	15,894	32,858	277.0
Paper, printing, etc.	2	100	..	100	322	3.9
Other manufacturing	24	17,410	48	17,458	49,174	492.7
Building and construction	30	19,023	324	19,347	41,225	394.8
Railway and tramway services	3	14,070	..	14,070	39,586	391.8
Road and air transport	8	762	17	779	1,135	12.4
Shipping	..	1,005	..	1,005	1,090	10.7
Stevedoring	17	1,164	..	1,164	604	6.4
Other industries(*e*)	6	8,940	..	8,940	10,460	94.6
Total	*179*	*99,625*	*1,865*	*101,490*	*219,605*	*2,097.2*
Queensland(d)						
Coal mining	20	2,053	..	2,053	2,150	23.5
Other mining and quarrying	2	1,234	..	1,234	772	9.3
Engineering, metals, vehicles, etc.	25	17,841	..	17,841	9,988	94.6
Food, drink and tobacco	33	8,395	1,611	10,006	12,125	111.7
Other manufacturing	1	55	..	55	189	1.8
Building and construction	74	27,835	11	27,846	49,492	562.8
Railway and tramway services	3	4,608	..	4,608	2,100	18.5
Road and air transport	2	1,338	..	1,338	749	7.3
Shipping	1	43	..	43	86	0.1
Stevedoring	6	2,951	..	2,951	1,873	20.6
Other industries(*e*)	4	756	..	756	1,168	10.6
Total	*171*	*67,109*	*1,622*	*68,731*	*80,692*	*860.8*

For footnotes *see* page 214.

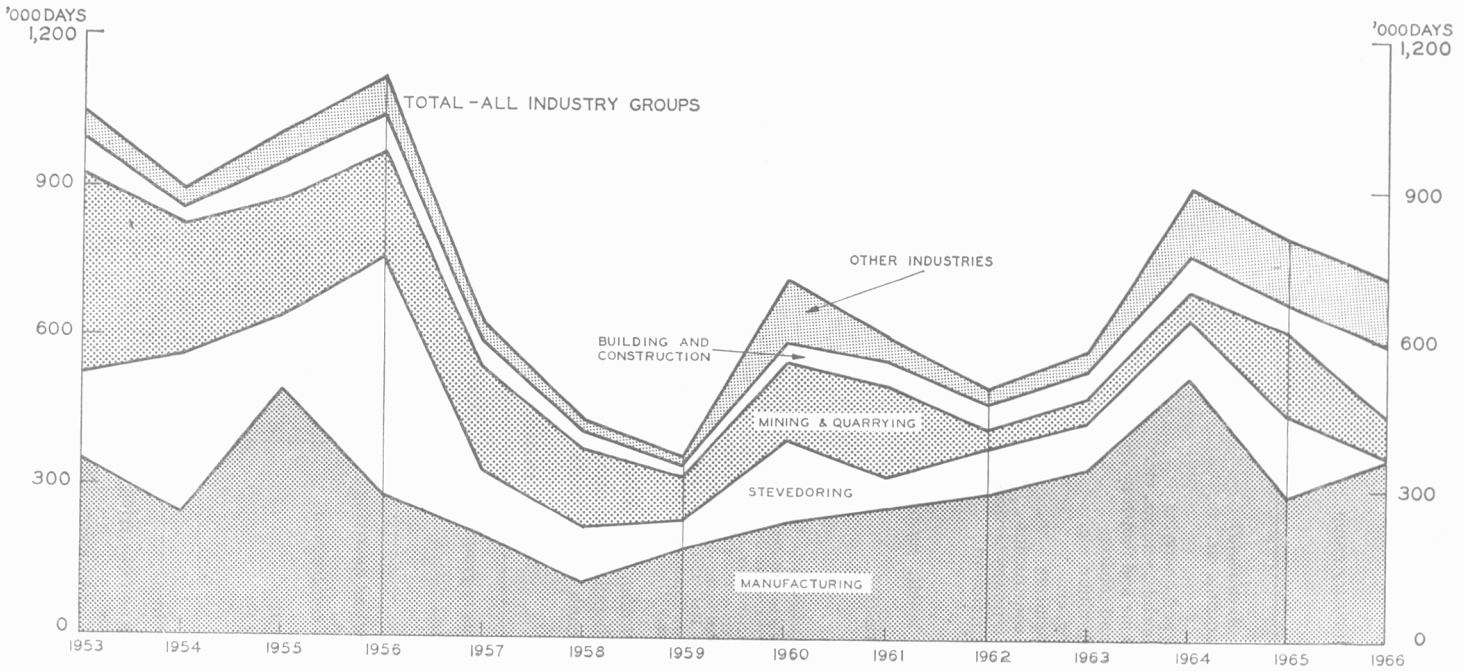
INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES(*a*): INDUSTRY GROUPS, 1966—*continued*

Industry group	Number	Workers involved			Working days lost	Estimated loss in wages ($'000)(*c*)
		Directly	Indirectly (*b*)	Total		
South Australia						
Engineering, metals, vehicles, etc.	16	2,626	63	2,689	5,980	62.2
Food, drink and tobacco	1	200	..	200	400	3.6
Paper, printing, etc.	1	48	..	48	24	0.2
Other manufacturing	3	950	..	950	11,717	105.5
Building and construction	10	1,961	..	1,961	1,285	12.7
Railway and tramway services	1	36	..	36	12	0.1
Road and air transport	2	28	..	28	71	0.8
Stevedoring	5	2,330	..	2,330	931	10.1
Other Industries(*e*)	3	518	..	518	483	4.4
Total	*42*	*8,697*	*63*	*8,760*	*20,903*	*199.7*
Western Australia						
Coal mining	1	34	..	34	38	0.4
Other mining and quarrying	1	40	..	40	100	1.4
Engineering, metals, vehicles, etc.	4	133	..	133	89	0.9
Food, drink and tobacco	5	371	16	387	677	6.8
Paper, printing, etc.	1	474	..	474	929	9.9
Building and construction	7	762	..	762	3,758	38.7
Road and air transport	3	102	..	102	142	1.5
Stevedoring	2	636	..	636	216	2.3
Other industries	1	308	..	308	290	2.6
Total	*25*	*2,850*	*16*	*2,876*	*6,239*	*64.5*
Tasmania						
Other mining and quarrying	2	147	..	147	316	4.8
Engineering, metals, vehicles, etc.	1	150	..	150	20	0.2
Food, drink and tobacco	4	72	..	72	161	1.8
Other manufacturing	1	1,656	..	1,656	1,823	18.2
Building and construction	4	417	..	417	693	8.8
Road and air transport	1	7	..	7	21	0.3
Other industries(*e*)	1	92	..	92	85	0.7
Total	*14*	*2,541*	..	*2,541*	*3,119*	*34.8*
Northern Territory						
Other mining and quarrying	2	219	..	219	852	9.9
Building and construction	2	40	..	40	359	7.4
Total	*4*	*259*	..	*259*	*1,211*	*17.3*
Australian Capital Territory						
Building and construction	3	178	..	178	204	2.2
Total	*3*	*178*	..	*178*	*204*	*2.2*

For footnotes *see* page 214.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES, AUSTRALIA, 1953 TO 1966

WORKING DAYS LOST—INDUSTRY GROUPS



INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES(*a*): INDUSTRY GROUPS, 1966—*continued*

Industry group	Number	Workers involved			Working days lost	Estimated loss in wages ($'000)(*c*)
		Directly	Indirectly (*b*)	Total		
Australia(*d*)						
Agriculture, grazing, etc.	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coal mining	212	46,687	..	46,687	67,870	660.0
Other mining and quarrying	17	7,787	630	8,417	19,558	304.9
Engineering, metals, vehicles, etc.	385	113,785	2,161	115,946	150,307	1,452.0
Textiles, clothing and footwear	9	1,494	19	1,513	2,649	23.0
Food, drink and tobacco	124	38,387	3,228	41,615	94,505	823.8
Sawmilling, furniture, etc.	..	..	..	..	..	..
Paper, printing, etc.	17	6,445	..	6,445	8,367	87.8
Other manufacturing	110	39,614	1,065	40,679	105,791	1,054.9
Building and construction	248	76,853	362	77,215	144,479	1,549.6
Railway and tramway services	14	19,027	..	19,027	42,454	417.3
Road and air transport	41	4,613	2,391	7,004	67,567	688.3
Shipping	7	2,423	..	2,423	2,479	21.9
Stevedoring	49	8,979	..	8,979	4,772	51.0
Amusement, hotels, personal service, etc.	14	344	25	369	955	8.6
Other industries(*e*)	26	18,532	..	18,532	20,331	159.3
Total	**1,273**	**384,970**	**9,881**	**394,851**	**732,084**	**7,302.5**

(*a*) Refers only to disputes involving a stoppage of work of ten man-days or more. (*b*) Persons thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred but not themselves parties to the dispute. (*c*) For 'Estimated loss in wages' any discrepancies between totals and sums of components are due to rounding. (*d*) An industrial dispute involving workers in more than one industry group in a State is counted once only in the statistics of 'Number'. In such a case it is included in the industry group which had the largest number of workers involved. Figures of 'Workers involved', 'Working days lost' and 'Estimated loss in wages' are allocated to their respective industry groups. (*e*) Includes Communication; Finance and property; Wholesale and retail trade; and Public authority (n.e.i.) and Community and business services.

(ii) *Australia.* The following table shows, for various industry groups, the number of industrial disputes, the number of workers involved, and the losses in working days and wages for each of the years 1961 to 1966.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES(*a*): AUSTRALIA

Industry group	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
NUMBER						
Coal mining	235	299	222	223	208	212
Other mining and quarrying	9	5	9	7	7	17
Manufacturing	270	498	489	577	554	645
Building and construction	101	135	146	140	196	248
Stevedoring	151	180	312	317	271	49
Other transport	37	45	49	44	63	62
Other industries	12	21	23	26	47	40
Total	**815**	**1,183**	**1,250**	**1,334**	**1,346**	**1,273**
WORKERS INVOLVED(*b*)						
Coal mining	41,097	38,262	29,059	35,314	35,198	46,687
Other mining and quarrying	6,271	2,091	4,513	9,084	3,818	8,417
Manufacturing	123,853	132,194	186,641	218,478	143,048	206,198
Building and construction	21,872	27,728	23,809	41,393	30,223	77,215
Stevedoring	61,092	121,245	118,438	149,483	181,857	8,979
Other transport	39,591	29,675	37,928	78,202	65,853	28,454
Other industries	6,581	2,658	12,320	13,674	15,047	18,901
Total	**300,357**	**353,853**	**412,708**	**545,628**	**475,044**	**394,851**

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES(*a*): AUSTRALIA

Industry group	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
WORKING DAYS LOST						
Coal mining	70,767	43,739	45,914	34,261	50,993	67,870
Other mining and quarrying	113,107	2,796	4,807	31,066	122,230	19,558
Manufacturing	266,465	293,618	343,505	528,910	296,581	361,619
Building and construction	48,302	49,376	52,915	68,882	55,964	144,479
Stevedoring	61,467	86,571	95,050	113,556	155,520	4,772
Other transport	32,281	28,292	25,623	117,268	105,247	112,500
Other industries	14,422	4,363	13,754	17,415	29,334	21,286
Total	**606,811**	**508,755**	**581,568**	**911,358**	**815,869**	**732,084**
WORKING DAYS LOST PER WORKER INVOLVED						
Coal mining	1.72	1.14	1.58	0.97	1.45	1.45
Other mining and quarrying	18.04	1.34	1.07	3.42	32.01	2.32
Manufacturing	2.15	2.22	1.84	2.42	2.07	1.75
Building and construction	2.21	1.78	2.22	1.66	1.85	1.87
Stevedoring	1.01	0.71	0.80	0.76	0.86	0.53
Other transport	0.82	0.95	0.68	1.50	1.60	3.95
Other industries	2.19	1.64	1.12	1.27	1.95	1.13
Total	**2.02**	**1.44**	**1.41**	**1.67**	**1.72**	**1.85**
ESTIMATED LOSS IN WAGES(*c*) ($'000)						
Coal mining	603.8	375.5	419.0	334.4	493.9	660.0
Other mining and quarrying	1,448.7	27.5	42.3	403.1	1,571.9	304.9
Manufacturing	2,081.6	2,399.8	2,907.2	4,888.0	2,766.2	3,441.6
Building and construction	458.5	446.6	497.2	653.2	592.3	1,549.6
Stevedoring	491.3	735.7	830.2	1,129.6	1,591.8	51.0
Other transport	257.2	227.4	203.6	1,013.7	917.0	1,127.5
Other industries	106.5	31.7	92.1	139.0	265.4	167.9
Total	**5,447.6**	**4,244.1**	**4,991.5**	**8,560.9**	**8,198.5**	**7,302.5**

(*a*) Refers only to disputes involving a stoppage of work of ten man-days or more. (*b*) Includes workers indirectly involved, i.e. those thrown out or work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred but not themselves parties to the dispute. (*c*) For 'Estimated loss in wages' any discrepancies between totals and sums of components are due to rounding.

3. States and Territories

The number of industrial disputes in each State and Territory during the years 1962 to 1966, and the workers involved, the working days lost, and the estimated loss in wages, are given in the following table. A table showing particulars of industrial disputes in each State from 1913 is included in Appendix Section XI.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES(*a*): STATES AND TERRITORIES

State or Territory	Year	Number	Workers involved.			Working days lost	Estimated loss in wages ($'000)
			Directly	In-directly (*b*)	Total		
New South Wales	1962	752	195,344	13,623	208,967	303,400	2,571.7
	1963	817	214,643	4,333	218,976	307,440	2,629.5
	1964	828	221,510	7,566	229,076	320,568	2,996.2
	1965	832	244,900	6,156	251,056	367,942	3,479.1
	1966	835	203,701	6,315	210,016	400,111	4,026.0
Victoria	1962	166	72,525	720	73,245	100,606	837.3
	1963	180	85,757	2,221	87,978	172,963	1,510.2
	1964	206	188,836	1,239	190,075	359,567	3,428.2
	1965	208	118,534	3,264	121,798	214,300	2,061.6
	1966	179	99,625	1,865	101,490	219,605	2,097.2
Queensland	1962	175	33,445	8,321	41,766	75,951	598.8
	1963	160	37,047	7,266	44,313	54,861	468.1
	1964	198	84,951	7,745	92,696	157,571	1,453.3
	1965	186	48,328	5,241	53,569	189,941	2,221.2
	1966	171	67,109	1,622	68,731	80,692	860.8
South Australia	1962	31	11,748	100	11,848	14,599	118.8
	1963	35	11,938	107	12,045	8,957	81.9
	1964	55	22,851	189	23,040	62,785	585.2
	1965	48	28,323	143	28,466	26,379	253.3
	1966	42	8,697	63	8,760	20,903	199.7
Western Australia	1962	28	8,280	83	8,363	6,300	50.0
	1963	28	42,390	194	42,584	31,969	252.5
	1964	26	6,093	72	6,165	7,148	62.6
	1965	33	12,611	..	12,611	10,020	100.8
	1966	25	2,860	16	2,876	6,239	64.5
Tasmania	1962	18	5,048	78	5,126	3,993	35.1
	1963	11	5,019	..	5,019	2,933	26.8
	1964	8	1,898	..	1,898	1,939	18.0
	1965	17	5,131	..	5,131	3,894	41.4
	1966	14	2,541	..	2,541	3,119	34.8
Northern Territory	1962	6	428	..	428	298	2.5
	1963	8	915	..	915	968	9.3
	1964	6	602	..	602	437	4.3
	1965	17	1,742	6	1,748	2,784	35.0
	1966	4	259	..	259	1,211	17.3
Australian Capital Territory	1962	7	4,005	105	4,110	3,608	29.9
	1963	11	858	20	878	1,477	13.1
	1964	7	2,076	..	2,076	1,343	13.1
	1965	5	665	..	665	609	6.2
	1966	3	178	..	178	204	2.2
Australia	1962	1,183	330,823	23,030	353,853	508,755	4,244.1
	1963	1,250	398,567	14,141	412,708	581,568	4,991.5
	1964	1,334	528,817	16,811	545,628	911,358	8,560.9
	1965	1,346	460,234	14,810	475,044	815,869	8,198.5
	1966	1,273	384,970	9,881	394,851	732,084	7,302.5

(*a*) Refers only to disputes involving a stoppage of work of ten man-days or more. (*b*) Persons thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred but not themselves parties to the dispute.

4. Duration

(i) *General.* The duration of each industrial dispute involving a loss of work, i.e. the time between the cessation and resumption of work, has been calculated in working days, exclusive of Saturdays, Sundays and holidays, except where the establishment involved carries on a continuous process (e.g. metal smelting and cement manufacture).

(ii) *Industry Groups.* The following tables show, for the years 1965 and 1966, industrial disputes in coal mining, stevedoring and other industries classified according to duration in working days.

DURATION OF INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES(*a*): AUSTRALIA, 1965

Duration (working days)	Number	Workers involved(*b*)		Working days lost		Estimated loss in wages ($'000)
		Number	Proportion of total (per cent)	Number	Proportion of total (per cent)	
COAL MINING						
1 day and less	132	19,078	54.2	13,940	27.3	135.0
2 days and more than 1 day	45	11,172	31.7	20,408	40.0	202.4
3 days and more than 2 days	19	3,017	8.6	8,385	16.5	78.5
Over 3 days and less than 5 days	9	1,390	4.0	5,471	10.7	52.4
5 days and less than 10 days	3	541	1.5	2,789	5.5	25.6
10 days and less than 20 days	..	..	..	..	..	..
20 days and less than 40 days	..	..	..	..	..	..
40 days and over	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	*208*	*35,198*	*100.0*	*50,993*	*100.0*	*493.9*
STEVEDORING						
1 day and less	159	133,319	73.3	66,697	42.9	679.4
2 days and more than 1 day	69	40,723	22.4	56,333	36.2	578.0
3 days and more than 2 days	29	3,390	1.9	8,213	5.3	84.0
Over 3 days and less than 5 days	10	747	0.4	2,816	1.8	28.7
5 days and less than 10 days	4	3,678	2.0	21,461	13.8	221.6
10 days and less than 20 days	..	..	..	..	..	..
20 days and less than 40 days	..	..	..	..	..	..
40 days and over	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	*271*	*181,857*	*100.0*	*155,520*	*100.0*	*1,591.8*
OTHER INDUSTRIES						
1 day and less	395	134,153	52.0	97,115	15.9	898.5
2 days and more than 1 day	176	58,984	22.9	98,547	16.2	885.2
3 days and more than 2 days	107	27,307	10.6	64,215	10.5	578.2
Over 3 days and less than 5 days	83	16,349	6.3	61,603	10.1	576.7
5 days and less than 10 days	78	12,880	5.0	86,360	14.2	843.7
10 days and less than 20 days	24	6,249	2.4	68,532	11.3	674.2
20 days and less than 40 days	2	28	(*c*)	635	0.1	5.5
40 days and over	2	2,039	0.8	132,349	21.7	1,650.8
Total	*867*	*257,989*	*100.0*	*609,356*	*100.0*	*6,112.8*
ALL INDUSTRIES						
1 day and less	686	286,550	60.3	177,752	21.8	1,712.9
2 days and more than 1 day	290	110,879	23.4	175,288	21.5	1,665.6
3 days and more than 2 days	155	33,714	7.1	80,813	9.9	740.7
Over 3 days and less than 5 days	102	18,486	3.9	69,890	8.6	657.8
5 days and less than 10 days	85	17,099	3.6	110,610	13.5	1,090.9
10 days and less than 20 days	24	6,249	1.3	68,532	8.4	674.2
20 days and less than 40 days	2	28	(*c*)	635	0.1	5.5
40 days and over	2	2,039	0.4	132,349	16.2	1,650.8
Total	**1,346**	**475,044**	**100.0**	**815,869**	**100.0**	**8,198.5**

(*a*) Refers only to disputes involving a stoppage of work of ten man-days or more. (*b*) Includes workers indirectly involved, i.e. those thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred but not themselves parties to the dispute. (*c*) Less than 0.05 per cent.

DURATION OF INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES(*a*): AUSTRALIA, 1966

Duration (working days)	Number	Workers involved(*b*)		Working days lost		Estimated loss in wages ($'000)
		Number	Proportion of total (per cent)	Number	Proportion of total (per cent)	
COAL MINING						
1 day and less	148	23,157	49.6	15,844	23.3	155.7
2 days and more than 1 day	37	18,900	40.5	26,914	39.7	262.5
3 days and more than 2 days	12	1,103	2.4	2,892	4.3	34.8
Over 3 days and less than 5 days	9	1,887	4.0	6,725	9.9	64.5
5 days and less than 10 days	5	648	1.4	3,468	5.1	32.0
10 days and less than 20 days	1	992	2.1	12,027	17.7	110.5
20 days and less than 40 days	..	..	..	..	..	..
40 days and over	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	*212*	*46,687*	*100.0*	*67,870*	*100.0*	*660.0*
STEVEDORING						
1 day and less	37	8,279	92.2	3,544	74.3	37.6
2 days and more than 1 day	10	583	6.5	924	19.3	10.4
3 days and more than 2 days	2	117	1.3	304	6.4	3.1
Over 3 days and less than 5 days	..	..	..	..	..	..
5 days and less than 10 days	..	..	..	..	..	..
10 days and less than 20 days	..	..	..	..	..	..
20 days and less than 40 days	..	..	..	..	..	..
40 days and over	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	*49*	*8,979*	*100.0*	*4,772*	*100.0*	*51.0*
OTHER INDUSTRIES						
1 day and less	405	190,943	56.3	126,133	19.1	1,171.8
2 days and more than 1 day	245	82,894	24.5	144,438	21.9	1,369.5
3 days and more than 2 days	131	20,095	5.9	51,033	7.7	513.9
Over 3 days and less than 5 days	122	20,746	6.1	80,978	12.3	829.8
5 days and less than 10 days	74	14,336	4.2	92,461	14.0	1,049.8
10 days and less than 20 days	31	7,140	2.1	88,901	13.5	876.7
20 days and less than 40 days	2	2,828	0.8	62,454	9.5	629.4
40 days and over	2	203	0.1	13,044	2.0	150.6
Total	*1,012*	*339,185*	*100.0*	*659,442*	*100.0*	*6,591.5*
ALL INDUSTRIES						
1 day and less	590	222,379	56.3	145,521	19.9	1,365.1
2 days and more than 1 day	292	102,377	25.9	172,276	23.5	1,642.4
3 days and more than 2 days	145	21,315	5.4	54,229	7.4	551.7
Over 3 days and less than 5 days	131	22,633	5.7	87,703	12.0	894.3
5 days and less than 10 days	79	14,984	3.8	95,929	13.1	1,081.8
10 days and less than 20 days	32	8,132	2.1	100,928	13.8	987.3
20 days and less than 40 days	2	2,828	0.7	62,454	8.5	629.4
40 days and over	2	203	0.1	13,044	1.8	150.6
Total	**1,273**	**394,851**	**100.0**	**732,084**	**100.0**	**7,302.5**

For footnotes *see* previous page.

(iii) *Summary*, 1962 *to* 1966. The following table shows particulars of industrial disputes in Australia according to duration in working days.

DURATION OF INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES(*a*): AUSTRALIA

Duration (working days)	Year	Number	Workers involved			Working days lost	Estimated loss in wages ($'000)
			Directly	Indirectly (*b*)	Total		
1 day and less	1962	689	235,895	12,491	248,386	167,761	1,386.7
	1963	689	289,024	5,409	294,433	172,802	1,423.7
	1964	755	385,580	5,163	390,743	277,540	2,455.1
	1965	686	282,126	4,424	286,550	177,752	1,712.9
	1966	590	220,305	2,074	222,379	145,521	1,365.1
2 days and more than 1 day	1962	201	51,504	2,225	53,729	79,661	638.2
	1963	264	52,555	3,738	56,293	87,762	752.3
	1964	233	72,146	4,767	76,913	116,809	1,084.1
	1965	290	106,598	4,281	110,879	175,288	1,665.6
	1966	292	100,150	2,227	102,377	172,276	1,642.4
3 days and more than 2 days	1962	98	16,548	3,638	20,186	55,193	443.2
	1963	118	26,402	1,428	27,830	71,091	609.1
	1964	140	22,715	3,271	25,986	65,882	588.5
	1965	155	33,160	554	33,714	80,813	740.8
	1966	145	20,461	854	21,315	54,229	551.7
Over 3 days and less than 5 days	1962	75	9,480	758	10,238	39,804	339.2
	1963	65	10,297	516	10,813	42,843	378.5
	1964	95	22,767	1,629	24.396	84,173	813.1
	1965	102	17,211	1,275	18,486	69,890	657.8
	1966	131	21,892	741	22,633	87,703	894.3
5 days and less than 10 days	1962	89	14,271	3,153	17,424	112,500	984.5
	1963	77	16,599	1,030	17,629	125,706	1,073.2
	1964	76	11,542	273	11,815	77,097	713.7
	1965	85	16,378	721	17,099	110,610	1,090.9
	1966	79	13,829	1,155	14,984	95,929	1,081.8
10 days and less than 20 days	1962	26	3,013	721	3,734	49,871	414.7
	1963	31	3,179	2,020	5,199	66,180	606.7
	1964	26	5,317	1,688	7,005	92,796	949.5
	1965	24	4,460	1,789	6,249	68,532	674.2
	1966	32	7,676	456	8,132	100,928	987.3
20 days and less than 40 days	1962	4	99	44	143	3.276	30.6
	1963	5	507	..	507	14,984	146.4
	1964	7	8,663	..	8,663	191,790	1,907.6
	1965	2	28	..	28	635	5.5
	1966	2	454	2,374	2,828	62,454	629.4
40 days and over	1962	1	13	..	13	689	7.2
	1963	1	4	..	4	200	1.5
	1964	2	87	20	107	5,271	49.4
	1965	2	273	1,766	2,039	132,349	1,650.8
	1966	2	203	..	203	13,044	150.6
Total	1962	1,183	330,823	23,030	353,853	508,755	4,244.1
	1963	1,250	398,567	14,141	412,708	581,568	4,991.5
	1964	1,334	528,817	16,811	545,628	911,358	8,560.9
	1965	1,346	460,234	14,810	475,044	815,869	8,198.5
	1966	1,273	384,970	9,881	394,851	732,084	7,302.5

(*a*) Refers only to disputes involving a stoppage of work of ten man-days or more. (*b*) Persons thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred but not themselves parties to the dispute.

5. Causes

(i) *Classification.* The statistics of causes of industrial disputes relate to the *direct causes of stoppages of work* and include only those industrial disputes involving stoppages of work of ten man-days or more. The figures therefore do not reflect the relative importance of all causes of dispute between employers and employees. Causes of industrial disputes are grouped under four main headings: (*a*) Wages, hours and leave; (*b*) Physical working conditions and managerial policy; (*c*) Trade unionism; (*d*) Other causes. The first group is restricted to disputes involving general principles relating to wages, hours and leave; minor questions regarding claims to pay or leave by individual employees are included under managerial policy. The second group comprises disputes regarding physical working conditions and general questions of managerial policy, which term covers disciplinary action, the promotion of employees, the employment of particular individuals, personal disagreements between workers and supervisory staff and disputes arising from the computation of wages, leave, etc., in individual cases. The third group includes stoppages over employment of non-unionists, inter-union and intra-union disputes, disputes over recognition of union activities, and sympathy stoppages in support of employees in another industry. The last group comprises disputes by way of protest against situations not arising from the usual relationship of employer and employee, e.g. political matters, and cases (occurring mainly in the coal-mining industry) where the cause of the stoppage is not officially made known to the management.

(ii) *Industry Groups.* The following tables show particulars of industrial disputes for 1965 and 1966 classified according to cause in the three industry groups, coal mining, stevedoring and other industries. This dissection has been made because the pattern of disputes in coal mining and stevedoring differs significantly from that in other industries.

CAUSES OF INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES(*a*): AUSTRALIA, 1965

Cause of dispute(*b*)	Coal mining	Stevedoring	Other industries	All industries
NUMBER OF DISPUTES				
Wages, hours and leave	5	46	375	426
Physical working conditions and managerial policy	115	201	419	735
Trade unionism	31	7	63	101
Other	57	17	10	84
Total	**208**	**271**	**867**	**1,346**
WORKERS INVOLVED(*c*)				
Wages, hours and leave	628	90,952	176,525	268,105
Physical working conditions and managerial policy	17,140	56,979	68,992	143,111
Trade unionism	5,012	2,314	10,396	17,722
Other	12,418	31,612	2,076	46,106
Total	**35,198**	**181,857**	**257,989**	**475,044**
WORKING DAYS LOST				
Wages, hours and leave	740	83,167	444,815	528,722
Physical working conditions and managerial policy	28,825	56,364	150,353	235,542
Trade unionism	6,236	1,067	11,570	18,873
Other	15,192	14,922	2,618	32,732
Total	**50,993**	**155,520**	**609,356**	**815,869**

(*a*) Refers only to disputes involving a stoppage of work of ten man-days or more. (*b*) *See* explanation of terms in text. (*c*) Includes workers indirectly involved. *See* note (*b*) to table on page 219.

CAUSES OF INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES(*a*): AUSTRALIA, 1966

Cause of dispute(*b*)	Coal mining	Stevedoring	Other industries	All industries
NUMBER OF DISPUTES				
Wages, hours and leave	5	2	318	325
Physical working conditions and managerial policy	108	41	565	714
Trade unionism	23	5	115	143
Other	76	1	14	91
Total	**212**	**49**	**1,012**	**1,273**
WORKERS INVOLVED(*c*)				
Wages, hours and leave	3,262	2,350	200,001	205,613
Physical working conditions and managerial policy	18,202	4,206	102,878	125,286
Trade unionism	2,039	2,191	18,163	22,393
Other	23,184	232	18,143	41,559
Total	**46,687**	**8,979**	**339,185**	**394,851**
WORKING DAYS LOST				
Wages, hours and leave	4,248	958	387,252	392,458
Physical working conditions and managerial policy	37,367	2,288	230,220	269,875
Trade unionism	2,710	1,341	28,834	32,885
Other	23,545	185	13,136	36,866
Total	**67,870**	**4,772**	**659,442**	**732,084**

For footnotes *see* previous page.

(iii) *Summary*, 1962 *to* 1966. The following table gives particulars of industrial disputes according to causes.

CAUSES OF INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES(*a*): AUSTRALIA

Cause of dispute(*b*)	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
NUMBER OF DISPUTES					
Wages, hours and leave	290	279	320	426	325
Physical working conditions and managerial policy	707	748	758	735	714
Trade unionism	92	115	136	101	143
Other	94	108	120	84	91
Total	**1,183**	**1,250**	**1,334**	**1,346**	**1,273**
WORKERS INVOLVED(*c*)					
Wages, hours and leave	133,312	171,551	235,846	268,105	205,613
Physical working conditions and managerial policy	179,321	142,998	191,354	143,111	125,286
Trade unionism	15,243	22,251	31,670	17,722	22,393
Other	25,977	75,908	86,758	46,106	41,559
Total	**353,853**	**412,708**	**545,628**	**475,044**	**394,851**
WORKING DAYS LOST					
Wages, hours and leave	194,427	274,901	556,948	528,722	392,458
Physical working conditions and managerial policy	274,091	233,502	257,062	235,542	269,875
Trade unionism	22,418	23,268	33,392	18,873	32,885
Other	17,819	49,897	63,956	32,732	36,866
Total	**508,755**	**581,568**	**911,358**	**815,869**	**732,084**

(*a*) Refers only to disputes involving a stoppage of work of ten man-days or more. (*b*) *See* explanation of terms in text. (*c*) Includes workers indirectly involved. *See* note (*b*) to table on page 219.

6. Methods of settlement

(i) *General.* The statistics of methods of settlement of industrial disputes relate to the *method directly responsible for ending the stoppage of work* and not necessarily to the method (or methods) responsible for settling all matters in dispute. The figures also relate only to disputes involving stoppages of work of ten man-days or more. For those reasons they do not reflect the relative importance of the work of authorities operating under State and Commonwealth legislation. Because the pattern of disputes in coal mining and stevedoring differs significantly from that in other industries, methods of settlement in these industries are analysed separately.

The classification of methods of settlement is as follows.

(1) *Negotiation.* By private negotiation between the parties involved, or their representatives, without the intervention or assistance of authorities constituted under State or Commonwealth industrial legislation.

(2) *Mediation.* By the arbitration or mediation of persons whose intervention or assistance is not based on State or Commonwealth industrial legislation.

(3) *State legislation*

(*a*) Under State conciliation and arbitration or wages board legislation. By intervention or assistance of an industrial authority or authorities created by or constituted under State conciliation and arbitration or wages board legislation, or by reference to such authorities or by compulsory or voluntary conference.

(*b*) Under other State legislation. By intervention, assistance or advice of State Government officials or inspectors.

(4) *Commonwealth and joint Commonwealth-State legislation*

(*a*) By compulsory or voluntary conference or by intervention or assistance of, or by reference to, the industrial tribunals created by or constituted under the following Acts.

(i) Conciliation and Arbitration Act.

(ii) Coal Industry Acts.

(iii) Stevedoring Industry Act.

(iv) Other Acts (Snowy Mountains Hydro-electric Power Act; Navigation Act; and Public Service Arbitration Act).

(*b*) By intervention, assistance or advice of Commonwealth Government officials or inspectors.

(5) By filling the places of workers on strike or locked out.

(6) By closing down the establishment permanently.

(7) By resumption without negotiation.

(8) By other methods.

(ii) *Industry Groups.* In the following tables particulars of industrial disputes for 1965 and 1966 classified according to method of settlement are shown separately for coal mining, stevedoring and other industries.

METHOD OF SETTLEMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES(*a*): AUSTRALIA, 1965

Method of settlement(*b*)	Coal mining	Steve-doring	Other industries	All industries
NUMBER OF DISPUTES				
1. By private negotiation	29	..	199	228
3. State legislation—				
(*a*) Under State Conciliation, etc., legislation	3	..	137	140
4. Commonwealth and Commonwealth-State legislation—				
(*a*) Industrial Tribunals under—				
(i) Conciliation and Arbitration Act	..	..	104	104
(ii) Coal Industry Acts	13	..	..	13
(iii) Stevedoring Industry Act	..	1	..	1
(*b*) By reference to Commonwealth Government officials	..	169	1	170
7. By resumption without negotiation	163	101	425	689
Total	**208**	**271**	**866**	**1,345**
WORKERS INVOLVED(*c*)				
1. By private negotiation	3,411	..	27,491	30,902
3. State legislation—				
(*a*) Under State Conciliation, etc., legislation	287	..	22,717	23,004
4. Commonwealth and Commonwealth-State legislation—				
(*a*) Industrial Tribunals under—				
(i) Conciliation and Arbitration Act	..	..	21,769	21,769
(ii) Coal Industry Acts	1,626	..	..	1,626
(iii) Stevedoring Industry Act	..	110	..	110
(*b*) By reference to Commonwealth Government officials	..	76,816	212	77,028
7. By resumption without negotiation	29,874	104,931	185,610	320,415
Total	**35,198**	**181,857**	**257,799**	**474,854**
WORKING DAYS LOST				
1. By private negotiation	6,504	..	54,686	61,190
3. State legislation—				
(*a*) Under State Conciliation, etc., legislation	586	..	70,805	71,391
4. Commonwealth and Commonwealth-State legislation—				
(*a*) Industrial Tribunals under—				
(i) Conciliation and Arbitration Act	..	..	94,236	94,236
(ii) Coal Industry Acts	4,117	..	..	4,117
(iii) Stevedoring Industry Act	..	46	..	46
(*b*) By reference to Commonwealth Government officials	..	90,202	418	90,620
7. By resumption without negotiation	39,786	65,272	387,535	492,593
Total	**50,993**	**155,520**	**607,680**	**814,193**

(*a*) Refers only to disputes involving a stoppage of work of ten man-days or more. Differences between the total figures of this table and the corresponding totals of other tables in this section are due to disputes which were not settled at the end of the year. (*b*) *See* text for explanation of terms. (*c*) Includes workers indirectly involved. *See* note (*b*) to table on page 219.

METHOD OF SETTLEMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES(*a*): AUSTRALIA, 1966

Method of settlement(*b*)	Coal mining	Steve-doring	Other industries	All industries
NUMBER OF DISPUTES				
1. By private negotiation	29	1	242	272
3. State legislation—				
(*a*) Under State Conciliation, etc., legislation	..	1	213	214
4. Commonwealth and Commonwealth-State legislation—				
(*a*) Industrial Tribunals under—				
(i) Conciliation and Arbitration Act	..	2	158	160
(ii) Coal Industry Acts	14	..	..	14
(iii) Stevedoring Industry Act	..	..	..	..
(iv) Other Acts	..	..	6	6
(*b*) By reference to Commonwealth Government officials	..	24	..	24
6. By closing down establishment permanently	..	..	1	1
7. By resumption without negotiation	169	21	391	581
Total	**212**	**49**	**1,011**	**1,272**
WORKERS INVOLVED(*c*)				
1. By private negotiation	2,774	95	31,352	34,221
3. State legislation—				
(*a*) Under State Conciliation, etc., legislation	..	65	37,541	37,606
4. Commonwealth and Commonwealth-State legislation—				
(*a*) Industrial Tribunals under—				
(i) Conciliation and Arbitration Act	..	302	22,914	23,216
(ii) Coal Industry Acts	1,677	..	..	1,677
(iii) Stevedoring Industry Act	..	..	..	..
(iv) Other Acts	..	..	5,652	5,652
(*b*) By reference to Commonwealth Government officials	..	1,750	..	1,750
6. By closing down establishment permanently	..	..	11	11
7. By resumption without negotiation	42,236	6,767	241,697	290,700
Total	**46,687**	**8,979**	**339,167**	**394,833**
WORKING DAYS LOST				
1. By private negotiation	5,622	10	131,855	137,487
3. State legislation—				
(*a*) Under State Conciliation, etc., legislation	..	180	113,317	113,497
4. Commonwealth and Commonwealth-State legislation—				
(*a*) Industrial Tribunals under—				
(i) Conciliation and Arbitration Act	..	624	96,125	96,749
(ii) Coal Industry Acts	5,048	..	..	5,048
(iii) Stevedoring Industry Act	..	..	..	..
(iv) Other Acts	..	..	5,506	5,506
(*b*) By reference to Commonwealth Government officials	..	1,408	..	1,408
6. By closing down establishment permanently	..	..	594	594
7. By resumption without negotiation	57,200	2,550	311,803	371,553
Total	**67,870**	**4,772**	**659,200**	**731,842**

For footnotes *see* previous table.

(iii) *Summary, 1962 to 1966.* Information for Australia for the years specified is given in the following table.

METHODS OF SETTLEMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES(*a*): AUSTRALIA

Method of settlement(*b*)	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
NUMBER OF DISPUTES					
1. By private negotiation	194	240	249	228	272
2. By mediation not based on legislation	2	..	..	..	..
3. State legislation—					
(*a*) Under State Conciliation, etc., legislation	102	125	115	140	214
(*b*) By reference to State Government officials	2	..	..	..	..
4. Commonwealth and Commonwealth-State legislation—					
(*a*) Industrial Tribunals under—					
(i) Conciliation and Arbitration Act	120	83	110	104	160
(ii) Coal Industry Acts	22	22	14	13	14
(iii) Stevedoring Industry Act	..	5	11	1	..
(iv) Other Acts	..	..	..	..	6
(*b*) By reference to Commonwealth Government officials	118	227	157	170	24
6. By closing down establishment permanently	..	..	..	..	1
7. By resumption without negotiation	623	548	677	689	581
Total	**1,183**	**1,250**	**1,333**	**1,345**	**1,272**
WORKERS INVOLVED(*c*)					
1. By private negotiation	29,050	41,653	48,808	30,902	34,221
2. By mediation not based on legislation	209	..	..	..	..
3. State legislation—					
(*a*) Under State Conciliation, etc., legislation	19,255	40,978	36,941	23,004	37,606
(*b*) By reference to State Government officials	279	..	..	..	..
4. Commonwealth and Commonwealth-State legislation—					
(*a*) Industrial Tribunals under—					
(i) Conciliation and Arbitration Act	20,939	13,633	15,700	21,769	23,216
(ii) Coal Industry Acts	2,062	4,367	1,214	1,626	1,677
(iii) Stevedoring Industry Act	..	369	1,511	110	..
(iv) Other Acts	..	..	..	..	5,652
(*b*) By reference to Commonwealth Government officials	54,866	46,618	18,599	77,028	1,750
6. By closing down establishment permanently	..	..	..	..	11
7. By resumption without negotiation	227,193	265,090	421,081	320,415	290,700
Total	**353,853**	**412,708**	**543,854**	**474,854**	**394,833**
WORKING DAYS LOST					
1. By private negotiation	71,469	109,594	293,650	61,190	137,487
2. By mediation not based on legislation	215	..	..	..	..
3. State legislation—					
(*a*) Under State Conciliation, etc., legislation	45,883	103,906	104,790	71,391	113,497
(*b*) By reference to State Government officials	1,003	..	..	..	..
4. Commonwealth and Commonwealth-State legislation—					
(*a*) Industrial Tribunals under—					
(i) Conciliation and Arbitration Act	84,294	50,051	59,173	94,236	96,749
(ii) Coal Industry Acts	6,187	16,914	4,061	4,117	5,048
(iii) Stevedoring Industry Act	..	89	1,329	46	..
(iv) Other Acts	..	..	..	..	5,506
(*b*) By reference to Commonwealth Government officials	45,036	31,472	15,336	90,620	1,408
6. By closing down establishment permanently	..	..	..	..	594
7. By resumption without negotiation	254,668	269,542	413,043	492,593	371,553
Total	**508,755**	**581,568**	**891,382**	**814,193**	**731,842**

(*a*) Refers only to disputes involving a stoppage of work of ten man-days or more. Differences between the total figures of this table and the corresponding totals of other tables in this section are due to disputes which were incomplete at the end of the year. (*b*) *See* text for explanation of terms. (*c*) Includes workers indirectly involved. *See* note (*b*) to table on page 219.

7. Analysis by workers involved

The following table shows statistics of industrial disputes classified by the number of workers involved (by groups) for the years 1960 to 1966.

ANALYSIS OF INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES(*a*) BY WORKERS INVOLVED (DIRECTLY AND INDIRECTLY)(*b*): AUSTRALIA

Number of workers involved (directly and indirectly)(*b*)	Year	Number	Workers involved (directly and indirectly (*b*)		Working days lost		Estimated loss in wages ($'000)
			Number	Per cent of total	Number	Per cent of total	
Under 50	1960	342	9,394	1.6	20,853	2.9	177.6
	1961	284	7,381	2.4	14,887	2.5	128.5
	1962	351	9,083	2.6	20,976	4.1	190.1
	1963	440	11,079	2.7	24,274	4.2	214.2
	1964	431	11,246	2.1	28,175	3.1	264.0
	1965	445	11,057	2.3	23,820	2.9	241.0
	1966	453	11,848	3.0	27,751	3.8	285.5
50 and under 100	1960	217	15,440	2.6	36,733	5.1	289.2
	1961	149	10,228	3.4	23,799	3.9	202.5
	1962	236	16,702	4.7	38,924	7.7	330.8
	1963	237	16,807	4.1	38,659	6.6	354.8
	1964	254	18,274	3.3	41,402	4.6	386.0
	1965	250	17,903	3.8	38,005	4.7	385.3
	1966	277	20,050	5.1	45,265	6.2	479.5
100 and under 200	1960	230	31,254	5.2	68,707	9.5	566.2
	1961	143	20,996	7.0	31,820	5.2	265.9
	1962	263	38,541	10.9	57,467	11.3	480.2
	1963	240	34,154	8.3	57,899	10.0	503.5
	1964	259	36,866	6.8	58,714	6.4	552.7
	1965	276	38,168	8.0	64,391	7.9	646.5
	1966	224	32,001	8.1	69,840	9.5	736.0
200 and under 400	1960	144	39,863	6.6	69,236	9.5	556.5
	1961	107	29,059	9.7	64,609	10.7	589.3
	1962	160	42,411	12.0	75,563	14.9	638.3
	1963	157	42,862	10.4	82,126	14.1	701.6
	1964	180	51,648	9.5	69,435	7.6	655.7
	1965	181	50,634	10.6	99,243	12.2	951.8
	1966	185	51,506	13.0	89,269	12.2	877.8
400 and under 1,000	1960	108	66,657	11.0	106,949	14.8	823.7
	1961	61	37,205	12.4	93,403	15.4	788.6
	1962	97	61,426	17.3	123,717	24.3	970.8
	1963	100	64,394	15.6	101,226	17.4	857.9
	1964	105	70,477	12.9	108,317	11.9	943.3
	1965	84	49,458	10.4	74,006	9.1	712.3
	1966	69	43,303	11.0	128,716	17.6	1,247.2
1,000 and under 2,000	1960	50	72,099	12.0	106,625	14.7	780.8
	1961	30	40,830	13.6	53,623	8.8	431.4
	1962	41	60,044	17.0	90,176	17.7	784.8
	1963	39	55,541	13.4	86,597	14.9	794.7
	1964	61	88,935	16.3	132,415	14.5	1,293.8
	1965	63	87,731	18.5	257,451	31.5	2,873.8
	1966	45	68,190	17.3	108,896	14.9	1,142.0
2,000 and under 3,000	1960	14	33,408	5.5	61,161	8.4	690.1
	1961	23	60,371	20.1	165,179	27.2	1,840.7
	1962	9	20,849	5.9	26,627	5.2	214.9
	1963	14	31,271	7.6	49,815	8.6	410.6
	1964	11	28,066	5.1	25,124	2.8	222.5
	1965	16	40,701	8.6	52,188	6.4	484.9
	1966	3	7,255	1.8	80,097	10.9	827.1

For footnotes *see* next page.

ANALYSIS OF INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES(*a*) BY WORKERS INVOLVED (DIRECTLY AND INDIRECTLY)(*b*): AUSTRALIA—*continued*

Number of workers involved (directly and indirectly)(*b*)	Year	Number	Workers involved (directly and indirectly)(*b*)		Working days lost		Estimated loss in wages ($'000)
			Number	Per cent of total	Number	Per cent of total	
3,000 and over	1960	40	335,164	55.5	254,843	35.1	1,969.5
	1961	18	94,287	31.4	159,491	26.3	1,200.6
	1962	26	104,797	29.6	75,305	14.8	634.1
	1963	23	156,600	37.9	140,972	24.2	1,154.3
	1964	33	240,116	44.0	447,776	49.1	4,243.0
	1965	31	179,392	37.8	206,765	25.3	1,902.9
	1966	17	160,698	40.7	182,250	24.9	1,707.3
Total	1960	1,145	603,279	100.0	725,107	100.0	5,853.6
	1961	815	300,357	100.0	606,811	100.0	5,447.6
	1962	1,183	353,853	100.0	508,755	100.0	4,244.1
	1963	1,250	412,708	100.0	581,568	100.0	4,991.5
	1964	1,334	545,628	100.0	911,358	100.0	8,560.9
	1965	1,346	475,044	100.0	815,869	100.0	8,198.5
	1966	1,273	394,851	100.0	732,084	100.0	7,302.5

(*a*) Refers only to disputes invoving a stoppage of work of ten man-days or more. (*b*) Includes persons thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred but not themselves parties to the dispute.

8. Analysis by total working days lost

The following table shows particulars of industrial disputes classified by the number of working days lost (by groups) for the years 1960 to 1966.

ANALYSIS OF INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES(*a*) BY TOTAL WORKING DAYS LOST: AUSTRALIA

Total working days lost	Year	Number	Workers involved (directly and indirectly)(*b*)		Working days lost		Estimated loss in wages ($'000)
			Number	Per cent of total	Number	Per cent of total	
10 and under 100	1960	497	33,230	5.5	20,838	2.9	166.1
	1961	401	24,166	8.0	15,557	2.6	127.3
	1962	562	44,168	12.5	20,904	4.1	175.9
	1963	668	54,711	13.3	25,268	4.3	220.5
	1964	663	53,110	9.7	26,138	2.9	240.5
	1965	648	44,051	9.3	26,769	3.3	261.8
	1966	629	38,674	9.8	26,066	3.6	258.0
100 and under 500	1960	407	90,589	15.0	92,432	12.7	739.3
	1961	265	62,555	20.8	59,949	9.9	503.3
	1962	394	71,721	20.3	89,736	17.6	748.8
	1963	379	70,245	17.0	87,231	15.0	753.3
	1964	437	100,940	18.5	100,131	11.0	926.3
	1965	464	111,251	23.4	107,798	13.2	1,063.5
	1966	428	78,368	19.8	100,941	13.8	1,021.6
500 and under 1,000	1960	98	54,070	9.0	68,241	9.4	532.2
	1961	56	36,553	12.2	40,047	6.6	321.2
	1962	105	49,873	14.1	72,107	14.2	592.4
	1963	89	50,967	12.4	65,447	11.3	579.6
	1964	107	57,997	10.6	75,760	8.3	699.5
	1965	112	53,327	11.2	77,396	9.5	764.9
	1966	106	43,793	11.1	74,182	10.1	744.1

For footnotes *see* table above.

ANALYSIS OF INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES(*a*) BY TOTAL WORKING DAYS LOST: AUSTRALIA—*continued*

Total working days lost	Year	Number	Workers involved (directly and indirectly)(*b*)		Working days lost		Estimated loss in wages, ($'000)
			Number	Per cent of total	Number	Per cent of total	
1,000 and under 2,000	1960	77	84,656	14.0	107,206	14.8	847.1
	1961	41	50,873	16.9	58,842	9.7	484.0
	1962	70	81,425	23.0	101,346	19.9	836.1
	1963	56	62,767	15.2	81,105	14.0	697.8
	1964	66	81,463	14.9	94,358	10.4	856.0
	1965	61	69,514	14.6	90,287	11.1	905.3
	1966	54	41,507	10.5	79,222	10.8	782.4
2,000 and under 5,000	1960	47	118,079	19.6	156,906	21.6	1,206.8
	1961	32	66,304	22.1	93,519	15.4	757.2
	1962	38	72,703	20.5	114,789	22.6	957.6
	1963	41	59,842	14.5	116,332	20.0	984.8
	1964	42	88,570	16.3	135,093	14.8	1,296.1
	1965	39	83,626	17.6	116,615	14.3	1,117.7
	1966	36	73,407	18.6	119,636	16.3	1,182.5
5,000 and under 10,000	1960	10	43,755	7.2	71,069	9.8	591.4
	1961	12	37,466	12.5	84,941	14.0	727.9
	1962	11	19,247	5.4	71,483	14.1	615.2
	1963	9	30,255	7.3	61,105	10.5	512.8
	1964	10	69,970	12.8	94,897	10.4	833.4
	1965	12	52,519	11.1	90,528	11.1	878.3
	1966	9	50,944	12.9	63,534	8.7	599.8
10,000 and over	1960	9	178,900	29.7	208,415	28.8	1,770.7
	1961	8	22,440	7.5	253,956	41.8	2,526.6
	1962	3	14,716	4.2	38,390	7.5	318.1
	1963	8	83,921	20.3	145,080	24.9	1,242.8
	1964	9	93,578	17.2	384,981	42.2	3,709.1
	1965	10	60,756	12.8	306,476	37.5	3,207.1
	1966	11	68,158	17.3	268,503	36.7	2,714.1
Total	1960	1,145	603,279	100.0	725,107	100.0	5,853.6
	1961	815	300,357	100.0	606,811	100.0	5,447.6
	1962	1,183	353,853	100.0	508,755	100.0	4,244.1
	1963	1,250	412,708	100.0	581,568	100.0	4,991.5
	1964	1,334	545,628	100.0	911,358	100.0	8,560.9
	1965	1,346	475,044	100.0	815,869	100.0	8,198.5
	1966	1,273	394,851	100.0	732,084	100.0	7,302.5

For footnotes *see* previous page.

Industrial accidents

Except in the case of mining accidents, lack of uniformity of definition and coverage from State to State seriously impaired the usefulness of statistics of industrial accidents published in issues of the Labour Report prior to No. 39. The presentation herein, therefore, relates only to statistics of mining accidents.

Particulars of the number of persons killed and injured in mines and associated treatment plants are recorded by State Mines Departments. Numbers injured are not reported on a uniform basis in all States, as varying criteria are used in determining what constitutes injury.

Statistics of mining accidents are published each year in the bulletin—*Non-Rural Primary Industries*.

MINING ACCIDENTS: INDUSTRY, 1965

Industry	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	Aust.
PERSONS KILLED								
Metal mining—								
Gold mining	..	2	..	..	6	..	..	8
Silver-lead-zinc mining	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	4
Copper-gold mining	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	2
Tin mining	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Mineral sands mining	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Other metal mining	..	..	..	1	3	..	..	4
Total	*4*	*2*	*3*	*1*	*10*	*2*	..	*22*
Fuel mining—								
Black coal mining	16	..	3	..	..	..	..	19
Brown coal mining	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	*16*	..	*3*	..	..	..	..	*19*
Non-metal (excluding fuel) mining	..	(*a*)	..	2	..	1	..	3
Total, all mining	**20**	(*a*) **2**	**6**	**3**	**10**	**3**	..	**44**
PERSONS INJURED								
Metal mining—								
Gold mining	..	..	3	..	257	..	8	268
Silver-lead-zinc mining	148	..	61	..	2	15	..	226
Copper-gold mining	1	..	38	..	13	6	18	76
Tin mining	14	..	26	..	4	31	..	75
Mineral sands mining	42	..	9	..	8	..	..	59
Other metal mining	..	..	11	4	12	8	4	39
Total	*205*	..	*148*	*4*	*296*	*60*	*30*	*743*
Fuel mining—								
Black coal mining	77	1	137	34	47	5	..	301
Brown coal mining	..	120	..	..	..	..	..	120
Total	*77*	*121*	*137*	*34*	*47*	*5*	..	*421*
Non-metal (excluding fuel) mining	15	(*a*)	10	18	26	..	..	69
Total, all mining	**297**	(*a*) **121**	**295**	**56**	**369**	**65**	**30**	**1,233**

(*a*) Excludes accidents in salt mining.

MINING ACCIDENTS: INDUSTRY, 1966

Industry	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	Aust.
PERSONS KILLED								
Metal mining—								
Gold mining	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	6
Silver-lead-zinc mining	5	..	9	..	..	1	..	15
Copper-gold mining	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	2
Tin mining	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Mineral sands mining	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Other metal mining	..	..	1	1	2	..	..	4
Total	*7*	..	*11*	*1*	*8*	*2*	..	*29*
Fuel mining—								
Black coal mining	19	..	1	1	..	..	..	21
Brown coal mining	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other fuel mining	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	*19*	..	*1*	*1*	..	..	..	*21*
Non-metal (excluding fuel) mining	1	(*a*)	..	1	..	..	..	2
Total, all mining	**27**	(*a*)	**12**	**3**	**8**	**2**	..	**52**
PERSONS INJURED								
Metal mining—								
Gold mining	..	6	..	..	228	..	8	242
Silver-lead-zinc mining	196	..	55	..	..	21	..	272
Copper-gold mining	5	..	39	..	6	4	18	72
Tin mining	7	..	7	..	..	10	..	24
Mineral sands mining	28	..	7	..	7	..	..	42
Other metal mining	..	..	2	5	42	7	4	60
Total	*236*	*6*	*110*	*5*	*283*	*42*	*30*	*712*
Fuel mining—								
Black coal mining	80	15	187	22	36	1	..	341
Brown coal mining	..	112	..	..	..	..	..	112
Other fuel mining	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	*80*	*127*	*187*	*22*	*36*	*1*	..	*453*
Non-metal (excluding fuel) mining	22	(*a*) 11	8	8	13	2	..	64
Total, all mining	**338**	(*a*) **144**	**305**	**35**	**332**	**45**	**30**	**1,229**

(*a*) Excludes accidents in salt mining.

Workers' compensation legislation

In the following pages is a summary of the principal provisions of Workers' Compensation Acts and Ordinances in force in Australia as at 31 December 1966.

CONSPECTUS OF WORKERS' COMPENSATION LAWS

State, etc.	Act or Ordinance	Judicial administration
New South Wales .	Workers' Compensation Act, 1926–1964	Workers' Compensation Commission (Judges, District Court status). In practice, Judge sits alone; five Courts sit at one time.
Victoria . .	*Workers' Compensation Act* 1958 as amended to 1965	Country Court Judge (sitting with workers' and employers' representatives as Workers' Compensation Board).
Queensland . .	'*The Workers' Compensation Acts* 1916 *to* 1966'	General Manager (no legal qualifications required by Statute).
South Australia .	Workmen's Compensation Act 1932–1966	Special Magistrates.
Western Australia	*Workers' Compensation Act 1912–1966*	Workers' Compensation Board of three members; Chairman, a legal practitioner, and a nominee of (*a*) employers' organisation and (*b*) employees' organisation.
Tasmania . .	*Workers' Compensation Act* 1927 as amended to 1964	Supreme Court Judges (sitting alone).
Commonwealth of Australia	*Commonwealth Employees' Compensation Act* 1930–1964	One Commissioner (Secretary to the Treasury), with power of delegation.

IN AUSTRALIA (AS AT 31 DECEMBER 1966)

Appeals	Maximum wages of 'workers' compensated	Waiting period	Medical, surgical and hospital expenses
On a question of law or the admission or rejection of any evidence, to Supreme Court, High Court and Privy Council.	Unlimited.	Nil .	$1,000 medical and surgical; $1,000 hospital; $500 ambulance; unless Commission directs that employer shall be liable for a further specified sum.
On question of law upon case stated for opinion of Full Court of the Supreme Court, High Court, Privy Council.	$6,000 per annum, excluding overtime.	Nil .	Unlimited medical, hospital, nursing and ambulance service and costs of burial.
Any person claiming compensation who objects to the ruling thereon of the State Government Insurance Office may require the matter to be heard and determined by an Industrial Magistrate. Either party to the proceedings may appeal from his decision. Such appeal shall be made to the Full Bench of the Industrial Court. Unless the Court orders that additional evidence shall be taken, the appeal which shall be by way of rehearing shall be heard and determined upon the evidence and proceedings before the Industrial Magistrate concerned.	Unlimited.	1 day for compensation	$300 hospital; $300 medical; in death where no dependants, medical expenses and burial, maximum $510.*
Questions of law and fact to Supreme Court, High Court, Privy Council.	$5,720 per annum ($110 per week) (overtime allowances excluded).	Nil .	The expenses incurred by the workman for such medical, hospital, nursing and ambulance services as are reasonably necessary as a result of his injury, and not exceeding $60 for repairing or replacing damaged clothing. Burial expenses up to $200.
Jurisdiction exclusive; decisions final on facts. Board may state a case for Full Court of Supreme Court on matters of law.	Unlimited.	Nil .	$1,500 to cover first aid, ambulance, medical and hospital expenses, etc. (Board may approve greater amount to cover these items) $150 funeral.
To Full Court by way of rehearing, High Court, Privy Council.	Unlimited.	Nil .	$2,500
Rehearing by local, County or District Court, then appeal on questions of law to High Court, Privy Council.	Unlimited.	Nil .	$1,000 medical, surgical or hospital, or over in exceptional circumstances if Commissioner considers circumstances warrant. $120 funeral expenses.

* From 1964 amounts vary automatically with changes in basic wage.

CONSPECTUS OF WORKERS' COMPENSATION LAWS

State, etc.	Act or Ordinance	Judicial administration
Northern Territory	*Workmen's Compensation Ordinance* 1949–1966. (Includes Compensation provisions previously incorporated in the *Wards' Employment Ordinance* 1953–1962.)	Matters in dispute may by consent of each party be settled by arbitration by a committee or by a single arbitrator, or they may be settled by a Local Court of full jurisdiction.
Australian Capital Territory	*Workmen's Compensation Ordinance* 1951–1965.	Matters in dispute may by consent of both parties be settled by arbitration by a committee or by a single arbitrator. If either party objects or there is no committee, the dispute may be settled by the Court of Petty Sessions.

State, etc.	Workers' compensation payments	
	Basic weekly payment	Maximum weekly payment
New South Wales .	75 per cent of average weekly earnings (a.w.e.).	$23.50 with no dependants: with dependants a.w.e.
Victoria . .	. . . . .	*Adult* $20.00 with no dependants (with dependants $31.00 or a.w.e., whichever is lower). *Minor* $18.00 without dependants (with dependants $26.00 or a.w.e. whichever is lower).
Queensland . .	80 per cent of a.w.e. or 80 per cent of the basic wage (State) whichever is the less.	$26.16 adjustable according to movements of basic wage (with dependants, a.w.e.).

NOTE. a.w.e. = average weekly earnings.

IN AUSTRALIA (AS AT 31 DECEMBER 1966)—*continued*

Appeals	Maximum wages of 'workers' compensated	Waiting period	Medical, surgical and hospital expenses
An appeal to the Supreme Court may be made from the decision of a committee or an arbitrator or of a Local Court.	Unlimited.	Nil .	Not exceeding $1,000 for medical, surgical or hospital treatment or ambulance service, except in special circumstances.
An appeal from the decision of the committee or from the Court of Petty Sessions may be made to the Supreme Court of the Australian Capital Territory.	Unlimited.	Nil .	Not exceeding $1,000 unless exceptional circumstances warrant payment of a larger sum.

in case of total disablement

Minimum weekly payment	Weekly payments in respect of dependants	Total liability
Adult male, $16.00. Adults whose a.w.e. are less than $21.00, 100 per cent of a.w.e. but not exceeding $16.00. Minors whose a.w.e. are less than $14.50, 100 per cent of a.w.e. but not exceeding $11.00.	$6.30 for wife or adult dependant, plus $2.50 per child (including children to whom worker stands *in loco parentis*), subject to prescribed maximum.	Unlimited.
Same as for maximum . .	$6.00 for wife or relative caring for his children if wife or relative is wholly or mainly dependent upon him, plus $2.50 per child under 16 years of age, subject to prescribed maximum.	$10,000 except in cases of (*a*) permanent and total disablement, or (*b*) permanent and partial disablement of major degree.
No specific minimum . .	23½ per cent of the existing male basic wage per week for wife, plus 7½ per cent of the existing male basic wage per week for each child and step child under 16, or if 16 or over but under the age of 21 and in receipt of full-time education at a school, college, university, etc., who is totally or mainly dependent. Total weekly compensation shall not exceed injured worker's a.w.e.	$8,390*

NOTE. a.w.e. = average weekly earnings.
* From 1964 amounts vary automatically with changes in basic wage.

CONSPECTUS OF WORKER'S COMPENSATION

State, etc.	Workers' compensation payments	
	Basic weekly payment	Maximum weekly payment
South Australia .	75 per cent of a.w.e. .	Married man with dependent wife or child under 16 years, $32.50 or a.w.e., whichever is lower. Any other workman, $22.
Western Australia .	. . . . .	Male on or above basic wage, $24.00 with no dependants. (With dependants, $36.00 or a.w.e., whichever is lower.) Female on or above female basic wage $18.00 with no dependants. (With dependants, $36.00 or a.w.e. whichever is lower.) Male or female below basic wage, such sum as bears to $24.00 or $18.00 respectively, the ratio which his or her a.w.e. bear to the basic wage at the date of of accident (with no dependants). (With dependants the maximum is the a.w.e.)
Tasmania . .	. . . . .	(*a*) Where a.w.e. not more than the basic wage + 20 per cent—85 per cent of a.w.e. (*b*) Where a.w.e. more than the basic wage + 20 per cent but not more than the basic wage + 36 per cent—the amount of the basic wage + 2 per cent (*c*) where a.w.e. more than the basic wage + 36 per cent—75 per cent of a.w.e.
Commonwealth of Australia	. . . . .	$23.10 ($17.32 if a minor not receiving adult rate of pay) plus allowances for dependants; or a sum equal to the pay of the employee at the time of the injury or of the rate of pay of an employee of the same class as subsequently varied by competent authority or following upon a variation in the cost of living; whichever is the less. In all cases plus the cost of medical treatment.
Northern Territory	. . . . .	$23.10 during period of incapacity.
Australian Capital Territory	. . . . .	Same as Commonwealth of Australia (above).

NOTE. a.w.e. = average weekly earnings.

IN AUSTRALIA (AS AT 31 DECEMBER 1966)—*continued*

in case of total disablement

Minimum weekly payment	Weekly payments in respect of dependants	Total liability
$12.00 except for workman under 21 with no dependants whose a.w.e. are less than $12.00 where minimum payment is a.w.e.	$9.00 for dependent wife and $3.50 each child under 16 years of age.	$12,000
$10.80, or 100 per cent of a.w.e. whichever is lower	$6.30 for dependent wife, $2.70 each dependent child or dependent stepchild under 16 years of age.	$10,000
Same as for maximum . .	17 per cent of weekly basic wage for wife or any relative standing *in loco parentis* to the children of the worker. 9 per cent of weekly basic wage for each child under 16, or under 21 and receiving full-time education.	816 times the weekly basic wage.
Same as for maximum . .	$5.45 for wife or dependent female over 16 years in special circumstances. $2.25 for each dependent child under 16.	$8,600 including cost of medical, surgical and hospital treatment and ambulance service. This does not limit compensation in case of death or total and permanent incapacity.
Same as for maximum . .	$5.00 for wife or dependent female over 16 years in special circumstances. $2.25 for each dependent child under 16 years of age.	$6,000 excluding cost of medical, surgical and hospital treatment and ambulance service. This does not limit compensation in case of death or total and permanent incapacity.

Same as Commonwealth of Australia (above).

NOTE. a.w.e. = average weekly earnings.

CONSPECTUS OF WORKER'S COMPENSATION LAWS

State, etc.	Death payments		
	Maximum (excluding payments for dependent children)	Minimum	Additional provision for dependent children
New South Wales .	$8,600. Deduction of lump sum or weekly payments made before death from death benefit is not permitted. Maximum funeral expenses when workman leaves no dependants are $160.	. . . . .	$4.30 per week for each dependent child under 16 years of age until death or age 16, whichever is the earlier.
Victoria. . .	$9,000 (excluding payments for total incapacity, if any, paid prior to death).	. . . . .	$200 for each dependent child under 16 years of age.
Queensland . .	$7,700, to any dependants, wholly dependent.*	$7,700 total dependants; $1,100 to $1,190 partial dependants; $880 to $950 death of worker under 21 years of age, who leaves no dependants but is survived by either or both parents resident in Queensland.*	$270 for each child or stepchild under 16 years of age, or if 16 or over, but under the age of 21, and in receipt of a full-time education at a school, college, university, etc., who was totally or mainly dependent at time of death (provided widow survives, otherwise maximum).*
South Australia .	Four years' earnings, maximum $12,000, plus burial expenses not exceeding $200 (excluding weekly payments for partial or total incapacity, if any, paid prior to death).	$2,200, plus payments for dependent children.	$220 for each dependent child under 16 years of of age.
Western Australia .	$10,000 . . .	$2,331 for a wholly dependent widow, mother, child or stepchild under 16 years of age only, plus $220 for each dependent child.	$220 for each dependent child or stepchild under 16 years of age not being an ex-nuptial child.
Tasmania . .	284 times the weekly basic wage (at present $10,437).*	. . . . .	7 times the weekly basic wage (at present $257 for each dependent child under 16 years of age).

* From 1964 amounts vary automatically with changes in basic wage.

IN AUSTRALIA (AS AT 31 DECEMBER 1966)—*continued*

Provisions for lump sum payment for scheduled injuries	Special provisions regarding compensation for aged and injured workers	Insurance
Yes. No deduction in respect of weekly payments is permitted.	No.	Compulsory and competitive.
Yes (excluding payments made on account of period of illness resulting from injury).	No.	Compulsory and competitive.
Yes.	No, except provision for minimum disablement payments.	Compulsory with Queensland State Government Insurance Office.
Yes.	No.	Compulsory and competitive.
Yes.	No.	Compulsory and competitive.
Yes.	No.	Compulsory and competitive.

CONSPECTUS OF WORKERS' COMPENSATION LAWS

State, etc.	Death payments		
	Maximum (excluding payments for dependent children)	Minimum	Additional provision for dependent children
Commonwealth of Australia	$8,600 . . .	Proportionate payment for partial dependency.	Weekly payments of $2.25 in respect of each dependent child under the age of 16 years (ceasing on the child attaining 16 years, marrying or dying, whichever event occurs first). If the aggregate amount of weekly payments in respect of each child is less than $200 an additional amount of compensation is payable equal to the difference between that aggregate amount and $200.
Northern Territory .	$8,600, plus up to $120 funeral expenses.	. . . . .	Weekly payments of $2.25 in respect of each dependent child under 16 years of age until child turns 16, marries or dies, subject to minimum total payment of $200 in respect of each child.
Australian Capital Territory	$8,600, plus the cost of medical treatment. Any amount, by way of weekly payments, paid or payable before the death of the workman in respect of his total or partial incapacity for work shall be disregarded, but any additional lump sum payment shall be deducted, provided the $8,600 is not reduced to less than $1,400.	Same as for maximum.	Weekly payment of $2.25 for each wholly or mainly dependent child under 16 years of age.

State, etc.	Government Insurance Office	Compensation payable in respect of injuries received whilst travelling to or from work
New South Wales	Yes, competitive.	Same as for injury arising out of or in course of employment.

IN AUSTRALIA (AS AT 31 DECEMBER 1966)—*continued*

Provisions for lump sum payment for scheduled injuries	Special provisions regarding compensation for aged and injured workers	Insurance
Yes.	No.	——
Yes. This is in addition to previous weekly payments.	No.	Compulsory (unless exempted by the Administrator) and competitive.
Yes. Such payment is not subject to deduction in respect of any amount previously paid by way of a weekly payment.	No.	Compulsory (unless exempted by the Minister) and competitive.

Dusts			
Silicosis		Other dusts	
Maximum weekly payments	Total liability	Maximum weekly payments	Total liability
Special scheme with benefits as for other injuries.	Special scheme with benefits as for other injuries.	As for other injuries.	As for other injuries.

CONSPECTUS OF WORKERS' COMPENSATION LAWS

State, etc.	Government Insurance Office	Compensation payable in respect of injuries received whilst travelling to or from work
Victoria . .	Yes, competitive.	Yes.
Queensland . .	Yes, monopoly.	As for other injuries.
South Australia .	No, except for employees of South Australian Government.	Travelling to or from work or between place of abode and place of pickup; or travelling to a trade, technical or other school for training or (for an apprentice) if on a journey between his place of residence, or work, and trade school if required to attend in accordance with arrangements made with his employer; or while travelling for treatment.
Western Australia .	Yes. Competitive, except in mining operations.	Yes.
Tasmania . .	Yes, competitive.	Yes.
Commonwealth of Australia	No.	Yes, but liability restricted to travel to or from employment as distinct from place of employment.
Northern Territory	No.	Yes.
Australian Capital Territory	No.	Yes.

IN AUSTRALIA (AS AT 31 DECEMBER 1966)—*continued*

Dusts			
Silicosis		Other dusts	
Maximum weekly payments	Total liability	Maximum weekly payments	Total liability
As for other injuries.	As for other injuries.	As for other injuries.	As for other injuries.
$14.00*	Compensation is payable to a sufferer during his lifetime. On death weekly payments to widow continue until total of $7,700 paid. Minimum aggregate payment to widow, $1,510; maximum weekly payment to widow, $10.00.*	As for other injuries.	As for other injuries.
Workmen's Compensation (Silicosis) Scheme. As for other injuries.	As for other injuries.	As for other injuries.	As for other injuries.
As for other injuries.	As for other iniuries.	As for other injuries.	As for other injuries.
Workers' (Occupational Diseases) Relief Fund Act 1954. Unmarried, $22; married, $27.30, each child under 16 years, or full-time student $2.80.	$8,918	As for silicosis.	$8,918
As for other injuries.	As for other injuries.	As for other injuries.	As for other injuries.
As for other injuries.	As for other injuries.	As for other injuries.	As for other injuries.
As for other injuries.	As for other injuries.	As for other injuries.	As for other injuries.

* From 1964 amounts vary automatically with changes in basic wage.

CHAPTER 5. LABOUR ORGANISATIONS

Labour organisations in Australia

1. General

The figures shown in this section are prepared from a special collection of membership of labour organisations at 31 December each year. The affairs of single unions are not disclosed in the published results and this has assisted in securing complete information. The Bureau is indebted to the secretaries of trade unions for their co-operation in supplying information.

This issue contains a comparison of the results of the annual collections for the years 1962 to 1966. Particulars for earlier years will be found in previous issues of the Labour Report. A table showing the number and membership of trade unions in Australia from 1912 is to be found in Section XII of the Appendix.

Where figures of trade union membership in this chapter have been rounded, any discrepancies between totals and sums of components are due to rounding.

2. Trade Unions

(i) *General.* The trade unions in Australia are very diverse in character, and range from the small independent association to the large interstate organisation, which, in its turn, may be a branch of an international body. Broadly speaking, there are four distinct classes of labour organisations: (*a*) the local independent; (*b*) the State; (*c*) the interstate; and (*d*) the Australasian or international. The organisation of interstate or federated unions varies greatly in character. In some unions the State organisations are bound together under a system of unification with centralised control, while in others the State units are practically independent and self-governing, the federal bond being loose and existing only for one or two specified purposes. Statistics relating to interstate or federated trade unions are contained in tables on page 249.

(ii) *Number and Membership.* (*a*) *States.* The following table gives particulars of the number of separate unions and the number of members in each State and Territory at the end of the years 1962 to 1966.

TRADE UNIONS: NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP

Year	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Aust.
NUMBER OF SEPARATE UNIONS									
1962. . .	222	155	135	133	152	103	23	38	347
1963. . .	227	154	137	134	154	103	30	54	347
1964. . .	223	157	141	137	154	111	30	59	340
1965. . .	222	156	140	137	155	109	33	64	334
1966. . .	220	154	140	136	157	110	38	66	330
NUMBER OF MEMBERS ('000)									
1962. . .	765.5	498.0	334.0	160.4	121.0	57.3	3.3	11.0	1,950.5
1963. . .	782.7	514.9	339.4	161.1	129.0	57.4	3.3	15.7	2,003.5
1964. . .	795.1	525.8	350.6	166.9	135.1	59.9	3.4	18.0	2,054.8
1965. . .	825.8	537.8	353.3	174.0	139.2	63.4	3.5	19.1	2,116.2
1966. . .	817.3	539.4	351.6	178.5	146.6	65.5	4.1	20.7	2,123.5
PERCENTAGE INCREASE IN MEMBERSHIP(*b*)									
1962. . .	2.9	2.3	1.3	5.9	5.3	0.7	(*c*)	(*c*)	2.9
1963. . .	2.2	3.4	1.6	0.4	6.5	0.4	(*c*)	(*c*)	2.7
1964. . .	1.6	2.1	3.3	3.6	4.7	4.2	(*c*)	(*c*)	2.6
1965. . .	3.9	2.3	0.8	4.2	3.1	6.0	(*c*)	(*c*)	3.0
1966. . .	−1.0	0.3	−0.5	2.6	5.3	3.2	(*c*)	(*c*)	0.3

(*a*) Without interstate duplication. (*See* letterpress on p. 245). (*b*) On preceding year. (*c*) In some cases, union members in the Territories associated with State organisations are reported under the heading of that State. The annual figures reflect, in part, progressive improvements to more accurate reporting, and the comparability of totals for the Territories is affected by this aspect.

NOTE: Minus sign (−) denotes decrease.

In the tables above, under the heading 'Number of separate unions' a union with members in a State or Territory is counted as one union within that State or Territory. The figures do not add to the Australian total (shown in the last column) because a union represented in more than one State or Territory is included in the figure for each State or Territory in which it is represented, but is counted only once in the Australian total.

(*b*) *Industry Groups.* The tables below show the numbers and membership of trade unions in industry groups. The tables do not supply a precise classification of trade union members by industry. This is because in cases where the members of a union are employed in a number of industries they have been classified to the predominant industry for the union concerned.

(i) *Australia.* The number of unions and their membership in industry groups in Australia at the end of the years 1962 to 1966 are shown in the following table.

TRADE UNIONS: INDUSTRY GROUPS(*a*): AUSTRALIA

Industry groups(*a*)	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
NUMBER OF SEPARATE UNIONS(*a*)					
Agriculture, grazing, etc.	3	3	3	3	3
Mining and quarrying	12	12	12	12	12
Manufacturing—					
Engineering, metals, vehicles, etc.	12	12	12	11	10
Textiles, clothing and footwear	7	7	6	6	6
Food, drink and tobacco	34	34	33	32	32
Sawmilling, furniture, etc.	6	6	6	6	6
Paper, printing, etc.	6	6	6	6	5
Other manufacturing	31	31	29	28	27
Total manufacturing	*96*	*96*	*92*	*89*	*86*
Building and construction	28	25	24	24	24
Railway and tramway services	25	25	24	24	24
Road and air transport	11	10	11	11	11
Shipping and stevedoring	14	14	14	14	13
Banking, insurance and clerical	19	19	17	15	15
Wholesale and retail trade	11	12	12	12	12
Public authority (n.e.i.), etc.(*b*)	70	70	72	71	71
Amusement, hotels, personal service, etc.	22	23	22	22	22
Other industries(*c*)	36	38	37	37	37
Total	**347**	**347**	**340**	**334**	**330**
NUMBER OF MEMBERS ('000)					
Agriculture, grazing, etc.	60.7	60.8	63.3	63.9	61.3
Mining and quarrying	35.4	35.0	35.2	35.9	35.7
Manufacturing—					
Engineering, metals, vehicles, etc.	294.6	301.5	312.8	328.0	331.8
Textiles, clothing and footwear	105.4	107.7	109.9	113.7	107.8
Food, drink and tobacco	130.4	136.7	130.9	130.0	134.5
Sawmilling, furniture, etc.	39.1	39.7	39.5	39.5	38.9
Paper, printing, etc.	52.1	53.4	53.2	54.7	54.8
Other manufacturing	87.1	90.8	95.0	95.1	94.7
Total manufacturing	*708.7*	*729.8*	*741.3*	*761.1*	*762.4*
Building and construction	145.5	144.9	146.9	150.9	143.5
Railway and tramway services	134.7	133.8	131.2	132.0	129.3
Road and air transport	63.7	66.2	68.0	71.7	72.9
Shipping and stevedoring	34.0	33.3	35.1	35.4	33.9
Banking, insurance and clerical	121.2	126.4	132.8	137.3	142.8
Wholesale and retail trade	79.7	84.2	86.3	86.2	86.5
Public authority (n.e.i.), etc.(*b*)	354.0	374.0	389.2	405.9	413.5
Amusement, hotels, personal service, etc.	54.5	54.1	54.8	56.3	55.8
Other industries(*c*)	158.4	161.0	170.6	179.6	186.0
Total	**1,950.5**	**2,003.5**	**2,054.8**	**2,116.2**	**2,123.5**

(*a*) Without interstate duplication. *See* explanation in text above. (*b*) Includes Communication and municipal, etc.
(*c*) Includes Community and business services.

(ii) *States.* The following tables show the number of unions and membership in broad industry groups in each State in 1965 and 1966.

TRADE UNIONS: NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP, 1965: INDUSTRY GROUPS STATES AND AUSTRALIA

State	Manufacturing	Building and construction	Transport	Public authority n.e.i., etc. (*a*)	Other (*b*)	All groups
			NUMBER OF SEPARATE UNIONS(*c*)			
New South Wales	59	12	35	51	65	222
Victoria	52	10	19	38	37	156
Queensland	32	7	23	40	38	140
South Australia	42	7	20	37	31	137
Western Australia	35	7	20	45	48	155
Tasmania	32	6	15	28	28	109
Australia(*d*)	**89**	**24**	**49**	**71**	**101**	**334**
			NUMBER OF MEMBERS ('000)			
New South Wales	330.6	57.3	100.7	151.5	185.8	825.8
Victoria	224.3	37.8	52.0	102.3	121.4	537.8
Queensland	86.2	23.7	40.1	57.8	145.6	353.3
South Australia	63.1	11.6	19.3	40.9	38.9	174.0
Western Australia	31.9	11.4	19.2	30.1	46.7	139.2
Tasmania	21.2	4.7	6.7	15.6	15.3	63.4
Australia(*e*)	**761.1**	**150.9**	**239.1**	**405.9**	**559.1**	**2,116.2**

(*a*) Includes Communication and municipal, etc. (*b*) Includes Agriculture, etc; Mining and quarrying; Banking, insurance and clerical; Wholesale and retail trade; Amusement, hotels, personal service, etc.; and Community and business services. (*c*) *See* explanation in text on page 245. (*d*) Without interstate duplication. (*e*) Includes members in the Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory.

TRADE UNIONS: NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP, 1966: INDUSTRY GROUPS STATES AND AUSTRALIA

State	Manufacturing	Building and construction	Transport	Public authority n.e.i., etc. (*a*)	Other (*b*)	All groups
			NUMBER OF SEPARATE UNIONS(*c*)			
New South Wales	56	12	35	51	66	220
Victoria	50	9	19	38	38	154
Queensland	31	7	23	40	39	140
South Australia	41	6	20	37	32	136
Western Australia	36	7	20	44	50	157
Tasmania	32	6	15	27	30	110
Australia(*d*)	**86**	**24**	**48**	**71**	**101**	**330**
			NUMBER OF MEMBERS ('000)			
New South Wales	324.1	54.5	99.0	152.7	187.0	817.3
Victoria	224.9	34.9	51.2	103.6	124.8	539.4
Queensland	88.0	22.5	39.4	59.5	142.2	351.6
South Australia	65.6	11.0	19.5	41.7	40.7	178.5
Western Australia	33.5	11.5	19.1	31.9	50.6	146.6
Tasmania	22.0	4.8	6.6	15.8	16.4	65.5
Australia(*e*)	**762.4**	**143.5**	**236.0**	**413.5**	**568.1**	**2,123.5**

For footnotes *see* previous table.

(iii) *Number of Members and Proportion of Wage and Salary Earners.* (*a*) General. The following tables show the estimated percentages of numbers of members of trade unions to numbers of wage and salary earners in employment. As estimates of numbers of wage and salary earners in employment do not include employees engaged in rural industry or in private domestic service, the percentages have been calculated on figures obtained by adding to the end of the year estimates the number of employees in rural industry and private domestic service recorded at the nearest available Population Census. For this reason, and also because the membership of trade unions includes some persons not in employment, the percentages shown in the tables are approximations. Because of a revision of the employment estimates the percentages contained herein for earlier periods differ slightly from those published in issues of the Labour Report prior to No. 50.

(*b*) *States.* The tables below show, for each State, and the Northern Territory, the number of males, females and persons who were members of trade unions at 31 December 1965 and 31 December 1966 and the estimated percentages as described above. In interpreting these, it should be noted that certain employees such as those in professional occupations may not be eligible for membership of a specified union, while others may not reside in a locality covered by a union devoted to their particular trade or occupation.

TRADE UNIONS: NUMBER OF MEMBERS AND PROPORTION OF TOTAL WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS, 31 DECEMBER 1965

State	Number of members ('000)			Proportion of total wage and salary earners(*b*) (per cent)		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
New South Wales(*a*)	671.1	173.8	844.9	64	39	56
Victoria	418.0	119.8	537.8	56	37	50
Queensland	262.5	90.9	353.3	73	69	72
South Australia	146.7	27.3	174.0	58	28	50
Western Australia	110.6	28.6	139.2	59	42	54
Tasmania	51.4	12.1	63.4	61	41	56
Northern Territory	3.2	0.3	3.5	29	9	24
Australia	**1,663.4**	**452.8**	**2,116.2**	**62**	**41**	**56**

(*a*) Includes the Australian Capital Territory. (*b*) *See* text above.

TRADE UNIONS: NUMBER OF MEMBERS AND PROPORTION OF TOTAL WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS, 31 DECEMBER 1966

State	Number of members ('000)			Proportion of total wage and salary earners(*b*) (per cent)		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
New South Wales(*a*)	659.5	178.4	837.9	61	38	54
Victoria	415.9	123.4	539.4	54	36	49
Queensland	260.9	90.7	351.6	72	66	71
South Australia	149.9	28.6	178.5	59	28	50
Western Australia	114.7	31.8	146.6	59	45	55
Tasmania	52.8	12.7	65.5	60	40	55
Northern Territory	3.7	0.4	4.1	32	10	26
Australia	**1,657.5**	**466.0**	**2,123.5**	**60**	**40**	**54**

For footnotes *see* previous table.

(c) *Australia.* Similar particulars for Australia as at the end of each of the years 1954 and 1961 to 1966 are given in the following table.

TRADE UNIONS: NUMBER OF MEMBERS AND PROPORTION OF TOTAL WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS, AUSTRALIA

Year	Number of members ('000)			Proportion of total wage and salary earners(a) (per cent)		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
1954	1,448.2	339.3	1,787.5	66	45	61
1961	1,521.9	372.7	1,894.6	63	41	57
1962	1,561.9	388.6	1,950.5	64	41	57
1963	1,588.5	415.0	2,003.5	62	42	57
1964	1,624.0	430.8	2,054.8	62	41	56
1965	1,663.4	452.8	2,116.2	62	41	56
1966	1,657.5	466.0	2,123.5	60	40	54

(a) *See* text page 247.

(iv) *Classification according to Number of Members.* The following table shows the number and membership of all trade unions in Australia at the end of each of the years 1962 to 1966, classified according to size. In this table interstate unions are counted only once.

TRADE UNIONS: CLASSIFICATION ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF MEMBERS AUSTRALIA

Year	Under 2,000	2,000 and under 5,000	5,000 and under 10,000	10,000 and under 20,000	20,000 and under 30,000	30,000 and under 40,000	40,000 and under 50,000	50,000 and over	Total
NUMBER OF SEPARATE UNIONS									
1962	237	41	22	19	8	5	6	9	347
1963	238	38	23	20	7	5	6	10	347
1964	233	39	17	22	8	5	5	11	340
1965	229	37	17	22	6	7	4	12	334
1966	227	35	18	20	6	7	5	12	330
NUMBER OF MEMBERS ('000)									
1962	119.0	127.2	163.9	272.3	194.7	182.6	267.8	623.0	1,950.5
1963	122.7	117.2	174.2	279.6	168.2	177.6	266.0	698.0	2,003.5
1964	126.0	126.5	128.6	305.9	193.8	181.4	224.6	768.1	2,054.8
1965	124.9	121.4	127.7	320.5	149.1	247.0	178.0	847.5	2,116.2
1966	126.2	115.0	132.1	288.4	141.4	243.7	224.3	852.4	2,123.5
PROPORTION OF TOTAL MEMBERSHIP (PER CENT)									
1962	6.1	6.5	8.4	14.0	10.0	9.4	13.7	31.9	100.0
1963	6.1	5.8	8.7	14.0	8.4	8.9	13.3	34.8	100.0
1964	6.1	6.2	6.3	14.9	9.4	8.8	10.9	37.4	100.0
1965	5.9	5.7	6.0	15.2	7.1	11.7	8.4	40.0	100.0
1966	5.9	5.4	6.2	13.6	6.7	11.5	10.6	40.1	100.0

(v) *Interstate or Federated Trade Unions.* (a) *General.* The following tables give particulars regarding the number and membership of interstate or federated trade unions having branches in two or more States. Interstate trade unions account for approximately 90 per cent of total union membership.

(*b*) *Area of Operation.* The area of operation of interstate or federated trade unions is shown in the following table.

INTERSTATE OR FEDERATED TRADE UNIONS: NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP(*a*)

Year	Unions operating in—					Total
	2 States	3 States	4 States	5 States	6 States	
	NUMBER OF UNIONS					
1962	12	8	21	32	67	140
1963	10	7	23	33	68	141
1964	9	4	22	37	71	143
1965	10	4	21	35	73	143
1966	10	4	22	31	75	142
	NUMBER OF MEMBERS ('000)					
1962	30.0	63.5	184.2	371.7	1,092.5	1,741.9
1963	27.7	30.2	189.2	370.2	1,179.6	1,796.9
1964	17.9	25.3	170.9	455.4	1,180.9	1,850.3
1965	21.4	26.3	115.9	480.7	1,281.6	1,925.9
1966	20.9	21.0	243.3	402.5	1,242.0	1,929.6

(*a*) Certain unions have, in addition to branches in the States, branches in the Northern Territory and in the Australian Capital Territory.

(*c*) *Industry Groups.* The table below shows the number of federated or interstate trade unions in the various industry groups together with their membership. The relative importance of these trade unions in each industry group may be gauged by comparing figures in this table with those appearing in the table on page 245 showing numbers and membership of all trade unions in industry groups. *See also* note in text on page 245 concerning the basis of this classification.

INTERSTATE OR FEDERATED TRADE UNIONS: INDUSTRY GROUPS,(*a*) 1965 AND 1966

Industry group	1965		1966	
	Number of separate unions(*a*)	Number of members ('000)	Number of separate unions(*a*)	Number of members ('000)
Agriculture, grazing, etc.	4	96.5	4	93.8
Mining and quarrying				
Manufacturing—				
Engineering, metals, vehicles, etc.	9	326.6	8	330.4
Textiles, clothing and footwear	4	113.4	4	107.5
Food, drink and tobacco	12	108.7	12	111.9
Sawmilling, furniture, etc.	3	35.5	3	34.8
Paper, printing, etc.	5	52.9	4	53.0
Other manufacturing	14	91.2	14	90.9
Total manufacturing	*47*	*728.4*	*45*	*728.5*
Building and construction	7	131.1	6	123.1
Railway and tramway services	6	105.8	6	103.8
Road and air transport	7	67.6	7	68.7
Shipping and stevedoring	7	33.8	7	32.5
Banking, insurance and clerical	9	136.6	9	142.0
Wholesale and retail trade	3	77.1	3	77.7
Public authority (n.e.i.) etc.(*b*)	37	367.0	37	374.0
Amusement, hotels, personal service, etc.	6	44.4	7	43.9
Other industries(*c*)	10	137.6	11	141.6
Total	**143**	**1,925.9**	**142**	**1,929.6**

(*a*) Without interstate duplication. *See* explanation in text on page 245. (*b*) Includes Communication and municipal, etc. (*c*) Includes Community and business services.

3. Organisations Registered under the (Commonwealth) Conciliation and Arbitration Act

Under Part VIII. of the *Conciliation and Arbitration Act* 1904–1966, any association of employers in an industry who have, or any employer who has, employed, on an average taken per month, not less than 100 employees during the six months preceding application for registration, and any association of not less than 100 employees in any industry, may be registered. However, the Public Service Arbitration Act provides that an association of less than 100 employees may be registered as an organisation under the Conciliation and Arbitration Act, if its members comprise at least three-fifths of all persons engaged in that industry in the Public Service. Such organisations are included in the figures shown below. Registered unions include both interstate associations and associations operating within one State only. Registration under Commonwealth legislation began in 1906. At the end of 1966 the number of employers' organisations registered under the provisions of the Act was 69. The number of unions registered at the end of 1966 was 152, with membership of 1,772,000, representing 83 per cent. of the total membership of all trade unions in Australia. Lists of organisations of employees and of employers registered under this Act are contained in the Industrial Information Bulletin Vol. 22 No. 1 January 1967 published by the Department of Labour and National Service.

4. Central Labour Organisations

(i) *Trades and Labour Councils.* Delegate organisations, usually known as Trades Hall Councils or Labour Councils and consisting of representatives of a number of trade unions have been established in the capital cities and in a number of other centres in each State. In the centres where these councils exist, most unions or local branches operating in the district are affiliated. The district councils obtain their finance by means of a *per capita* tax on members of affiliated unions.

In States other than Western Australia, the district councils are generally independent bodies, although provision usually exists in the rules of the central council in the capital city for the organisation of district councils, or for their representation on the central council. In Western Australia, until 1962, there was a unified system of organisation with a central council and district councils within the framework of the Australian Labour Party. In 1962 this organisation was abolished and a separate Trades and Labour Council with provincial councils was to be established outside the political organisation. At the end of 1963, only the central council (the Trades and Labour Council of Western Australia) was operating but from 1964 provincial councils were established.

The following table shows, for each State and Territory, the number of trades and labour councils and the number of affiliated unions, or branches of unions, at the end of the years 1962 to 1966. The figures for the number of unions do not necessarily represent separate unions, since the branches of a large union may be affiliated with the local trades councils in the several towns in which they are represented.

TRADES AND LABOUR COUNCILS

Year	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A. (a)	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Aust.
NUMBER OF COUNCILS									
1962	12	9	12	5	10	5	..	1	54
1963	12	9	12	5	(a) 1	5	..	1	45
1964	12	9	13	5	3	5	..	1	48
1965	12	9	13	6	4	5	..	1	50
1966	11	9	13	5	4	5	..	1	48
NUMBER OF AFFILIATED UNIONS AND BRANCH UNIONS									
1962	336	282	176	148	413	123	..	21	1,499
1963	335	295	170	154	(a) 83	121	..	27	1,185
1964	342	291	187	151	126	130	..	29	1,256
1965	347	282	179	150	164	138	..	27	1,287
1966	351	275	176	150	145	140	..	20	1,257

(a) *See* explanation in text above.

As well as trades and labour councils there are councils organised on trade lines and composed of delegates from separate unions whose members' interests are closely connected by reason of their occupations. Delegate councils of bakers, bread carters and mill employees or of unions connected directly or indirectly with the metal trades, or with the building trades, are examples of such organisations.

(ii) *Australian Council of Trade Unions.* A central labour organisation, now called the Australian Council of Trade Unions, came into being during 1927. The Council was created to function on behalf of the trade unions of Australia, and was founded at an All-Australian Trade Union Congress held in Melbourne in May 1927. The A.C.T.U. consists of affiliated unions and approved State Trades and Labour Councils and Provincial Councils. The State Trades and Labour Council in each State is the State Branch of the A.C.T.U. and it has the right to appoint one representative to act on the executive of the Council. In addition to the four A.C.T.U. officers and representatives of the State Branches of the A.C.T.U., six delegates are elected by and from Congress, one from each of the following industry groups: Building, Food and distributing services, Manufacturing, Metal, Services and Transport.

The President and Secretary are full-time officials and, with the two Vice-Presidents, are elected by and from the Australian Congress of Trade Unions.

The ordinary meetings of Congress are held in alternate years. The 1965 Biennial Congress was held in September 1965, and attended by 573 delegates from affiliated organisations, State branches of the A.C.T.U. and Provincial Councils. Special meetings of Congress are held whenever deemed advisable by decision of the executive, as approved by the majority of its branches, or by resolution of unions representing one-third of the total membership of the A.C.T.U.

The objectives of the A.C.T.U. are the socialisation of industry, i.e. production, distribution and exchange, and the utilisation of the resources of Australia for the benefit of the people—ensuring full employment, with rising standards of living, real security and full cultural opportunities for all. The methods to be adopted are: the closer organisation of the workers by the transformation of the Australian trade union movement from the craft to an industrial basis, by grouping of unions in their respective industries and by the establishment of one union in each industry; the consolidation of the Australian labour movement with the object of unified control, administration, and action; the centralised control of industrial disputes; educational propaganda among unions; and political action to secure satisfactory working-class legislation.

The A.C.T.U. was the first interstate body in Australia with authority to deal with industrial matters of an interstate character affecting the trade union movement generally. It is also the body responsible for submitting to the Commonwealth Government the names of persons suitable for selection as the Australian workers' delegate to the annual International Labour Conference.

All the major unions are affiliated with the A.C.T.U.

International Labour Organisation

1. General

The International Labour Organisation (I.L.O.) was established on 11 April 1919, as an autonomous institution associated with the League of Nations. Its original constitution was adopted as Part XIII of the Treaty of Versailles and formed part of other treaties of peace. During the years between its establishment and the outbreak of the 1939–45 War, the I.L.O., with head-quarters at Geneva, played a leading role in promoting the improvement of labour conditions throughout the world.

In 1940, in order to ensure that the I.L.O. should be able to continue to function freely, a working centre was established at Montreal, Canada. In 1964 the Organisation became the first of the specialised agencies of the United Nations. Under the terms of agreement, the United Nations recognises the I.L.O. as a specialised agency having responsibility in the field defined by its constitution, which embraces labour conditions, industrial relations,

employment organisation, social security and other aspects of social policy. The Organisation has three basic parts. These are the International Labour Conference, its highest authority, which as a rule meets annually; the Governing Body its executive council, which usually meets three times each year; and the International Labour Office, which provides the Secretariat of the Organisation. The Conference is composed of delegations from the Member States of the Organisation. At the end of 1966 there were 118 Member States, each of which is entitled to be represented by four delegates—two Government, one representing employers and one representing workers, together with their advisers. Each delegate speaks and votes independently, so that all points of view in each country are fully expressed. The Governing Body consists of the representatives of twenty-four governments, and twelve employers' and twelve workers' representatives. Particulars are given in previous issues of the Labour Report of the proceedings of International Labour Conferences up to the 48th Session held in Geneva in June and July 1964.

2. The International Labour Conference

(i) *General.* These Conferences are composed of government, employer and worker delegations from member countries. The employer and worker delegates to the International Labour Conferences must be chosen, under the provisions of the I.L.O. constitution, by each Government in agreement with the most representative employer and worker organisations of the country. The principal function of the Conference (which meets at least once a year) is to draft international minimum social and labour standards which take the form of International Labour Conventions and Recommendations (*see* paragraph 5, page 253).

(ii) *Recent Sessions.* The 49th Session of the Conference was held in Geneva in June 1965. The Australian delegation comprised: government delegates Dr. P. H. Cook and Mr. B. C. Hill; employers' delegate Mr. J. R. Gibson; workers' delegate Mr. A. E. Monk; together with their advisers. The main topics for discussion were: employment of young persons in underground work in mines of all kinds (second discussion); employment of women with family responsibilities (second discussion); agrarian reform with particular reference to employment and social aspects (general discussion); and the role of co-operatives in the economic and social development of developing countries (first discussion).

The 50th Session of the Conference was held in Geneva in June 1966. The Australian delegation comprised: government delegates, Sir Henry Bland, C.B.E., and Mr B. C. Hill; employers' delegate, Mr. H. W. Robinson; workers' delegate, Mr A. E. Monk, C.M.G.; together with their advisers. The main topics for discussion were: the role of co-operatives in the economic and social development of developing countries (second discussion): the revision of Conventions 35 to 40 concerning Old-Age, Invalidity and Survivors' Pensions (first discussion); questions concerning fishermen (single discussion); and the examination of grievances and communications within the undertaking (first discussion).

3. Governing Body

The Governing Body is the I.L.O.'s executive council and policy-making body. It meets three times yearly in Geneva in February–March, May and November. There are 48 members, 24 representing governments and 12 each representing employers and workers. Ten governments are permanently members of the Governing Body by virtue of their industrial importance. The remaining 14 government members are elected every three years by government delegates at sessions of the annual conference; the employer and worker representatives are similarly elected by the employer and worker groups. Thirty deputy members are also elected, ten each representing governments, employers and workers.

From 1949 to 1960, Australia held a government seat, alternating as a Member and Deputy Member. Between 1963 and 1966, Australia held a government seat as a Member. In the latest elections in June 1966, the Australian Government was elected a Deputy Member. In the employers' group, Mr. H. G. Ferrier, C.M.G., was elected a Substitute Deputy Member and in the workers' group, Mr. A. E. Monk, C.M.G., was re-elected a Member. The government's permanent representative on the Governing Body was Sir Henry Bland, Secretary of the Department of Labour and National Service.

Australia is a member of the Asian Advisory Committee of the Governing Body which advises on Asian problems and Asian aspects of general problems relevant to the I.L.O. At the 13th Session of the Committee in Singapore in November-December 1966 the government was represented by Mr. K. C. McKenzie; Mr. G. Polites attended as an employers' representative and Mr. A. E. Monk, C.M.G., as a workers' representative. The topics discussed at the meeting included social security in Asia and labour-management relations in public industrial undertakings.

4. Industrial Committees

Australia is a member of six of the ten industrial and analogous committees of the I.L.O. These committees were set up in 1945 to consider labour and social questions of concern to a particular industry.

Australia is not a member of the industrial and analogous committees of which meetings were held in 1966. However, an Australian tripartite delegation, representing government, employers and workers, attended the Preparatory Technical Conference on the Maximum Permissible Weight to be carried by One Worker which was held in Geneva in January–February 1966. Australia was also represented at the 11th International Conference of Labour Statisticians in Geneva in October 1966.

5. I.L.O. Conventions and Recommendations

(i) *General.* An I.L.O. convention is an international treaty which has to be approved by two-thirds of the delegates at the Conference before it is adopted. As part of their constitutional obligations as Member States of the Organisation, governments are required to bring conventions adopted by Sessions of the Conference to the attention of their competent national authorities (Parliament) to be considered for ratification. After a government ratifies an I.L.O. convention, not only does it enter into a formal treaty obligation to ensure compliance with its provisions, but also it must report annually to the International Labour Office (the I.L.O. Secretariat) on the measures it is taking to give effect to its provisions, and must furnish copies of these reports to the national representative workers' and employers' organisations. Countries which do not ratify conventions are still obliged to examine them, to report back to the I.L.O. about the state of their law and practice and give reasons why they have not ratified them.

Recommendations do not require ratification, but governments are obliged to bring them to the attention of the competent national authorities for consideration. These authorities must in turn weigh the possibility of adopting legislation or taking any other action that may be necessary to give effect to the provisions of recommendations. A report describing the way in which these obligations have been discharged must be sent to the I.L.O.

The International Labour Conference, during its 50 Sessions between 1919 and 1966, adopted 126 Conventions and 127 Recommendations setting forth international standards. These constitute what has become known as the International Labour Code. The Code covers a wide range of subjects, including wages, hours of work, annual holidays with pay, age of admission to employment, medical examination for fitness for employment, maternity protection, industrial health, safety and welfare, social insurance and assistance, unemployment insurance, compensation for employment injuries, freedom of association, right to organise and bargain collectively, employment conditions of seamen, etc. The Code has played an important part in the improvement of working and living conditions all over the world since 1919.

As far as Australia is concerned, the provisions of the Constitution are such that only the Commonwealth Government, under the 'external affairs' power, may ratify international treaties, including I.L.O. conventions, on behalf of Australia. The Commonwealth Government thus becomes internationally responsible for ensuring their observance. However, the constitutional division of powers as between the Commonwealth and the States is such that although the subject matter of some I.L.O. conventions is solely within the legislative competence of the Commonwealth, the subject matter of the great majority is the joint responsibility of the Commonwealth and the States. In the case of this latter category of

conventions it is necessary, before such conventions can be ratified by Australia, that the law and practice in each State should already be precisely (and not just generally) in accord with their provisions. In addition, the Commonwealth Government has to ensure that its own law and practice in the Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory and, in some instances, in the general Commonwealth legislative field as well, are satisfactory. In other words, in respect of most I.L.O. conventions, the law and practice in nine separate jurisdictions have to be precisely in accord with their provisions before they can be ratified by Australia. Moreover, it has been the policy of the Commonwealth Government since 1919, irrespective of party, not to proceed with ratification (on behalf of Australia as a whole) of I.L.O. conventions that concern the States until each of the States has not only introduced satisfactory law and practice, but also formally agreed to ratification by the Commonwealth.

Further, the I.L.O. constitution provides that I.L.O. conventions, once ratified by a member country, have to be considered from the point of view of extending the ratification to that country's non-metropolitan territories (where such exist), and a declaration indicating that country's attitude to such extensions has to be submitted to the I.L.O. In other words, as far as Australia is concerned, once an I.L.O. convention has been ratified in respect of the mainland, consideration has to be given to its extension to the Territories of Papua and New Guinea, Nauru and Norfolk Island. In passing, it could be added that there are a few I.L.O. conventions which apply only to non-metropolitan territories.

(ii) *Conventions ratified by Australia.* As at 1 January 1967 Australia had ratified 26 I.L.O. conventions—18 based exclusively on the law and practice of the Commonwealth Government—and a list of these is given below. A summary of the purpose and main provisions of each convention ratified to the end of 1960 was published in Labour Reports No. 47, No. 48, and No. 50.

No. 7—*Minimum Age* (*Sea*), 1920.—Ratified by Australia 28 June 1935. (This ratification does not apply to intra-state shipping, but has been extended to the Territory of Papua and New Guinea.)

No. 8—*Unemployment Indemnity* (*Shipwreck*), 1920.—Ratified by Australia 28 June 1935. (This ratification does not apply to intra-state shipping, but has been extended to the Territory of Papua and New Guinea.)

No. 9—*Placing of Seamen*, 1920.—Ratified by Australia 3 August 1925. (This ratification does not apply to intra-state shipping.)

No. 10—*Minimum Age* (*Agriculture*), 1921.—Ratified by Australia 24 December 1957. (This ratification has been extended to the Territories of Papua and New Guinea and Norfolk Island.)

No. 11—*Right of Association* (*Agriculture*), 1921.—Ratified by Australia 24 December 1957. (This ratification has been extended to the Territories of Papua and New Guinea and Norfolk Island.)

No. 12—*Workmen's Compensation* (*Agriculture*), 1921.—Ratified by Australia 7 June 1960. (This ratification has been extended to the Territory of Papua and New Guinea.)

No. 15—*Minimum Age* (*Trimmers and Stokers*), 1921.—Ratified by Australia 28 June 1935. (This ratification does not apply to intra-state shipping.)

No. 16—*Medical Examination of Young Persons* (*Sea*), 1921.—Ratified by Australia 28 June 1935. (This ratification does not apply to intra-state shipping.)

No. 18—*Workmen's Compensation* (*Occupational Diseases*), 1925.—Ratified by Australia 22 April 1959. (This ratification has been extended to the Territories of Papua and New Guinea and Nauru.)

No. 19—*Equality of Treatment* (*Accident Compensation*), 1925.—Ratified by Australia 12 June 1959. (This ratification has been extended to the Territories of Papua and New Guinea and Nauru.)

No. 21—*Inspection of Emigrants*, 1926—Ratified by Australia 18 April 1931.

No. 22—*Seamen's Articles of Agreement*, 1926.—Ratified by Australia 1 April 1935.

No. 26—*Minimum Wage-Fixing Machinery*, 1928.—Ratified by Australia 9 March 1931. (This ratification has been entered into 'in respect of the Commonwealth of Australia'.)

No. 27—*Marking of Weight* (*Packages Transported by Vessels*), 1929.—Ratified by Australia 9 March 1931. (This ratification has been extended to the Territories of Papua and New Guinea, Nauru and Norfolk Island.)

No. 29—*Forced Labour*, 1930.—Ratified by Australia 2 January 1932. (This ratification has been entered into 'in respect of the Commonwealth of Australia', and has been extended to the Territories of Papua and New Guinea, Nauru and Norfolk Island.)

No. 42—*Workmen's Compensation* (*Occupational Diseases*) (*Revised*), 1934.—Ratified by Australia 29 April 1959. (This ratification has been extended to the Territories of Papua and New Guinea and Nauru.)

No. 45—*Underground Work* (*Women*), 1935.—Ratified by Australia 7 October 1953. (This ratification has been extended to the Territory of Papua and New Guinea.)

No. 57—*Hours of Work and Manning* (*Sea*), 1936.—Ratified by Australia 24 September 1938.

No. 63—*Statistics of Wages and Hours of Work*, 1938.—Ratified by Australia 5 September 1939. (Australia has excluded Part II. from its acceptance of the convention.)

No. 76—*Wages, Hours of Work and Manning* (*Sea*), 1946.—Ratified by Australia 24 January 1949.

No. 80—*Final Articles Revision*, 1946.—Ratified by Australia 24 January 1949. (This ratification has been extended to the Territories of Papua and New Guinea, Nauru and Norfolk Island.)

No. 85—*Labour Inspectorates* (*Non-Metropolitan Territories*), 1947.—Ratified by Australia 30 September 1954. (This ratification has been extended to the Territory of Papua and New Guinea.)

No. 88—*Employment Service*, 1948.—Ratified by Australia 24 December 1949.

No. 93—*Wages, Hours of Work and Manning* (*Sea*) (*Revised*), 1949.—Ratified by Australia 3 March 1954. (This Convention has been revised by Convention No. 109—Wages, Hours of Work and Manning (Sea)—Revised, 1958, which has not been ratified by Australia.)

No. 105—*Abolition of Forced Labour*, 1957.—Ratified by Australia 7 June 1960. (This ratification has been extended to the Territories of Papua and New Guinea, Nauru and Norfolk Island.)

No. 116—*Final Articles Revision*, 1961.—Ratified by Australia 29 October 1963.

APPENDIX

Section I

SYDNEY: AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD AND GROCERY ITEMS DURING EACH MONTH OF THE YEAR 1965

Item	Unit	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Average, 1965
		cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
Groceries, etc.—														
Bread(*a*)	2 lb	16.2	16.2	16.2	16.2	16.2	16.2	16.2	16.2	16.2	16.7	16.7	16.7	16.3
Flour, plain	2 lb pkt	14.6	14.9	15.0	14.9	14.9	14.8	14.8	14.9	14.7	14.7	14.9	14.9	14.8
,, self-raising	,,	16.7	17.0	17.0	17.0	16.3	16.3	16.5	17.0	17.0	17.0	17.0	17.0	16.8
Tea	½ lb pkt	30.6	30.3	30.6	30.6	30.6	30.6	30.6	30.6	30.6	30.6	30.8	30.8	30.6
Sugar	4 lb pkt	38.2	38.2	38.2	38.2	38.2	38.2	38.2	38.2	37.6	38.2	38.2	38.2	38.2
Rice	1 lb pkt	13.0	13.1	13.1	13.1	12.6	13.0	13.0	12.9	13.2	12.9	13.2	13.2	13.0
Jam, plum	1½ lb	25.3	25.5	25.2	25.6	25.6	25.6	25.1	25.1	24.1	24.5	25.3	25.3	25.2
Oats, rolled	2 lb pkt	32.3	32.3	32.3	32.2	32.3	32.3	32.3	32.4	32.4	31.7	32.0	32.0	32.2
Peaches, canned	29 oz	29.8	30.3	30.6	30.2	30.8	30.8	30.8	31.0	31.0	31.1	31.1	31.1	30.7
Pears, canned	,,	29.9	30.4	30.6	30.5	30.7	30.7	30.7	30.8	30.7	31.0	31.0	31.0	30.7
Potatoes	7 lb	52.1	54.3	71.8	78.2	66.2	60.8	66.5	72.5	72.8	72.3	50.2	57.4	64.6
Onions, brown	lb	8.6	8.1	7.6	7.7	7.8	7.7	8.1	9.3	12.2	11.7	12.3	10.5	9.3
Soap, laundry(*b*)	21 oz pkt	28.8	28.8	28.8	28.9	28.7	29.4	28.2	29.3	28.6	30.0	29.5	30.6	..
Dairy Produce—														
Butter	lb	50.2	50.2	50.2	50.2	50.2	50.2	50.2	50.2	50.2	50.2	50.2	50.2	50.2
Cheese, processed	8 oz pkt	23.1	23.1	22.3	21.5	22.4	23.1	23.1	22.2	21.9	21.5	22.6	22.1	22.4
Eggs, 24oz	doz	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	65.0	65.0	65.0	55.0	55.0	55.0	60.8	63.3	61.2
Bacon, rashers, pre-packed(*c*)	½ lb	45.2	45.2	45.2	45.2	45.9	46.4	46.7	46.7	46.8	46.8	46.8	46.8	46.1
Milk, condensed	14 oz tin	19.9	20.2	20.4	20.1	20.4	20.4	20.4	20.4	20.5	20.4	20.2	20.5	20.3
,, fresh, bottled(*a*)	quart	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0
		March Quarter 1965			June Quarter 1965			September Quarter 1965			December Quarter 1965			
Meat—														
Beef, sirloin	lb	52.2			53.7			56.7			60.8			55.9
,, rib (without bone)	,,	44.4			46.7			49.1			50.1			47.6
,, steak, rump	,,	71.6			72.6			78.0			83.6			76.5
,, ,, chuck	,,	39.7			41.3			44.7			45.7			42.9
,, sausages	,,	22.7			23.2			25.0			26.1			24.3
,, silverside, corned	,,	43.4			43.8			45.4			48.7			45.3
,, brisket, corned	,,	33.5			33.3			35.5			38.4			35.2
Mutton, leg	,,	25.7			26.4			29.7			30.0			28.0
,, forequarter	,,	17.2			17.3			20.6			20.8			19.0
,, chops, loin	,,	23.9			24.1			28.7			28.9			26.4
,, ,, leg	,,	24.8			25.4			29.9			30.2			27.6
Lamb, leg	,,	38.2			43.2			46.9			44.2			43.1
,, forequarter	,,	23.7			28.9			33.4			28.3			28.6
,, chops, loin	,,	45.5			52.5			57.7			52.3			52.0
,, ,, leg	,,	47.4			53.0			58.7			53.6			53.2
Pork, leg	,,	59.9			61.1			62.4			64.8			62.1
,, loin	,,	59.9			60.6			62.3			62.8			61.4
,, chops	,,	59.7			60.5			62.3			62.8			61.3

(*a*) Delivered. (*b*) From July 1965 unit of quantity is 20 oz pkt. (*c*) Not comparable with previous series.

Section I—*continued*

MELBOURNE: AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD AND GROCERY ITEMS DURING EACH MONTH OF THE YEAR 1965

Item	Unit	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Average, 1965
		cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
Groceries, etc.—														
Bread(*a*)	2 lb	15.8	15.8	15.8	15.8	15.8	15.8	15.8	15.8	15.8	15.8	15.8	16.7	15.9
Flour, plain	2 lb pkt	16.3	15.7	15.2	14.3	15.2	15.2	15.2	15.0	14.5	15.4	15.4	15.4	15.2
,, self-raising	,,	17.2	16.4	16.1	16.7	15.0	15.1	15.0	14.4	15.4	15.5	16.0	15.7	15.7
Tea	½ lb pkt	31.8	31.8	31.8	31.8	31.8	30.9	31.5	31.8	31.7	31.6	31.3	31.6	31.6
Sugar	4 lb pkt	36.7	36.7	36.7	36.7	36.7	36.7	36.7	36.0	35.5	36.1	35.6	36.2	36.4
Rice	1 lb pkt	13.1	12.9	12.2	13.1	13.1	13.1	13.2	13.1	13.2	13.2	13.2	13.3	13.1
Jam, plum	1½ lb	27.3	27.3	26.8	27.4	27.4	27.5	27.5	27.3	27.3	27.9	28.3	28.6	27.6
Oats, rolled	2 lb pkt	31.9	31.9	31.6	31.0	30.9	30.9	30.0	28.9	29.7	30.5	31.0	31.5	30.8
Peaches, canned	29 oz	26.7	27.0	28.1	28.1	28.3	27.4	28.3	27.4	27.7	26.9	27.7	26.6	27.5
Pears, canned	,,	26.7	27.0	28.3	27.8	28.6	28.6	28.6	28.6	28.6	28.7	28.7	28.7	28.2
Potatoes	7 lb	58.4	57.5	66.3	76.0	72.5	64.1	65.7	73.6	76.2	84.4	69.0	65.0	69.1
Onions, brown	lb	10.3	9.5	9.0	8.7	8.7	8.6	8.6	9.9	13.5	13.7	14.9	12.3	10.6
Soap, laundry(*b*)	21 oz pkt	30.1	30.4	30.1	30.3	30.9	30.9	29.5	31.2	30.4	31.2	32.0	32.9	..
Dairy Produce—														
Butter	lb	49.8	49.8	49.8	49.8	49.8	49.8	49.8	49.8	49.5	49.9	50.2	50.0	49.8
Cheese, processed	8 oz pkt	22.2	22.2	21.7	22.3	22.3	22.3	22.3	22.3	22.3	22.5	22.5	22.5	22.3
Eggs, extra large(*c*)	doz	58.3	58.3	58.3	58.3	64.1	64.1	63.6	59.2	59.2	57.2	59.2	64.4	60.4
Bacon, rashers, pre-packed (*d*)	½ lb	48.8	48.8	48.8	48.8	48.8	49.7	50.2	50.2	50.2	50.5	50.5	50.5	49.7
Milk, condensed	14 oz tin	20.4	20.6	19.9	20.5	20.3	20.6	20.0	20.2	20.6	20.2	20.2	20.7	20.4
,, fresh, bottled(*a*)	quart	17.1	17.1	17.1	17.1	17.1	17.1	17.1	17.1	17.1	17.1	17.1	17.1	17.1
		March Quarter 1965			June Quarter 1965			September Quarter 1965			December Quarter 1965			
Meat—														
Beef, sirloin	lb	49.9			51.8			56.2			57.8			53.9
,, rib (without bone)	,,	49.8			51.1			54.6			53.6			52.3
,, steak, rump	,,	75.1			76.7			85.9			87.1			81.2
,, ,, chuck	,,	39.9			41.9			46.3			45.8			43.5
,, sausages	,,	23.1			24.7			26.8			26.6			25.3
,, silverside, corned	,,	47.7			48.8			51.1			51.7			49.8
,, brisket, corned	,,	33.4			34.9			37.4			38.1			36.0
Mutton, leg	,,	25.5			26.6			26.6			26.0			26.2
,, forequarter	,,	18.0			18.4			19.4			19.0			18.7
,, chops, loin	,,	24.2			25.2			26.5			26.0			25.5
,, ,, leg	,,	28.1			29.3			29.6			29.0			29.0
Lamb, leg	,,	38.3			41.1			45.8			42.8			42.0
,, forequarter	,,	24.5			27.0			31.0			26.2			27.2
,, chops, loin	,,	44.2			47.9			54.6			49.1			49.0
,, ,, leg	,,	46.7			50.2			56.6			52.1			51.4
Pork, leg	,,	56.9			56.0			57.0			56.4			56.6
,, loin	,,	58.2			58.4			59.6			58.7			58.7
,, chops	,,	58.2			58.0			59.8			58.4			58.6

(*a*) Delivered. (*b*) From July 1965 unit of quantity is 20 oz pkt. (*c*) From August 1965 description changed to '24 oz'. (*d*) Not comparable with previous series.

Section I—*continued*

BRISBANE: AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD AND GROCERY ITEMS DURING EACH MONTH OF THE YEAR 1965

Item	Unit	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Average, 1965
		cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
Groceries, etc.—														
Bread(*a*)	2 lb	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.8	15.1
Flour, plain	2 lb pkt	12.7	12.6	12.7	12.5	12.5	12.4	12.0	12.3	12.3	12.3	12.4	12.5	12.4
,, self-raising	,,	15.0	16.5	16.5	15.7	15.8	15.5	15.3	15.6	15.5	15.5	15.5	15.5	15.7
Tea	½ lb pkt	31.0	31.0	30.8	30.9	31.0	30.8	31.0	31.0	31.0	31.0	30.8	31.0	30.9
Sugar	4 lb pkt	37.0	36.3	36.3	36.5	37.0	36.5	36.7	36.7	36.8	37.0	37.0	37.0	36.7
Rice	1 lb pkt	13.0	12.9	12.8	13.1	13.1	12.7	13.0	12.6	13.0	12.8	13.2	13.2	13.0
Jam, plum	1½ lb	24.6	24.0	24.6	23.5	23.5	23.9	23.8	22.5	24.2	23.6	25.0	24.7	24.0
Oats, rolled	2 lb pkt	34.3	34.1	34.1	34.0	33.8	34.0	35.9	35.1	36.6	36.5	36.7	36.7	35.2
Peaches, canned	29 oz	29.7	30.5	28.6	30.7	31.3	30.5	30.5	30.5	30.2	30.5	30.2	30.0	30.3
Pears, canned	,,	29.9	30.5	29.0	30.2	31.3	30.5	30.5	30.5	30.2	30.5	30.2	30.0	30.3
Potatoes	7 lb	64.6	63.4	70.0	81.8	64.2	57.2	65.9	76.1	79.0	70.1	48.4	71.2	67.7
Onions, brown	lb	8.5	8.2	7.5	7.5	7.8	8.3	8.6	9.5	10.8	10.4	10.5	11.2	9.1
Soap, laundry(*b*)	21 oz pkt	30.3	30.9	30.2	30.2	30.1	32.5	30.5	31.5	30.7	31.5	32.0	32.9	..
Dairy Produce—														
Butter	lb	50.4	50.4	50.4	50.4	50.4	50.4	50.3	50.3	50.3	50.3	50.4	50.4	50.4
Cheese, processed	8 oz pkt	23.2	24.0	23.2	23.2	24.0	23.3	24.5	23.8	23.8	23.5	23.6	23.7	23.7
Eggs, large	doz	55.7	55.7	60.5	60.4	63.2	62.5	63.1	57.1	56.5	55.4	62.0	62.7	59.6
Bacon, rashers, pre-packed(*c*)	½ lb	47.9	45.4	45.9	45.9	45.9	46.1	47.0	49.5	49.7	49.7	49.1	49.7	47.7
Milk, condensed	14 oz tin	19.9	19.5	21.3	21.4	21.4	20.5	19.6	20.9	20.9	21.4	19.9	21.0	20.6
,, fresh, bottled(*a*)	quart	16.7	16.7	16.7	16.7	16.7	17.5	17.5	17.5	17.5	17.5	17.5	17.5	17.2
		March Quarter 1965			June Quarter 1965			September Quarter 1965			December Quarter 1965			
Meat—														
Beef, sirloin	lb		48.1			48.6			52.2			54.6		50.9
,, rib (without bone)	,,		40.2			41.4			45.1			47.0		43.4
,, steak, rump	,,		63.3			65.1			69.8			71.8		67.5
,, ,, chuck	,,		38.1			38.2			41.5			43.7		40.4
,, sausages	,,		24.6			24.4			25.1			25.5		24.9
,, silverside, corned	,,		45.7			45.8			47.5			50.2		47.3
,, brisket, corned	,,		33.7			33.7			35.7			37.2		35.1
Mutton, leg	,,		28.4			28.1			31.3			32.7		30.1
,, forequarter	,,		15.9			16.1			19.0			19.8		17.7
,, chops, loin	,,		28.1			27.3			30.7			31.8		29.5
,, ,, leg	,,		28.1			27.3			30.9			32.4		29.7
Lamb, leg	,,		41.1			47.8			53.2			50.0		48.0
,, forequarter	,,		25.6			29.8			33.6			31.2		30.1
,, chops, loin	,,		42.1			48.7			55.9			52.3		49.8
,, ,, leg	,,		42.1			48.7			55.7			52.3		49.7
Pork, leg	,,		56.4			56.2			57.3			57.8		56.9
,, loin	,,		54.7			54.7			56.9			57.3		55.9
,, chops	,,		55.2			54.8			56.9			57.8		56.2

(*a*) Delivered. (*b*) From July 1965 unit of quantity is 20 oz pkt. (*c*) Not comparable with previous series.

ADELAIDE: AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD AND GROCERY ITEMS DURING EACH MONTH OF THE YEAR 1965

Item	Unit	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Average, 1965
		cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
Groceries, etc.—														
Bread(*a*)	2 lb	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0
Flour, plain	2 lb pkt	13.0	12.4	12.8	12.7	13.0	13.0	12.7	13.0	13.0	12.6	12.8	12.9	12.8
,, self-raising	,,	14.6	14.5	14.6	14.6	14.6	14.6	14.7	14.3	14.7	14.6	14.5	14.6	14.6
Tea	½ lb pkt	31.1	31.1	31.1	31.1	30.9	31.1	30.6	30.8	30.7	31.2	31.0	30.7	31.0
Sugar(*b*)	4 lb pkt	36.0	36.4	36.4	36.4	36.4	35.9	35.9	36.4	36.4	36.2	36.2	36.7	36.3
Rice	1 lb pkt	12.8	12.8	12.8	12.7	12.7	12.8	12.6	12.7	12.7	12.6	12.9	12.7	12.7
Jam, plum	1½ lb	26.5	26.8	27.0	27.2	27.1	27.3	27.3	27.3	27.3	27.8	28.8	28.5	27.4
Oats, rolled	1½ lb pkt	23.1	23.1	23.1	23.2	22.6	23.1	23.1	22.4	22.4	23.0	23.0	23.0	22.9
Peaches, canned	29 oz	25.5	26.1	26.3	26.9	26.9	26.5	26.5	27.0	26.6	27.0	26.9	26.4	26.6
Pears, canned	,,	25.9	26.1	26.3	26.6	26.6	26.2	26.2	26.8	27.0	27.0	26.9	26.6	26.5
Potatoes	7 lb	44.2	48.1	60.3	67.6	60.8	55.8	55.2	58.6	60.6	72.4	49.8	57.1	57.5
Onions, brown	1 lb	6.8	6.9	6.9	6.4	6.5	6.4	6.2	7.4	11.3	12.9	12.2	10.3	8.4
Soap, laundry(*c*)	21 oz pkt	24.2	24.3	23.7	24.4	24.5	24.4	23.5	23.5	25.0	26.0	25.7	26.3	..
Dairy Produce—														
Butter	1 lb	48.6	48.2	48.6	48.2	48.6	48.2	48.5	48.0	48.6	48.5	48.8	48.5	48.4
Cheese, processed	8 oz pkt	22.7	22.8	22.6	22.5	22.7	22.5	22.8	22.5	22.5	22.9	22.9	22.1	22.6
Eggs, large	doz	53.0	58.7	58.9	59.3	62.4	62.4	59.5	53.9	54.0	54.0	54.0	60.0	57.5
Bacon, rashers, pre-packed(*b*)	½ lb	40.4	39.7	38.5	37.6	40.6	40.6	40.6	40.6	41.3	42.9	42.9	41.4	40.6
Milk, condensed	14 oz tin	20.2	20.7	20.9	21.0	20.8	20.4	19.8	20.9	20.2	21.0	19.8	20.9	20.6
,, fresh, bottled(*a*)	quart	17.5	17.5	17.5	17.5	17.5	17.5	17.5	17.5	17.5	17.5	17.5	17.5	17.5
Meat—		March Quarter 1965			June Quarter 1965			September Quarter 1965			December Quarter 1965			
Beef, sirloin (without bone)	lb	50.2			51.5			54.4			53.9			52.5
,, rib (without bone)	,,	48.0			49.4			52.2			51.8			50.4
,, steak, rump	,,	74.5			77.3			83.1			82.8			79.4
,, ,, chuck	,,	46.6			48.2			52.4			50.6			49.5
,, sausages	,,	21.9			22.5			23.5			23.8			22.9
,, silverside, corned	,,	51.4			51.9			54.1			55.7			53.3
,, brisket, corned	,,	38.7			39.2			40.2			41.1			39.8
Mutton, leg	,,	28.9			29.4			29.8			28.6			29.2
,, forequarter	,,	17.1			17.4			17.7			16.7			17.2
,, chops, loin	,,	28.5			28.9			30.0			28.4			29.0
,, ,, leg	,,	30.0			30.6			31.6			30.1			30.6
Lamb, leg	,,	42.7			43.7			46.6			41.8			43.7
,, forequarter	,,	26.2			27.8			30.4			25.3			27.4
,, chops, loin	,,	48.7			51.0			56.3			49.5			51.4
,, ,, leg	,,	48.2			50.6			55.9			49.4			51.0
Pork, leg	,,	58.0			55.5			56.5			56.7			56.7
,, loin	,,	58.3			56.3			57.3			57.6			57.4
,, chops	,,	58.6			56.7			57.5			57.1			57.5

(*a*) Delivered. (*b*) Not comparable with previous series. (*c*) From July 1965 unit of quantity is 20 oz pkt.

Section I—*continued*

PERTH: AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD AND GROCERY ITEMS DURING EACH MONTH OF THE YEAR 1965

Item	Unit	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Average, 1965
		cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
Groceries, etc.—														
Bread(*a*)	2 lb	15.8	15.8	15.8	15.8	15.8	15.8	15.8	16.2	16.2	16.2	16.2	16.2	16.0
Flour, plain	2 lb pkt	12.8	12.8	12.8	12.7	12.2	12.7	12.7	12.3	12.9	12.7	13.0	12.7	12.7
,, self-raising	,,	17.1	17.1	17.1	17.1	17.1	17.1	17.1	17.1	17.2	17.1	17.1	17.1	17.1
Tea	½ lb pkt	30.5	30.5	30.5	30.3	30.2	30.5	30.5	30.5	30.5	30.5	30.5	30.5	30.5
Sugar	4 lb pkt	36.1	35.6	35.5	34.4	34.9	35.4	34.9	34.9	34.9	33.9	34.9	35.4	35.1
Rice	1 lb pkt	13.2	13.2	13.2	13.2	13.2	12.9	13.2	13.2	13.2	12.8	13.2	13.2	13.1
Jam, plum	1½ lb	26.6	26.6	26.7	26.7	26.7	26.7	26.7	26.5	26.6	26.6	26.6	26.6	26.6
Oats, rolled(*b*)	2 lb pkt	27.5	27.5	27.5	21.4	22.9	23.0	22.2	22.4	23.3	23.4	20.7	20.2	..
Peaches, canned	29 oz	28.7	29.0	29.1	29.1	29.3	29.3	29.3	29.5	29.6	29.7	29.9	29.2	29.3
Pears, canned	,,	29.0	29.0	29.1	29.1	29.3	29.3	29.3	29.5	29.7	29.7	29.9	29.2	29.3
Potatoes	7 lb	32.8	32.8	32.8	35.7	46.0	46.0	47.2	47.3	47.3	46.1	47.2	45.9	42.3
Onions, brown	lb	6.8	7.9	7.2	7.2	6.9	7.1	7.3	8.0	11.7	12.6	9.3	7.7	8.3
Soap, laundry(*c*)	21 oz pkt	28.4	29.0	28.5	29.1	28.8	28.4	29.0	28.5	27.7	29.9	30.3	29.7	..
Dairy Produce—														
Butter	lb	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0
Cheese, processed	8 oz pkt	22.7	22.0	22.2	22.6	22.4	22.7	21.3	22.6	22.7	22.5	22.0	22.0	22.3
Eggs, Grade 1A(*d*)	doz	53.4	59.3	59.2	61.7	60.7	61.7	60.7	58.6	58.4	58.6	60.2	61.5	59.5
Bacon, rashers, pre-packed (*e*)	½ lb	38.3	38.3	38.4	38.6	38.0	38.4	38.4	38.4	38.4	38.4	38.4	38.4	38.4
Milk, condensed	14 oz tin	19.7	19.9	19.9	19.9	19.3	19.9	19.6	19.9	19.5	19.1	19.4	19.2	19.6
,, fresh, bottled(*a*)	quart	17.5	17.5	17.5	17.5	17.5	17.5	17.5	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	18.5
		March Quarter 1965			June Quarter 1965			September Quarter 1965			December Quarter 1965			
Meat—														
Beef, sirloin	lb	46.4			49.6			49.2			48.7			48.5
,, rib (without bone)	,,	42.9			45.8			45.3			43.7			44.4
,, steak, rump	,,	68.1			71.4			72.3			72.6			71.1
,, ,, chuck	,,	40.8			44.5			44.2			42.6			43.0
,, sausages	,,	21.8			22.5			22.5			22.2			22.3
,, silverside, corned	,,	44.3			46.0			45.7			45.9			45.5
,, brisket, corned	,,	32.4			33.9			33.3			32.8			33.1
Mutton, leg	,,	29.5			30.5			29.3			29.0			29.6
,, forequarter	,,	18.9			19.4			18.5			17.9			18.7
,, chops, loin	,,	28.4			29.2			28.2			26.6			28.1
,, ,, leg	,,	28.4			29.2			28.4			27.0			28.3
Lamb, leg	,,	44.7			46.7			45.7			43.3			45.1
,, forequarter	,,	29.4			31.5			30.7			28.4			30.0
,, chops, loin	,,	47.0			49.1			48.2			44.7			47.3
,, ,, leg	,,	47.0			49.1			48.2			44.7			47.3
Pork, leg	,,	55.9			55.9			56.1			56.4			56.1
,, loin	,,	55.9			56.0			56.1			56.7			56.2
,, chops	,,	56.3			56.3			56.5			56.9			56.5

(*a*) Delivered. (*b*) From April 1965 unit of quantity is 1½ lb pkt. (*c*) From July 1965 unit of quantity is 20 oz pkt. (*d*) From November 1965 decription changed to '24 oz'.
(*e*) Not comparable with previous series.

HOBART: AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD AND GROCERY ITEMS DURING EACH MONTH OF THE YEAR 1965

Item	Unit	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Average, 1965
		cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
Groceries, etc.—														
Bread(*a*)	2 lb	15.8	15.8	15.8	15.8	15.8	15.8	15.8	15.8	15.8	15.8	15.8	15.8	15.8
Flour, plain	2 lb pkt	13.5	13.6	13.6	13.6	13.5	13.5	13.5	13.5	13.5	13.6	13.6	14.0	13.6
,, self-raising	,,	19.4	19.4	19.4	19.4	19.4	19.4	19.4	19.4	19.4	19.4	19.4	19.4	19.4
Tea	½ lb pkt	32.8	32.8	32.7	33.0	33.0	33.0	33.0	32.8	32.8	32.8	32.8	33.0	32.9
Sugar	4 lb pkt	38.2	38.2	37.9	38.2	38.2	38.2	38.2	36.7	36.7	38.2	38.2	38.2	37.9
Rice	1 lb pkt	13.2	13.2	13.2	13.2	13.2	13.1	13.2	13.2	12.9	13.0	13.0	13.3	13.1
Jam, plum	1½ lb	27.5	27.5	27.3	27.3	27.3	27.2	27.0	27.4	27.4	27.3	27.3	27.3	27.3
Oats, rolled	2 lb pkt	34.2	34.4	34.4	34.4	34.4	33.7	34.8	34.3	34.8	34.8	34.8	34.8	34.5
Peaches, canned	29 oz	29.7	29.7	30.2	30.2	30.2	29.9	30.4	30.6	30.3	29.9	30.4	29.9	30.1
Pears, canned	,,	29.9	29.9	30.1	30.1	30.1	29.7	30.0	30.6	30.1	30.5	30.6	30.4	30.2
Potatoes	7 lb	59.0	48.8	53.9	65.1	67.7	63.6	62.6	63.6	65.4	81.6	80.5	69.8	65.1
Onions, brown	lb	9.3	9.0	8.5	7.7	7.6	7.7	7.9	8.4	11.2	12.7	14.1	12.8	9.7
Soap, laundry(*b*)	21 oz pkt	28.9	29.2	30.3	30.0	30.4	31.2	30.0	30.5	29.9	30.3	32.0	31.8	..
Dairy Produce—														
Butter	lb	49.6	49.6	49.6	49.6	49.6	49.6	49.6	49.6	49.6	49.6	49.6	49.6	49.6
Cheese, processed	8 oz pkt	23.1	23.2	23.0	23.2	23.2	23.3	23.3	22.9	23.3	23.3	23.1	22.8	23.1
Eggs, 2 oz	doz	61.9	62.7	61.9	61.8	65.8	65.8	65.7	62.9	59.8	56.3	56.2	63.9	62.1
Bacon, rashers, pre-packed (*c*)	½ lb	43.7	43.6	43.9	43.3	43.3	43.3	45.4	46.7	46.7	46.7	46.8	47.1	45.0
Milk, condensed	14 oz tin	20.7	20.3	20.3	20.5	20.1	20.6	20.7	19.9	20.5	20.5	19.5	20.2	20.3
,, fresh, bottled(*a*)	quart	17.5	17.5	17.5	17.5	17.5	17.5	17.5	17.5	17.5	17.5	18.3	18.3	17.6
Meat—		March Quarter 1965			June Quarter 1965			September Quarter 1965			December Quarter 1965			
Beef, sirloin	lb	49.9			51.4			55.8			57.0			53.5
,, rib (without bone)	,,	46.7			47.7			53.4			54.2			50.5
,, steak, rump	,,	77.0			77.5			81.5			81.5			79.4
,, ,, chuck	,,	44.4			45.5			50.3			50.9			47.8
,, sausages	,,	28.9			29.2			31.2			31.1			30.1
,, silverside, corned	,,	48.9			49.4			53.8			54.4			51.6
,, brisket, corned	,,	37.1			37.7			41.6			41.8			39.6
Mutton, leg	,,	28.4			29.5			31.4			29.9			29.8
,, forequarter	,,	17.8			18.2			19.1			17.9			18.3
,, chops, loin	,,	24.3			24.9			26.1			25.7			25.3
,, ,, leg	,,	26.4			27.4			28.9			29.3			28.0
Lamb, leg	,,	46.3			47.7			53.1			52.1			49.8
,, forequarter	,,	27.1			28.2			34.1			32.3			30.4
,, chops, loin	,,	46.9			48.2			53.3			52.7			50.3
,, ,, leg	,,	47.3			48.6			53.7			53.4			50.8
Pork, leg	,,	61.1			61.2			62.8			62.3			61.9
,, loin	,,	61.8			61.6			63.4			63.0			62.5
,, chops	,,	62.1			62.2			63.6			63.3			62.8

(*a*) Delivered. (*b*) From July 1965 unit of quantity is 20 oz pkt. (*c*) Not comparable with previous series.

Section I—*continued*

CANBERRA: AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD AND GROCERY ITEMS DURING EACH MONTH OF THE YEAR 1965

Item	Unit	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Average, 1965
		cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
Groceries, etc.—														
Bread(*a*)	2 lb	17.9	17.9	17.9	17.9	17.9	17.9	17.9	17.9	17.9	18.3	18.3	18.3	18.0
Flour, plain	2 lb pkt	17.2	17.2	17.2	16.9	16.4	16.9	17.0	16.7	16.6	16.5	17.0	16.7	16.9
,, self-raising	,,	19.0	19.0	18.9	18.1	18.8	18.8	19.0	18.8	18.1	18.8	18.7	18.5	18.7
Tea	½ lb pkt	32.2	32.2	32.2	32.2	32.0	32.0	32.0	31.7	32.0	32.2	32.2	32.2	32.1
Sugar	4 lb pkt	41.2	41.2	40.3	41.2	41.2	41.2	40.2	41.2	41.2	41.0	41.0	41.0	41.0
Rice	1 lb pkt	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	13.7	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	13.1	14.0	14.0	13.9
Jam, plum	1½ lb	27.3	27.4	27.3	27.1	27.0	27.2	27.2	26.7	26.6	26.5	27.1	26.2	27.0
Oats, rolled	2 lb pkt	34.6	34.6	34.2	33.7	34.2	34.8	35.3	35.3	35.4	35.5	35.7	35.7	34.9
Peaches, canned	29 oz	31.2	31.2	31.5	31.7	31.8	31.8	31.5	32.0	31.9	32.0	32.2	32.3	31.8
Pears, canned	,,	31.1	31.0	31.3	31.5	31.7	31.7	31.4	31.7	31.7	31.7	32.0	32.2	31.6
Potatoes	7 lb	59.2	63.3	74.4	83.9	73.6	68.1	67.3	71.3	73.1	78.9	54.6	66.0	69.5
Onions, brown	lb	9.2	9.1	9.2	9.1	9.1	8.4	8.4	9.2	12.0	12.5	14.0	10.6	10.1
Soap, laundry(*b*)	21 oz pkt	30.5	30.7	30.5	30.0	30.7	32.2	30.2	30.5	30.2	30.2	30.8	31.2	..
Dairy Produce—														
Butter	lb	50.8	50.8	50.8	50.8	50.8	50.8	50.8	50.8	50.8	50.8	50.8	50.8	50.8
Cheese, processed	8 oz pkt	23.9	23.9	23.9	22.5	22.7	23.5	23.3	23.3	22.6	24.0	24.1	22.0	23.3
Eggs, 24 oz	doz	62.5	47.5	47.5	52.5	55.0	55.0	65.0	55.0	55.0	55.0	57.9	63.3	55.9
Bacon, rashers, pre-packed(*c*)	½ lb	48.5	48.5	48.5	48.2	48.7	49.1	49.4	48.8	48.8	48.8	48.8	49.0	48.8
Milk, condensed	14 oz tin	21.6	21.2	21.8	21.9	20.7	21.2	22.0	21.8	21.9	21.7	21.7	21.3	21.6
,, fresh, bottled(*a*)	quart	18.3	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	19.9
		March Quarter 1965			June Quarter 1965			September Quarter 1965			December Quarter 1965			
Meat—														
Beef, sirloin	lb		53.0			56.3			59.3			60.9		57.4
,, rib (without bone)	,,		40.4			43.0			47.3			48.9		44.9
,, steak, rump	,,		77.0			80.2			84.7			88.2		82.5
,, ,, chuck	,,		40.9			43.3			46.8			48.0		44.8
,, sausages	,,		23.9			25.6			27.4			27.6		26.1
,, silverside, corned	,,		45.8			46.9			48.7			51.4		48.2
,, brisket, corned	,,		35.2			35.9			38.1			40.6		37.5
Mutton, leg	,,		30.4			30.2			33.3			33.3		31.8
,, forequarter	,,		20.1			20.3			22.5			22.4		21.3
,, chops, loin	,,		29.5			29.9			32.6			32.9		31.2
,, ,, leg	,,		30.1			29.9			32.7			33.2		31.5
Lamb, leg	,,		41.5			45.9			49.5			46.6		45.9
,, forequarter	,,		28.5			33.9			38.7			34.9		34.0
,, chops, loin	,,		52.1			56.7			63.4			56.4		57.2
,, ,, leg	,,		51.5			56.3			63.0			56.3		56.8
Pork, leg	,,		58.5			59.6			62.4			63.3		61.0
,, loin	,,		57.9			59.2			62.2			62.2		60.4
,, chops	,,		57.9			59.2			62.2			62.2		60.4

(*a*) Delivered. (*b*) From July 1965 unit of quantity changed to 20 oz pkt. (*c*) Not comparable with previous series.

Section I—*continued*

SYDNEY: AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD AND GROCERY ITEMS DURING EACH MONTH OF THE YEAR 1966

Item	Unit	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Average, 1966
		cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
Groceries, etc.—														
Bread(*a*)	2 lb	17.5	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.0
Flour, plain	2 lb pkt	14.8	14.9	14.8	15.1	15.2	15.4	15.6	14.7	15.3	15.4	15.2	14.2	15.1
,, self-raising	,,	16.6	17.3	17.5	17.2	17.3	17.6	17.9	17.5	17.8	18.1	17.9	17.9	17.6
Tea	½ lb pkt	30.8	30.9	30.9	30.7	30.7	30.7	30.8	30.8	30.8	30.5	30.8	30.8	30.8
Sugar	4 lb pkt	38.2	38.2	38.2	37.6	38.1	38.1	38.1	38.1	38.1	37.4	37.4	38.0	38.0
Rice	1 lb pkt	13.0	13.1	13.2	12.8	12.9	12.9	12.9	13.0	12.9	13.0	13.0	13.0	13.0
Jam, plum	1½ lb	25.5	27.1	26.0	26.9	26.7	25.4	25.7	26.6	26.6	26.6	26.5	25.4	26.3
Oats, rolled	2 lb pkt	32.4	33.0	34.4	34.4	33.6	33.5	33.9	34.3	34.3	34.3	34.3	34.3	33.9
Peaches, canned	29 oz	31.0	30.9	30.9	31.1	30.7	31.1	31.1	31.1	31.2	31.1	31.1	30.7	31.0
Pears, canned	,,	30.9	30.8	30.8	31.0	30.1	31.0	31.0	31.0	31.1	31.1	31.0	31.0	30.9
Potatoes	7 lb	41.0	40.6	36.8	35.9	32.0	30.0	29.3	30.8	35.0	44.7	46.6	34.8	36.5
Onions, brown	lb	9.4	8.9	8.4	8.8	11.2	12.5	14.2	13.4	9.4	8.1	7.5	7.4	9.9
Soap, laundry	20 oz pkt	30.2	30.9	31.0	31.0	31.0	30.5	31.0	30.9	30.5	30.8	31.0	30.1	30.7
Dairy Produce—														
Butter	lb	50.2	50.6	51.1	51.2	51.3	51.3	51.3	51.3	51.4	51.4	51.4	51.2	51.1
Cheese, processed	8 oz pkt	23.2	23.0	22.4	22.4	23.2	22.8	20.8	23.6	21.5	23.0	22.5	23.3	22.6
Eggs, 24 oz	doz	63.3	68.1	67.8	67.9	67.9	67.9	64.9	60.0	60.0	60.0	65.0	65.0	64.8
Bacon, rashers, pre-packed	½ lb	46.8	46.9	47.0	47.0	47.1	47.1	46.9	46.0	46.8	46.6	46.8	46.8	46.8
Milk, condensed	14 oz tin	20.0	20.3	20.3	20.1	19.9	19.8	20.0	20.1	20.4	20.4	20.3	20.5	20.2
,, fresh, bottled(*a*)	quart	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	22.0	22.0	22.0	22.0	22.0	22.0	21.0
Meat—		March Quarter 1966			June Quarter 1966			September Quarter 1966			December Quarter 1966			
Beef, sirloin	lb		58.2			57.7			58.1			60.0		58.5
,, rib (without bone)	,,		49.5			50.5			50.8			51.4		50.6
,, steak, rump	,,		83.9			82.3			83.7			86.7		84.2
,, ,, chuck	,,		44.7			45.6			46.4			46.2		45.7
,, sausages	,,		26.0			26.2			26.7			27.1		26.5
,, silverside, corned	,,		48.4			47.8			47.6			48.9		48.2
,, brisket, corned	,,		38.2			38.0			37.4			38.2		38.0
Mutton, leg	,,		29.7			30.1			30.4			31.0		30.3
,, forequarter	,,		20.0			20.0			20.7			20.9		20.4
,, chops, loin	,,		27.7			27.9			28.8			28.7		28.3
,, ,, leg	,,		28.9			29.0			30.0			29.8		29.4
Lamb, leg	,,		43.3			44.1			42.7			42.5		43.2
,, forequarter	,,		27.2			29.4			28.4			27.0		28.0
,, chops, loin	,,		51.4			51.7			48.1			46.0		49.3
,, ,, leg	,,		52.4			52.2			49.7			48.4		50.7
Pork, leg	,,		62.7			60.8			60.2			63.5		61.8
,, loin	,,		61.9			61.5			61.8			61.8		61.8
,, chops	,,		61.8			61.4			61.6			61.2		61.5

(*a*) Delivered.

Section I—*continued*

MELBOURNE: AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD AND GROCERY ITEMS DURING EACH MONTH OF THE YEAR 1966

Item	Unit	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Average 1966
		cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
Groceries, etc.—														
Bread(*a*)	2 lb	16.7	17.0	17.0	17.0	17.0	17.0	17.0	17.0	17.0	17.0	17.0	17.0	17.0
Flour, plain	½ lb pkt	15.5	15.6	15.6	15.5	15.5	15.5	15.5	15.5	15.4	15.4	15.4	15.2	15.5
,, self-raising	,,	16.2	16.2	15.9	16.3	16.7	16.7	16.7	16.6	16.3	16.7	15.8	16.7	16.4
Tea	¼ lb pkt	31.6	31.6	31.6	31.6	31.5	31.5	31.5	31.6	31.6	31.6	31.6	31.6	31.6
Sugar	1 lb pkt	36.7	36.7	36.7	36.8	35.9	36.9	36.8	36.8	36.1	36.9	36.9	36.9	36.7
Rice	1 lb pkt	13.0	13.2	13.0	13.0	13.3	13.3	13.0	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.1	13.2
Jam, plum	1½ lb	28.0	28.6	28.6	28.6	28.2	28.2	28.3	28.3	28.0	29.2	29.3	29.4	28.6
Oats, rolled	2 lb pkt	31.8	31.9	32.0	29.7	29.4	29.9	29.9	29.0	30.1	30.8	30.8	31.1	30.5
Peaches, canned	29 oz	27.7	28.5	28.5	29.0	29.0	29.0	28.4	29.0	28.3	29.0	29.0	24.6	28.3
Pears, canned	,,	28.7	28.7	27.8	29.1	29.1	29.1	29.0	29.0	27.8	29.0	28.3	26.7	28.5
Potatoes	7 lb	46.8	38.4	34.9	31.5	29.4	26.3	25.3	25.9	28.6	40.6	43.1	41.7	34.4
Onions, brown	lb	10.6	10.1	9.9	9.9	11.7	12.2	15.1	14.9	12.6	10.9	10.3	10.2	11.5
Soap, laundry	20 oz pkt	32.6	33.0	32.0	32.1	33.2	32.1	32.8	30.8	32.8	33.0	31.7	32.4	32.4
Dairy Produce—														
Butter	lb	49.5	49.8	49.8	49.8	49.9	50.0	50.1	50.0	49.3	49.8	49.5	49.6	49.8
Cheese, processed	8 oz pkt	22.5	22.5	21.6	22.2	23.4	22.9	23.4	23.1	23.4	22.4	23.6	24.4	23.0
Eggs, 24 oz	doz	67.5	67.5	71.7	71.8	71.9	71.9	71.9	71.9	63.8	63.0	65.0	65.0	68.6
Bacon, rashers, pre-packed	½ lb	50.5	50.5	50.5	50.5	50.5	50.5	50.5	50.4	50.2	50.2	50.2	50.2	50.4
Milk, condensed	14 oz tin	20.4	20.5	20.4	20.6	20.7	20.7	20.5	20.7	20.4	20.6	20.0	20.3	20.5
,, fresh, bottled(*a*)	quart	17.1	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.0	17.9
		March Quarter 1966			June Quarter 1966			September Quarter 1966			December Quarter 1966			
Meat—														
Beef, sirloin	lb		57.5			60.9			60.2			58.9		59.4
,, rib (without bone)	,,		53.2			56.4			55.8			55.6		55.3
,, steak, rump	,,		87.5			90.6			88.9			89.9		89.2
,, ,, chuck	,,		45.8			48.6			47.0			47.6		47.3
,, sausages	,,		26.7			28.8			28.7			29.0		28.3
,, silverside, corned	,,		53.6			55.0			53.7			55.6		54.5
,, brisket, corned	,,		38.4			40.5			39.1			39.9		39.5
Mutton, leg	,,		25.7			28.1			28.0			28.3		27.5
,, forequarter	,,		18.9			19.7			19.5			19.8		19.5
,, chops, loin	,,		25.8			26.9			26.7			27.1		26.6
,, ,, leg	,,		28.9			31.2			29.8			30.3		30.1
Lamb, leg	,,		42.5			45.5			41.5			41.4		42.7
,, forequarter	,,		25.7			28.5			26.4			24.8		26.4
,, chops, loin	,,		48.1			51.5			47.6			45.8		48.3
,, ,, leg	,,		50.6			53.7			50.8			48.6		50.9
Pork, leg	,,		56.3			56.8			56.1			58.6		57.0
,, loin	,,		58.2			59.9			58.7			60.0		59.2
,, chops	,,		57.8			59.5			58.1			59.4		58.7

(*a*) Delivered.

Section I—*continued*

BRISBANE: AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD AND GROCERY ITEMS DURING EACH MONTH OF THE YEAR 1966

Item	Unit	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Average, 1966
		cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
Groceries, etc.—														
Bread(*a*)	2 lb	15.8	16.0	16.0	16.0	16.0	16.0	16.0	16.0	16.0	16.0	16.0	16.0	16.0
Flour, plain	½ lb pkt	12.5	12.8	12.9	12.9	12.7	12.7	12.7	12.7	12.7	12.7	12.7	12.8	12.7
,, self-raising	,,	15.5	15.6	15.5	15.5	15.6	15.6	15.2	15.6	15.7	15.7	15.7	15.7	15.6
Tea	¼ lb pkt	30.8	31.0	30.9	30.9	31.0	31.0	30.6	31.0	31.0	31.0	31.0	31.0	30.9
Sugar	4 lb pkt	37.0	37.4	37.4	37.5	36.6	37.2	37.5	36.6	37.6	37.4	37.6	37.6	37.3
Rice	1 lb pkt	13.0	12.9	13.4	12.8	13.2	13.0	12.7	13.2	13.0	13.2	13.2	13.4	13.1
Jam, plum	1½ lb	24.1	24.5	24.6	24.4	24.6	24.2	22.5	23.8	24.2	24.4	24.6	24.0	24.2
Oats, rolled	2 lb pkt	36.9	37.8	38.3	38.6	38.2	38.0	37.7	36.5	39.4	39.1	38.8	39.3	38.2
Peaches, canned	29 oz	30.1	29.0	30.5	31.3	31.1	31.3	31.1	30.6	30.6	31.5	31.5	30.7	30.8
Pears, canned	,,	30.1	29.0	30.8	31.1	30.8	31.3	31.1	30.6	30.6	31.5	30.9	30.7	30.7
Potatoes	7 lb	44.6	49.4	45.9	42.3	31.5	34.5	30.1	33.6	33.3	43.7	37.6	37.0	38.6
Onions, brown	lb	10.4	9.6	9.6	9.7	11.4	13.1	14.2	11.2	8.3	6.0	5.8	6.0	9.6
Soap, laundry	20 oz pkt	33.3	33.4	34.6	34.2	34.3	34.3	32.9	34.3	33.8	34.3	32.9	33.6	33.8
Dairy Produce—														
Butter	lb	50.4	50.6	50.8	50.9	51.1	51.1	51.1	51.1	51.1	51.1	51.1	51.0	51.0
Cheese, processed	8 oz pkt	23.7	23.7	22.9	23.5	23.1	22.8	23.9	24.0	24.4	22.6	25.0	25.4	23.8
Eggs, 24 oz(*b*)	doz	62.7	65.3	66.4	66.2	66.4	66.5	66.6	60.7	59.6	59.6	63.0	62.5	63.8
Bacon, rashers, pre-packed	½ lb	49.2	49.1	49.0	49.8	49.8	49.4	48.9	49.6	49.6	50.1	49.5	50.1	49.5
Milk, condensed	14 oz tin	20.9	20.6	20.5	21.0	21.4	21.3	21.5	19.5	21.0	21.5	21.4	20.6	20.9
,, fresh, bottled(*a*)	quart	17.5	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.0
		March Quarter 1966			June Quarter 1966			September Quarter 1966			December Quarter 1966			
Meat—														
Beef, sirloin	lb		56.1			56.0			56.2			56.9		56.3
,, rib (without bone)	,,		47.9			47.8			47.8			48.8		48.1
,, steak, rump	,,		73.8			73.4			74.5			75.5		74.3
,, ,, chuck	,,		44.4			44.6			45.2			47.0		45.3
,, sausages	,,		25.5			25.6			25.5			25.6		25.6
,, silverside, corned	,,		50.9			50.6			51.1			51.9		51.1
,, brisket, corned	,,		39.1			38.0			38.6			39.4		38.8
Mutton, leg	,,		33.4			33.4			34.2			35.0		34.0
,, forequarter	,,		20.4			20.2			20.7			21.6		20.7
,, chops, loin	,,		32.6			32.5			33.6			34.9		33.4
,, ,, leg	,,		33.7			33.9			34.5			35.0		34.3
Lamb, leg	,,		49.3			49.6			49.5			49.0		49.4
,, forequarter	,,		30.4			30.3			29.8			29.9		30.1
,, chops, loin	,,		51.4			51.1			51.7			51.2		51.4
,, ,, leg	,,		51.4			50.7			51.2			50.7		51.0
Pork, leg	,,		57.7			58.4			59.6			59.7		58.9
,, loin	,,		57.1			57.6			58.6			58.8		58.0
,, chops	,,		57.5			57.9			58.7			59.3		58.4

(*a*) Delivered. (*b*) Previously known as 'large'.

Section I—*continued*

ADELAIDE: AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD AND GROCERY ITEMS DURING EACH MONTH OF THE YEAR 1966

Item	Unit	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Average, 1966
		cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
Groceries, etc.—														
Bread(*a*)	2 lb	15.8	16.0	16.0	16.0	16.0	16.0	16.0	16.0	16.0	16.0	16.0	16.0	16.0
Flour, plain	2 lb pkt	13.2	13.3	13.5	13.6	13.5	13.3	13.2	13.0	12.8	13.3	13.1	12.7	13.2
,, self-raising	,,	14.8	14.8	15.3	15.3	15.4	15.4	15.4	15.4	15.4	15.4	15.5	15.5	15.3
Tea	½ lb pkt	31.0	30.7	31.3	31.3	31.4	31.3	31.4	31.4	31.2	31.4	31.1	31.5	31.3
Sugar	4 lb pkt	36.7	36.7	36.7	36.5	36.5	36.7	36.5	36.5	36.6	37.0	37.0	37.1	36.7
Rice	1 lb pkt	13.0	12.8	12.9	13.0	12.6	12.8	12.9	12.6	12.8	12.8	12.8	12.8	12.8
Jam, plum	1¼ lb	29.0	29.0	29.0	28.3	29.1	28.7	29.1	28.6	29.6	29.2	29.8	29.8	29.1
Oats, rolled	1½ lb pkt	22.9	22.9	22.9	23.0	23.0	22.4	23.1	23.1	23.0	23.2	23.8	24.1	23.1
Peaches, canned	29 oz	27.1	26.9	27.3	27.5	27.7	27.4	27.7	27.8	27.6	28.1	27.9	27.9	27.6
Pears, canned	,,	27.0	27.2	27.2	27.4	27.5	27.3	27.6	27.7	27.3	27.1	27.2	28.1	27.4
Potatoes	7 lb	34.6	37.8	32.5	28.8	27.4	24.8	23.1	25.2	36.6	46.4	52.6	34.3	33.7
Onions, brown	lb	7.8	8.4	8.4	8.4	10.0	10.4	13.8	14.1	12.9	11.7	10.0	7.6	10.3
Soap, laundry	20 oz pkt	26.2	26.7	26.7	26.7	26.7	26.6	26.8	26.1	26.4	26.8	25.9	26.5	26.5
Dairy Produce—														
Butter	lb	49.0	48.4	48.9	48.9	48.9	48.9	48.8	48.9	48.9	48.6	49.1	49.1	48.9
Cheese, processed	8 oz pkt	22.9	22.8	22.7	22.9	23.2	23.7	23.7	23.9	23.9	22.7	24.1	24.3	23.4
Eggs, large	doz	60.1	66.7	66.7	66.9	66.7	66.7	66.7	66.7	66.8	64.6	63.8	63.4	65.5
Bacon, rashers, pre-packed	½ lb	41.4	41.0	41.0	41.0	41.7	41.7	41.7	41.8	41.8	41.8	41.9	41.6	41.5
Milk, condensed	14 oz tin	21.0	20.2	20.0	20.4	20.9	20.9	20.9	20.7	20.0	20.8	20.5	20.0	20.5
,, fresh, bottled(*a*)	quart	17.5	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.0
		March Quarter 1966			June Quarter 1966			September Quarter 1966			December Quarter 1966			
Meat—														
Beef, sirloin (without bone)	lb		53.2			57.9			58.2			57.4		56.7
,, rib (without bone)	,,		51.6			56.7			57.0			56.0		55.3
,, steak, rump	,,		82.2			88.2			86.9			87.0		86.1
,, ,, chuck	,,		49.5			55.5			55.6			55.3		54.0
,, sausages	,,		23.9			24.6			25.0			25.2		24.7
,, silverside, corned	,,		56.5			58.4			57.6			58.3		57.7
,, brisket, corned	,,		41.8			43.5			43.7			44.0		43.3
Mutton, leg	,,		28.8			31.5			31.6			31.5		30.9
,, forequarter	,,		16.5			19.2			19.7			19.2		18.7
,, chops, loin	,,		28.1			31.5			31.6			31.2		30.6
,, ,, leg	,,		29.4			33.6			33.3			32.9		32.3
Lamb, leg	,,		43.7			44.9			42.7			41.0		43.1
,, forequarter	,,		27.2			28.2			25.8			24.9		26.5
,, chops, loin	,,		51.8			53.8			51.4			49.6		51.7
,, ,, leg	,,		51.9			53.9			51.5			49.6		51.7
Pork, leg	,,		57.4			56.9			57.2			57.7		57.3
,, loin	,,		58.2			58.1			58.2			58.4		58.2
,, chops	,,		58.0			57.4			57.7			58.2		57.8

(*a*) Delivered.

PERTH: AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD AND GROCERY ITEMS DURING EACH MONTH OF THE YEAR 1966

Item	Unit	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Average, 1966
		cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
Groceries, etc.—														
Bread(*a*)	2 lb	16.7	17.0	17.0	17.0	17.0	17.0	17.0	17.0	17.0	17.0	17.0	18.0	17.1
Flour, plain	2 lb pkt	13.1	13.6	13.6	13.1	13.6	13.5	13.6	13.5	13.4	13.4	13.4	13.2	13.4
,, self-raising	,,	17.2	17.5	17.4	17.7	17.7	17.7	17.4	17.8	17.8	17.8	17.9	17.5	17.6
Tea	½ lb pkt	30.5	30.7	30.4	30.7	30.4	30.7	30.4	30.7	30.7	30.7	30.5	30.7	30.6
Sugar	4 lb pkt	34.9	34.9	34.9	34.2	34.2	34.8	35.1	34.6	35.2	35.2	35.1	35.1	34.9
Rice	1 lb pkt	13.2	12.7	13.3	13.4	13.3	13.2	13.2	13.3	13.3	13.2	13.3	13.3	13.2
Jam, plum	1½ lb	26.8	26.8	26.9	27.0	27.0	27.0	27.1	27.1	27.1	27.1	27.2	27.2	27.0
Oats, rolled	1½ lb pkt	23.0	24.1	24.0	23.3	22.3	23.0	22.5	22.3	22.5	23.6	23.9	23.9	23.2
Peaches, canned	29 oz	29.9	29.9	30.0	30.3	30.3	30.4	30.5	31.0	30.5	31.4	31.1	31.1	30.5
Pears, canned	,,	29.9	29.9	30.0	30.3	30.3	30.4	30.5	31.0	30.5	31.4	31.1	31.1	30.5
Potatoes	7 lb	41.3	41.4	41.8	42.2	42.3	42.6	42.1	42.5	41.8	41.6	42.0	42.0	42.0
Onions, brown	lb	7.8	6.9	7.2	7.3	11.0	11.6	14.4	17.4	17.7	14.3	10.3	8.2	11.2
Soap, laundry	20 oz pkt	31.6	30.6	30.0	31.0	31.0	30.0	31.6	31.6	31.0	31.8	30.3	31.7	31.0
Dairy Produce—														
Butter	lb	50.0	51.5	49.8	49.7	49.8	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.1
Cheese, processed	8 oz pkt	22.4	22.5	22.8	22.8	23.7	23.5	23.6	23.6	23.5	23.9	23.7	24.5	23.4
Eggs, 24 oz	doz	64.1	64.1	64.0	64.0	64.0	64.0	64.1	62.1	62.8	62.2	64.1	64.1	63.6
Bacon, rashers, pre-packed	½ lb	38.4	39.3	39.4	39.4	39.9	40.2	40.2	40.1	40.2	40.4	40.4	40.4	39.9
Milk, condensed	14 oz tin	19.3	20.0	20.0	20.2	20.1	20.1	20.1	19.5	20.0	19.8	20.0	20.0	19.9
,, fresh, bottled(*a*)	quart	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0
		March Quarter 1966			June Quarter 1966			September Quarter 1966			December Quarter 1966			
Meat—														
Beef, sirloin	lb		49.4			57.3			58.5			58.7		56.0
,, rib (without bone)	,,		45.3			52.3			53.5			51.5		50.7
,, steak, rump	,,		74.4			87.1			90.0			88.7		85.1
,, ,, chuck	,,		43.6			52.5			54.6			52.1		50.7
,, sausages	,,		22.5			24.5			25.7			25.0		24.4
,, silverside, corned	,,		46.6			52.7			54.6			53.8		51.9
,, brisket, corned	,,		33.4			38.9			40.8			40.3		38.4
Mutton, leg	,,		29.7			33.2			33.0			31.2		31.8
,, forequarter	,,		19.1			22.1			21.9			20.3		20.9
,, chops, loin	,,		27.0			30.0			31.3			29.5		29.4
,, ,, leg	,,		27.4			30.8			31.9			30.4		30.1
Lamb, leg	,,		45.7			52.4			49.7			44.5		48.1
,, forequarter	,,		31.0			36.5			33.7			28.9		32.5
,, chops, loin	,,		47.3			55.1			51.3			43.6		49.3
,, ,, leg	,,		47.3			55.1			51.4			43.8		49.4
Pork, leg	,,		57.4			59.1			59.2			59.4		58.8
,, loin	,,		57.6			59.9			60.3			60.0		59.5
,, chops	,,		57.6			60.1			60.4			60.0		59.5

(*a*) Delivered.

Section I—*continued*

HOBART: AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD AND GROCERY ITEMS DURING EACH MONTH OF THE YEAR 1966

Item	Unit	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Average, 1966
		cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
Groceries, etc.—														
Bread(*a*)	2 lb	16.7	16.9	17.0	17.0	17.0	17.0	17.0	17.0	17.0	17.0	17.0	18.0	17.1
Flour, plain	2 lb pkt	14.4	14.5	14.3	14.3	14.3	14.4	14.5	14.5	14.5	14.5	14.6	14.9	14.5
,, self-raising	,,	19.2	19.3	19.2	19.2	19.4	19.6	19.5	19.6	19.6	19.6	19.6	19.6	19.5
Tea	½ lb pkt	33.1	32.7	33.1	33.1	33.1	33.1	33.1	33.1	33.2	33.2	33.2	33.2	33.1
Sugar	4 lb pkt	38.2	37.9	38.1	38.1	38.0	38.0	38.0	38.0	37.6	38.1	36.8	38.3	37.9
Rice	1 lb pkt	13.2	13.1	13.1	13.1	13.1	13.0	13.5	13.1	13.2	13.1	13.3	13.3	13.2
Jam, plum	1½ lb	27.3	27.4	27.3	27.4	27.4	27.4	27.4	27.4	27.2	27.1	27.1	27.0	27.3
Oats, rolled	2 lb pkt	35.3	35.3	35.4	31.8	35.1	35.7	34.7	34.5	35.2	35.2	35.4	35.1	34.9
Peaches, canned	29 oz	30.0	30.3	30.3	30.4	29.3	30.4	30.1	30.6	30.9	30.9	30.8	30.1	30.3
Pears, canned	,,	30.0	30.3	30.4	30.4	30.4	30.4	30.6	30.8	30.8	30.9	30.8	30.7	30.6
Potatoes	7 lb	50.1	42.5	39.3	36.7	33.8	30.0	28.8	28.6	29.5	30.5	35.4	44.5	35.8
Onions, brown	lb	11.6	9.9	9.0	8.9	9.3	11.1	14.3	14.4	12.8	9.9	8.8	8.4	10.7
Soap, laundry	20 oz pkt	32.9	32.8	33.0	32.3	33.0	33.0	33.1	31.7	32.1	32.8	31.7	32.9	32.6
Dairy Produce—														
Butter	lb	49.6	49.6	50.0	51.9	52.0	52.0	52.0	52.0	52.0	52.0	52.0	52.0	51.4
Cheese, processed	8 oz pkt	23.2	21.3	23.2	23.2	23.4	21.9	23.8	23.8	23.8	23.8	23.8	25.0	23.4
Eggs, 2 oz	doz	63.7	64.1	64.5	64.7	70.1	70.1	70.1	64.1	64.5	60.1	61.4	61.9	64.9
Bacon, rashers, pre-packed	½ lb	47.2	47.2	47.3	47.2	47.2	47.3	47.6	47.8	47.8	48.9	48.9	48.9	47.8
Milk, condensed	14 oz tin	20.8	20.8	20.0	20.4	20.4	20.5	20.2	20.7	20.7	20.7	20.4	20.6	20.5
,, fresh, bottled(*a*)	quart	18.3	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.4
		March Quarter 1966			June Quarter 1966			September Quarter 1966			December Quarter 1966			
Meat—														
Beef, sirloin	lb		56.3			58.0			57.9			57.2		57.4
,, rib (without bone)	,,		53.2			55.1			54.3			53.4		54.0
,, steak, rump	,,		81.5			83.7			83.4			83.6		83.1
,, ,, chuck	,,		49.9			52.5			52.6			52.3		51.8
,, sausages	,,		30.5			30.8			30.5			30.4		30.6
,, silverside, corned	,,		55.2			57.2			56.7			56.4		56.4
,, brisket, corned	,,		42.3			43.6			43.0			42.5		42.9
Mutton, leg	,,		29.4			32.3			32.1			31.6		31.4
,, forequarter	,,		18.2			20.1			19.7			19.0		19.3
,, chops, loin	,,		25.3			26.3			26.3			26.5		26.1
,, ,, leg	,,		28.2			29.8			29.9			29.8		29.4
Lamb, leg	,,		50.3			53.5			52.0			50.5		51.6
,, forequarter	,,		27.3			30.4			30.0			27.8		28.9
,, chops, loin	,,		50.5			54.2			52.7			51.7		52.3
,, ,, leg	,,		51.6			54.9			53.4			52.5		53.1
Pork, leg	,,		62.7			64.3			63.4			63.9		63.6
,, loin	,,		62.3			64.4			63.2			63.5		63.4
,, chops	,,		62.5			64.1			63.7			63.9		63.6

(*a*) Delivered.

CANBERRA: AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD AND GROCERY ITEMS DURING EACH MONTH OF THE YEAR 1966

Item	Unit	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Average, 1966
		cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
Groceries, etc.—														
Bread(*a*)	2 lb	19.2	19.2	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0
Flour, plain	2 lb pkt	16.0	16.6	16.5	16.5	16.7	15.9	15.9	16.6	16.6	16.2	15.7	16.6	16.3
,, self-raising	,,	17.8	17.2	18.2	17.1	18.4	18.3	18.5	17.7	18.4	18.4	18.5	17.9	18.0
Tea	½ lb pkt	32.2	32.1	32.0	31.4	31.7	31.7	31.4	31.7	31.7	31.7	31.5	31.2	31.7
Sugar	4 lb pkt	41.0	41.0	41.0	40.0	41.1	41.1	41.1	41.1	40.4	40.1	40.9	40.9	40.8
Rice	1 lb pkt	13.8	13.7	13.9	13.0	13.4	13.1	13.6	13.5	13.5	13.5	13.7	13.7	13.5
Jam, plum	1½ lb	27.1	27.0	27.0	27.5	27.8	27.9	28.6	28.5	28.0	28.0	28.0	28.6	27.8
Oats, rolled	2 lb pkt	36.1	36.2	36.4	36.7	36.5	35.0	33.9	36.2	36.2	36.2	36.2	36.2	36.0
Peaches, canned	29 oz	32.3	32.3	31.7	32.4	32.3	32.3	32.3	32.3	32.3	32.4	32.1	31.7	32.2
Pears, canned	,,	32.3	32.3	32.6	32.4	32.3	32.3	32.3	32.3	32.2	31.6	32.6	32.6	32.3
Potatoes	7 lb	45.9	43.6	39.7	35.7	33.7	29.3	28.4	31.0	34.7	44.9	50.2	40.4	38.1
Onions, brown	lb	10.7	9.7	9.7	10.1	11.2	12.7	13.9	14.5	12.6	9.8	9.6	9.6	11.2
Soap, laundry	20 oz pkt	31.8	32.0	32.3	32.3	32.2	31.3	32.1	32.4	31.7	31.7	31.7	31.3	31.9
Dairy Produce—														
Butter	lb	50.8	51.2	51.2	51.2	51.7	51.7	51.7	51.7	51.7	51.7	51.7	51.7	51.5
Cheese, processed	8 oz pkt	24.0	22.7	24.1	23.5	24.1	24.1	22.2	23.7	22.5	24.1	24.1	22.9	23.5
Eggs, 24 oz	doz	63.3	67.1	67.3	67.4	67.5	67.7	65.3	60.0	60.0	60.0	65.0	65.0	64.6
Bacon, rashers, pre-packed	½ lb	49.0	49.0	48.7	48.5	48.7	48.8	48.9	49.0	48.2	46.4	47.1	47.1	48.3
Milk, condensed	14 oz tin	21.7	21.7	21.7	21.3	21.0	20.8	20.4	21.6	21.6	21.6	21.1	21.3	21.3
,, fresh, bottled(*a*)	quart	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	22.0	22.0	22.0	22.0	22.0	22.0	21.0
		March Quarter 1966			June Quarter 1966			September Quarter 1966			December Quarter 1966			
Meat—														
Beef, sirloin	lb	59.6			61.7			62.6			64.3			62.1
,, rib (without bone)	,,	47.6			48.4			49.2			50.4			48.9
,, steak, rump	,,	87.8			89.2			91.3			96.9			91.3
,, ,, chuck	,,	46.6			47.8			49.2			51.1			48.7
,, sausages	,,	27.3			27.7			27.9			27.5			27.6
,, silverside, corned	,,	51.1			51.6			52.6			55.7			52.8
,, brisket, corned	,,	39.4			39.8			40.0			43.1			40.6
Mutton, leg	,,	34.1			34.5			33.1			33.2			33.7
,, forequarter	,,	22.4			23.2			24.0			25.0			23.7
,, chops, loin	,,	33.4			33.6			33.5			34.1			33.7
,, ,, leg	,,	33.5			33.4			33.4			34.1			33.6
Lamb, leg	,,	46.3			47.7			45.7			45.3			46.3
,, forequarter	,,	35.0			36.0			34.6			34.5			35.0
,, chops, loin	,,	54.6			56.2			53.2			52.8			54.2
,, ,, leg	,,	54.5			56.2			53.2			52.5			54.1
Pork, leg	,,	62.7			62.7			61.2			62.2			62.2
,, loin	,,	62.1			62.3			61.5			62.1			62.0
,, chops	,,	62.2			62.3			61.5			61.7			61.9

(*a*) Delivered.

Section II

AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD IN PRINCIPAL CITIES: AUSTRALIA AND OTHER COUNTRIES, 1965

(Particulars extracted from Official Publications and Reports. Prices are quoted in the currency of the country concerned)

Item	Unit	Australia								New Zealand			
		Sydney				Melbourne				Four chief centres			
		Feb.	May	Aug.	Nov.	Feb.	May	Aug.	Nov.	Feb.	May	Aug.	Nov.
		cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	d	d	d	d
Bread	2 lb	16.2	16.2	16.2	16.7	15.8	15.8	15.8	15.8	8.6	8.6	8.6	8.6
Flour, plain	,,	14.9	14.9	14.9	14.9	15.7	15.2	15.0	15.4	6.2	6.2	6 2	6.2
Tea	½ lb	30.3	30.6	30.6	30.8	31.8	31.8	31.8	31.3	38.8	39.0	41.0	41.0
Jam, plum	1½ lb	25.5	25.6	25.1	25.3	27.3	27.4	27.3	28.3	(*a*) 63.3	(*a*) 62.9	(*a*) 63.2	(*a*) 63.2
Sugar	lb	9.6	9.6	9 6	9 6	9.2	9.2	9.0	8.9	10.0	10.0	8.0	7.5
Rice	,,	13.1	12.6	12.9	13.2	12.9	13.1	13.1	13.2	10.2	10.4	10 4	10 4
Oats, rolled	2 lb	32.3	32.3	32.4	32.0	31.9	30.9	28.9	31.0	27.4	27.4	27.5	27.5
Peaches, canned	29 oz	30.3	30.8	31.0	31.1	27.0	28.3	27.4	27.7	55.0	52.6	52.2	52.2
Potatoes	7 lb	54.3	66.2	72.5	50.2	57.5	72.5	73.6	69.0	35.1	32.1	34.0	33.1
Onions	lb	8.1	7.8	9.3	12.3	9.5	8.7	9.9	14.9	9.7	6.6	13.3	28.9
Milk	quart	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	17.1	17.1	17.1	17.1	9.3	9.3	9.3	9.3
Butter	lb	50.2	50 2	50.2	50.2	49.8	49.8	49.8	50.2	23.9	23.7	23.7	23.7
Cheese	,,	(*b*) 23.1	(*b*) 22.4	(*b*) 22.2	(*b*) 22.6	(*b*) 22.2	(*b*) 22.3	(*b*) 22.3	(*b*) 22.5	26.2	26.2	28.9	31.7
Eggs	dozen	(*c*) 62.5	(*c*) 65.0	(*c*) 55.0	(*c*) 60.8	(*d*) 58.3	(*d*) 64.1	(*c*) 59.2	(*c*) 59.2	52.6	64.8	64.8	46.7
Bacon	lb	(*e*) 45.2 (*f*)	(*e*) 45.9 (*f*)	(*e*) 46.7 (*f*)	(*e*) 46.8 (*f*)	(*e*) 48.8 (*f*)	(*e*) 48.8 (*f*)	(*e*) 50.2 (*f*)	(*e*) 50.5 (*f*)	64.0	66.1	66.3	66.3
Beef, sirloin	,,	52.2	53.7	56.7	60.8	49.9	51.8	56.2	57.8	48.8	49.6	50.2	52.4
,, rib	,,	44.4	46.7	49.1	50.1	49.8	51.1	54.6	53.6	43.5	43.9	44.4	46.9
,, steak, rump	,,	71.6	72.6	78.0	83.6	75.1	76.7	85.9	87.1	62.1	62.6	62.9	65.4
,, sausages	,,	22.7	23.2	25.0	26.1	23.1	24.7	26.8	26.6	23.6	24.6	24.7	24.9
Mutton, leg	,,	25.7	26.4	29.7	30.0	25.5	26.6	26.6	26.0	38.0	36.9	38.7	39.6
,, forequarter	,,	17.2	17.3	20.6	20.8	18.0	18.4	19.4	19.0	20.9	20.6	21.8	22.2
,, chops	,,	23.9	24.1	28.7	28.9	24.2	25.2	26.5	26.0	36.1	35.8	37.2	37.4
Pork, leg	,,	59.9	61.1	62.4	64.8	56.9	56.0	57.0	56.4	45.9	46.1	46.9	48.2
,, chops	,,	59.7	60.5	62.3	62.8	58.2	58.0	59.8	58.4	48.2	49.0	49.6	50.9

(*a*) Raspberry jam. (*b*) Processed, 8 oz pkt. (*c*) '24 oz per dozen' eggs. (*d*) 'Extra large' eggs. (*e*) ½ lb pre-pack. Not comparable with previous series (*f*) Meat prices are averages of the three individual monthly prices in each quarter.

Section II—*continued*

AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD IN PRINCIPAL CITIES: AUSTRALIA AND OTHER COUNTRIES, 1965—*continued*

(Particulars extracted from Official Publications and Reports. Prices are quoted in the currency of the country concerned)

Item	Unit	Canada								United States of America							
		Ottawa				Montreal				New York				Los Angeles			
		Feb.	May	Aug.	Nov.	Feb.	May	Aug.	Nov.	Feb.	May	Aug.	Nov.	Feb.	May	Aug.	Nov.
		cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
Bread	2 lb	32.6	32.4	32.4	32.4	32.6	31.8	32.2	32.2	48.2	48.4	48.2	48.2	60.4	59.4	59.2	57.0
Flour, plain	,,	22.6	22.4	22.6	22.6	22.4	22.4	22.4	22.4	22.0	22.9	23.0	22.7	24.5	24.8	23.5	23.1
Jam(*a*)	1½ lb	46.2	44.8	44.7	44.1	43.1	41.4	41.4	41.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sugar	lb	9.8	9.9	9.6	9.0	9.5	9.3	9.3	9.3	12.0	11.8	11.8	12.1	10.7	10.7	10.9	10.7
Rice	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19.9	20.1	20.2	20.3	22.5	22.6	22.5	22.8
Peaches, canned	30 oz	51.0	51.8	53.6	55.0	52.4	52.8	55.8	56.8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Potatoes	7 lb	55.3	55.0	43.8	44.7	51.1	54.9	49.5	45.5	63.7	73.8	61.5	46.8	94.6	97.0	76.2	64.1
Onions	lb	13.1	13.4	16.6	10.4	15.0	14.6	19.6	13.6	10.3	11.6	12.6	8.4	9.2	9.5	11.8	9.6
Milk	quart	25.4	25.4	25.4	25.4	24.9	24.9	24.9	24.9	29.8	28.8	30.0	30.5	26.7	27.7	27.8	27.9
Butter	lb	59.8	61.1	61.5	62.4	59.7	59.5	61.9	60.9	74.5	74.6	74.0	76.4	75.8	75.6	75.6	79.1
Cheese	,,	76.6	76.4	81.2	82.4	77.2	76.6	83.8	84.4	72.4	72.0	71.8	72.6	78.4	78.0	78.8	78.8
Eggs	dozen	43.6	51.0	58.1	72.5	40.5	49.6	57.6	68.4	52.9	54.7	55.5	61.7	45.4	45.1	49.1	54.4
Bacon	lb	98.0	98.8	123.8	124.4	104.2	105.2	132.6	133.0	71.2	74.3	96.5	97.2	67.2	68.5	92.6	84.9
Beef, sirloin	,,	101.7	103.1	123.7	116.9	125.1	126.6	138.2	136.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
,, rib	,,	101.3	99.2	110.7	102.1	111.0	113.5	118.4	117.7	80.5	81.7	86.1	86.1	94.5	101.2	109.0	101.0
,, steak, rump(*b*)	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	117.3	121.0	127.5	125.9	94.6	94.3	97.6	92.4
Pork, chops	,,	77.7	67.0	87.6	94.4	86.0	86.2	100.9	106.9	95.5	92.6	112.2	107.7	99.4	104.8	113.7	107.3

(*a*) Strawberry jam. (*b*) Round steak

Section II—*continued*

AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD IN PRINCIPAL CITIES: AUSTRALIA AND OTHER COUNTRIES, 1965—*continued*

(Particulars extracted from Official Publications and Reports. Prices are quoted in the currency of the country concerned)

Item	Unit	United Kingdom (7 large towns)	South Africa							
			Capetown				Witwatersrand			
		Oct.	Feb.	May	Aug.	Nov.	Feb.	May	Aug.	Nov.
		d	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
Bread(*a*)	2 lb	16.9	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0
Flour, plain	,,	14.6	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5
Tea	½ lb	37.8	36.8	37.6	38.1	37.3	37.3	38.6	39.5	38.9
Jam(*b*)	1½ lb	..	17.6	16.9	16.7	17.2	18.5	18.7	18.4	17.5
Sugar	lb	8.5	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7
Rice	,,	12.5	12.5	12.9	12.9	12.9	12.8	12.8	12.6	12.5
Oats, rolled	2 lb	..	24.0	24.3	24.3	24.3	23.5	23.5	22.8	23.5
Peaches, canned	30 oz	..	24.5	24.3	24.5	23.7	26.3	26.5	26.4	25.5
Potatoes	7 lb	25.9	35.7	40.6	38.5	37.8	28.7	32.9	37.1	35.0
Onions	lb	7.3	6.1	6.8	6.9	5.7	7.4	8.0	8.4	5.0
Milk	quart	19.0	12.8	12.8	13.2	13.2	12.8	12.8	13.6	13.8
Butter	lb	44.1	37.0	37.0	37.9	36.9	36.8	36.8	38.0	37.5
Cheese	,,	40.3	31.8	31.8	32.7	32.7	32.4	32.4	33.3	33.3
Eggs	dozen	51.6	35.0	36.0	36.0	33.3	34.6	38.6	39.3	32.5
Bacon	lb	60.7	51.5	53.1	53.1	53.1	50.4	50.0	51.3	51.4
Beef, sirloin	,,	(*c*) 85.7	37.0	36.9	38.0	37.8	33.3	33.2	33.2	33.1
,, steak, rump	,,	..	44.5	43.5	43.4	42.8	42.7	42.6	43.0	43.1
Mutton, leg	,,	(*c*) 45.5	37.4	39.3	38.0	36.4	35.4	35 4	35.0	34.7
Pork, leg	,,	(*c*) 49.5	36.5	35.9	35.9	35.9	35.7	35.7	35.5	35.4
,, chops	,,	..	36.9	36.7	36.7	36.7	37.6	37.4	37.4	36.7

(*a*) Not delivered. (*b*) Apricot jam. (*c*) Home killed.

Section II—*continued*

AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD IN PRINCIPAL CITIES: AUSTRALIA AND OTHER COUNTRIES, 1966

(Particulars extracted from Official Publications and Reports. Prices are quoted in the currency of the country concerned)

Item	Unit	Australia								New Zealand			
		Sydney				Melbourne				Four chief centres			
		Feb.	May	Aug.	Nov.	Feb.	May	Aug.	Nov.	Feb.	May	Aug.	Nov.
		cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	d	d	d	d
Bread	2 lb	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.0	17.0	17.0	17.0	17.0	8.6	8.6	8.6	8.6
Flour, plain	,,	14.9	15.2	14.7	15.2	15.6	15.5	15.5	15.4	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.3
Tea	½ lb	30.9	30.7	30.8	30.8	31.6	31.5	31.6	31.6	40.9	40.8	40.8	40.7
Jam, plum	1½ lb	27.1	26.7	26.6	26.5	28.6	28.2	28.3	29.3	(*a*) 48.8	(*a*) 48.8	(*a*) 48.8	(*a*) 48.7
Sugar	lb	9.6	9.5	9.5	9.4	9.2	9.0	9.2	9.2	7.5	7.5	7.0	6.5
Rice	,,	13.1	12.9	13.0	13.0	13.2	13.3	13.3	13.3	10.9	11.0	11.1	11.6
Oats, rolled	2 lb	33.0	33.6	34.3	34.3	31.9	29.4	29.0	30.8	(*b*) 33.2	(*b*) 33.2	(*b*) 33.2	(*b*) 33.1
Peaches, canned	29 oz	30.9	30.7	31.1	31.1	28.5	29.0	29.0	29.0	50.5	46.9	45.8	45.5
Potatoes	7 lb	40.6	32.0	30.8	46.6	38.4	29.4	25.9	43.1	35.4	35.1	36.0	38.6
Onions	lb	8.9	11.2	13.4	7.5	10.1	11.7	14.9	10.3	8.6	8.2	12.2	11.9
Milk	quart	20.0	20.0	22.0	22.0	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.0	9.3	9.3	9.3	9.3
Butter	lb	50.6	51.3	51.3	51.4	49.8	49.9	50.0	49.5	23.6	23.5	23.4	23.4
Cheese	,,	(*c*) 23.0	(*c*) 23.2	(*c*) 23 6	(*c*) 22.5	(*c*) 22.5	(*c*) 23.4	(*c*) 23.1	(*c*) 23 6	(*d*) 49.2	(*d*) 48.8	(*d*) 48.7	(*d*) 48.8
Eggs	dozen	(*e*) 68.1	(*e*) 67.9	(*e*) 60.0	(*e*) 65.0	(*e*) 67.5	(*e*) 71.9	(*e* 71.9	(*e*) 65.0	63.9	64.7	64.7	49.6
Bacon	lb	(*f*) 46.9	(*f*) 47.1	(*f*) 46.0	(*f*) 46.8	(*f*) 50.5	(*f*) 50.5	(*f*) 50.4	(*f*) 50.2	69.7	70.5	72.3	73.8
		(*g*)	(*g*)	(*g*)	(*g*)	(*g*)	(*g*)	(*g*)	(*g*)				
Beef, sirloin	,,	58.2	57.7	58.1	60.0	57.5	60.9	60.2	58.9	52.2	51.5	51.6	53.4
,, rib	,,	49.5	50.5	50.8	51.4	53.2	56.4	55.8	55.6	46.7	46.6	45.9	48.0
,, steak, rump	,,	83.9	82.3	83.7	86.7	87.5	90.6	88.9	89.9	65.3	65.0	65.0	67.2
,, sausages	,,	26.0	26.2	26.7	27.1	26.7	28.8	28.7	29.0	24.2	24.1	24.6	24.9
Mutton, leg	,,	29.7	30.1	30.4	31.0	25.7	28.1	28.0	28.3	(*h*) 42.4	(*h*) 40.3	(*h*) 40.8	(*h*) 42.0
,, forequarter	,,	20.0	20.0	20.7	20.9	18.9	19.7	19.5	19.8	(*h*) 24.0	(*h*) 22.3	(*h*) 22.0	(*h*) 23.1
,, chops	,,	27.7	27.9	28.8	28.7	25.8	26.9	26.7	27.1	(*h*) 40.1	(*h*) 38.3	(*h*) 38.7	(*h*) 39.5
Pork, leg	,,	62.7	60.8	60.2	63.5	56.3	56.8	56.1	58.6	49.2	48.8	51.4	54.2
,, chops	,,	61.8	61.4	61.6	61.2	57.8	59.5	58.1	59.4	51.8	51.1	53.7	55.9

(*a*) Apricot jam. Not comparable with previous series. (*b*) Oat type prepared breakfast food. Not comparable with previous series. (*c*) Processed, 8 oz pkt. (*d*) Not comparable with previous series. (*e*) '24 oz per dozen' eggs. (*f*) ½ lb pre-pack. (*g*) Meat prices are averages of the three individual monthly prices in each quarter. (*h*) Hogget. Not comparable with previous series.

Section II—*continued*

AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD IN PRINCIPAL CITIES: AUSTRALIA AND OTHER COUNTRIES, 1966—*continued*

(Particulars extracted from Official Publications and Reports. Prices are quoted in the currency of the country concerned)

Item	Unit	Canada								United States of America							
		Ottawa				Montreal				New York				Los Angeles			
		Feb.	May	Aug.	Nov.	Feb.	May	Aug.	Nov.	Feb.	May	Aug.	Nov.	Feb.	May	Aug.	Nov.
		cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
Bread	2 lb	32.6	33.6	33.8	32.4	32.4	34.2	33.4	32.4	49.8	49.4	49.4	51.6	55.2	56.4	55.4	53.2
Flour, plain	,,	22.6	23.0	23.8	24.2	22.8	23.0	23.6	24.0	22.6	22.8	23.1	24.5	23.6	22.9	23.0	23.4
Jam(*a*)	1½ lb	42.8	43.5	43.5	43.1	41.0	40.8	40.5	42.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sugar	lb	10.0	9.8	9.5	9.0	9.7	9.7	9.7	8.8	12.2	12.3	12.4	12.6	10.6	11.3	11.2	11.4
Rice	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20.2	20.3	20.2	20.3	22.7	23.5	23.2	23.6
Peaches, canned	30 oz	57.2	56.8	59.0	59.8	60.8	62.0	62.4	62.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Potatoes	7 lb	41.8	50.1	48.4	35.7	43.3	48.2	41.5	33.4	48.8	61.9	58.9	53.2	56.8	59.0	53.3	66.4
Onions	lb	11.6	12.3	19.8	14.0	15.2	15.8	22.6	15.2	9.6	11.8	14.9	12.4	8.9	14.9	11.2	11.5
Milk	quart	26.4	26.4	28.4	28.4	25.9	25.9	26.9	26.9	30.7	30.7	31.4	32.3	28.1	28.1	28.1	28.6
Butter	lb	64.0	66.5	66.0	68.0	63.7	66.3	66.3	68.4	75.3	78.8	81.1	85.3	78.2	81.5	82.9	88.2
Cheese	,,	83.0	86.4	87.8	87.8	84.8	87.6	91.4	91.4	75.8	80.8	79.8	85.6	85.6	88.8	88.8	94.4
Eggs	dozen	58.7	70.9	70.5	77.7	55.4	69.3	68.2	74.8	67.0	59.7	57.5	65.3	57.8	52.8	49.5	57.2
Bacon	lb	135.4	121.8	139.6	137.4	152.8	129.2	138.6	126.2	109.7	100.5	100.2	92.9	97.7	91.2	91.2	84.5
Beef, sirloin	,,	127.0	116.1	127.3	113.4	146.1	146.6	144.7	141.9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
,, rib	,,	119.6	111.3	115.2	114.5	129.6	127.9	128.9	125.1	88.8	89.2	89.2	84.7	100.7	106.7	103.0	98.3
,, steak, rump(*b*)	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	127.6	126.1	126.9	126.3	97.4	97.8	97.7	99.6
Pork, chops	,,	99.1	82.5	85.1	89.1	120.2	100.7	106.8	104.3	122.0	111.4	118.8	112.7	121.6	110.3	116.0	111.0

(*a*) Strawberry jam. (*b*) Round steak.

AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD IN PRINCIPAL CITIES: AUSTRALIA AND OTHER COUNTRIES, 1966—*continued*

(Particulars extracted from Official Publications and Reports. Prices are quoted in the currency of the country concerned)

Item	Unit	United Kingdom (7 large towns)	South Africa							
			Capetown				Witwatersrand			
		Oct.	Feb.	May	Aug.	Nov.	Feb.	May	Aug.	Nov.
		d	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
Bread(*a*)	2 lb	17.8	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0
Flour, plain	,,	14.6	8.6	8.6	8.6	8.8	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.6
Tea	½ lb	38.1	36.7	37.0	36.9	36.3	39.1	39.1	38.8	38.3
Jam(*b*)	1½ lb	..	18.2	18.2	18.2	17.9	18.1	18.2	18.5	18.6
Sugar	lb	8.4	5.0	5.2	6.0	6.0	5.6	6.1	6.8	6.8
Rice	,,	12.8	12.4	12.4	12.5	12.9	12.7	13.1	13.1	13.2
Oats, rolled	2 lb	..	24.4	24.4	24.4	24.4	23.8	22.5	22.6	23.4
Peaches, canned	30 oz	..	24.1	24.5	24.5	24.5	25.8	25.5	25.5	25.0
Potatoes	7 lb	31.5	57.4	48.3	39.9	44.1	46.9	49.0	44.1	37.1
Onions	lb	8.0	5.3	5.0	5.2	6.8	5.5	6.5	6.8	6.1
Milk	quart	19.0	13.4	13.4	14.2	14.2	13.6	13.6	14.2	14.2
Butter	lb	43.4	37.9	37.9	41.0	41.0	37.3	37.4	40.4	40.9
Cheese	,,	41.2	32.7	32.7	35.0	35.0	33.3	33.3	35.0	35.2
Eggs	dozen	44.0	33.0	34.7	34.0	32.2	34.8	37.2	37.5	31.7
Bacon	lb	69.8	53.1	53.1	53.1	53.1	51.4	51.3	51.5	51.8
Beef, sirloin	,,	(*c*) 83.7	39.6	38.6	38.5	40.0	35.5	35.4	35.2	36.2
,, steak, rump	,,	..	46.3	44.9	44.9	44.9	44.5	44.1	43.8	45.6
Mutton, leg	,,	(*c*) 48.8	38.9	37.8	38.0	40.1	35.8	35.2	35.4	36.6
Pork, leg	,,	(*c*) 57.0	36.0	35.7	35.7	38.4	35.7	35.5	35.8	36.0
,, chops	,,	..	36.7	36.5	36.5	38.5	37.1	36.8	37.1	37.3

(*a*) Not delivered. (*b*) Apricot jam. (*c*) Home killed.

Section III

WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS IN CIVILIAN EMPLOYMENT: STATES AND TERRITORIES

(*Excluding employees in rural industry and private domestic service, and defence forces*)
('000)

NOTE. All figures in this section for the period July 1961 to June 1967 are subject to revision. Revised series will be published when new benchmarks from the 1966 population census become available. *See* pages 196-7.

Month	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T. (*a*)	Aust.
				MALES					
1956—									
July	811.5	593.2	282.1	193.1	143.7	67.5	5.8	10.4	2,107.3
August	812.9	593.0	282.1	192.2	143.8	67.4	5.8	10.5	2,107.7
September	814.8	591.3	282.6	191.7	143.7	67.6	5.9	10.6	2,108.2
October	815.0	591.4	282.1	192.0	143.7	67.6	5.9	10.7	2,108.4
November	820.0	595.9	283.3	192.2	144.2	67.8	5.9	10.8	2,120.1
December	820.8	596.4	278.5	191.8	144.1	68.6	6.0	10.9	2,117.1
1957—									
January	821.2	596.5	274.5	193.2	143.7	69.0	6.2	11.1	2,115.4
February	823.6	598.9	278.9	193.3	144.8	68.9	6.3	11.2	2,125.9
March	823.3	599.6	279.5	194.1	145.0	69.1	6.3	11.4	2,128.3
April	820.1	597.8	277.6	193.4	144.3	68.8	6.3	11.5	2,119.8
May	822.0	598.1	280.8	193.7	144.0	68.7	6.3	11.4	2,125.0
June	823.5	599.1	282.7	193.3	143.3	68.2	6.3	11.6	2,128.0
July	823.3	599.0	282.4	193.0	142.4	68.1	6.4	11.7	2,126.3
August	821.9	597.8	281.9	193.3	142.3	68.0	6.4	11.8	2,123.4
September	822.1	599.8	281.1	193.1	143.1	68.5	6.4	12.3	2,126.4
October	825.3	601.4	280.0	193.3	143.4	68.5	6.3	12.4	2,130.6
November	823.7	602.6	277.8	193.5	143.5	68.2	6.2	12.6	2,128.1
December	823.5	604.6	273.1	193.4	143.2	69.1	6.3	12.7	2,125.9
1958—									
January	825.7	607.9	273.3	194.4	143.4	69.7	6.2	12.8	2,133.4
February	826.8	609.1	275.9	194.6	143.8	69.7	6.2	13.0	2,139.1
March	825.8	610.8	278.2	194.6	144.5	69.8	6.2	13.0	2,142.9
April	827.0	609.5	279.2	194.6	144.0	70.1	6.1	13.1	2,143.6
May	826.3	610.1	281.8	194.1	143.4	69.8	6.3	13.4	2,145.2
June	826.4	610.0	284.6	194.5	143.1	69.5	6.3	13.5	2,147.9
July	826.5	609.5	284.5	195.3	143.8	69.2	6.3	13.8	2,148.9
August	826.0	609.1	285.0	195.4	144.4	69.1	6.4	14.1	2,149.5
September	826.4	611.6	285.2	195.1	145.2	68.9	6.5	14.3	2,153.2
October	828.9	612.9	285.7	195.3	145.6	68.9	6.6	14.2	2,158.1
November	834.0	615.8	287.1	196.1	145.3	69.1	6.7	14.4	2,168.5
December	833.3	617.3	281.1	196.1	145.6	70.0	6.7	14.4	2,164.5
1959—									
January	832.5	620.8	281.3	197.1	145.3	70.4	6.7	14.2	2,168.3
February	834.7	625.1	284.7	198.7	145.0	70.6	6.8	14.2	2,179.8
March	834.8	626.1	285.2	199.2	145.7	71.0	6.7	14.2	2,182.9
April	835.2	625.2	287.8	200.3	145.8	71.0	6.8	14.4	2,186.5
May	835.6	623.8	289.6	200.3	145.5	70.8	6.7	14.3	2,186.6
June	836.3	621.8	290.0	201.1	144.9	70.4	6.9	14.2	2,185.6
July	837.6	625.5	290.6	201.3	145.4	70.5	7.0	14.3	2,192.2
August	838.9	625.8	289.9	201.6	145.2	70.5	7.0	14.5	2,193.4
September	843.3	627.6	288.9	202.8	146.0	71.0	7.0	14.0	2,200.6
October	844.9	629.9	289.2	202.6	146.4	71.3	7.0	14.1	2,205.4
November	851.7	633.0	287.4	203.5	146.6	71.5	7.0	14.4	2,215.1
December	853.1	633.5	283.1	203.6	146.6	71.8	7.1	14.6	2,213.4
1960—									
January	857.4	637.2	284.0	205.0	146.4	72.9	7.0	14.8	2,224.7
February	859.7	641.4	288.0	205.5	147.2	72.6	7.0	15.0	2,236.4
March	862.8	644.4	290.0	206.1	147.3	72.9	7.0	15.3	2,245.8
April	864.7	642.1	290.5	205.6	146.9	72.8	7.1	15.4	2,245.1

For footnotes *see* page 284.

Section III—*continued*

WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS IN CIVILIAN EMPLOYMENT: STATES AND TERRITORIES—*continued*

(*Excluding employees in rural industry and private domestic service, and defence forces*)

('000)

Month	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T. (*a*)	Aust.
				MALES—*continued*					
May	867.6	642.7	292.3	206.2	147.0	72.9	7.2	15.4	2,251.3
June	870.6	643.5	293.7	206.4	147.5	72.6	7.2	15.3	2,256.8
July	873.3	643.2	295.4	206.1	147.9	72.7	7.3	15.2	2,261.1
August	877.3	646.0	294.7	206.5	149.3	72.9	7.3	15.3	2,269.3
September	881.3	647.6	293.9	206.9	150.1	72.9	7.3	15.5	2,275.5
October	883.3	650.1	294.9	207.9	149.7	73.2	7.2	15.7	2,282.0
November	891.2	654.7	292.8	208.3	150.1	73.4	7.2	15.9	2,293.6
December	892.2	658.4	287.8	208.7	150.4	74.1	7.1	15.9	2,294.6
1961—									
January	893.1	660.6	289.0	210.7	149.1	74.2	7.1	16.3	2,300.1
February	892.7	659.6	289.5	209.2	149.6	74.2	7.1	16.4	2,298.3
March	888.8	656.6	288.2	208.9	149.4	74.4	7.1	16.3	2,289.7
April	881.9	654.5	288.6	208.9	149.4	73.8	7.1	16.6	2,280.8
May	878.1	650.4	291.6	208.7	149.2	73.6	7.2	16.2	2,275.0
June	876.5	643.6	291.7	207.5	148.5	73.2	7.3	16.0	2,264.3
July	873.2	640.4	291.0	206.4	148.6	73.1	7.4	16.0	2,256.1
August	872.7	641.0	289.4	206.6	149.0	73.0	7.3	16.1	2,255.1
September	875.4	*b* 639.1	*c* 286.2	*b* 203.3	149.7	72.9	7.5	16.3	*bc*2,250.4
October	*c* 878.0	643.2	*c* 283.2	207.3	149.6	72.7	7.4	16.6	*c* 2,258.0
November	882.2	646.3	284.2	207.9	150.8	72.8	7.3	16.7	2,268.2
December	882.8	648.0	280.1	207.8	150.8	73.6	7.4	16.9	2,267.4
1962—									
January	884.4	649.8	280.0	208.3	151.8	73.5	7.3	17.1	2,272.2
February	890.1	654.1	284.1	209.2	152.2	73.8	7.2	17.4	2,288.1
March	892.9	655.4	287.4	210.7	154.1	74.1	7.2	17.7	2,299.5
April(*c*)	891.1	652.7	287.4	210.2	153.6	73.9	7.3	17.8	2,294.0
May	893.9	655.2	291.7	211.0	154.6	74.1	7.4	17.8	2,305.7
June	894.2	654.3	294.5	211.2	154.7	73.6	7.5	18.0	2,308.0
July	893.3	653.3	295.1	212.5	154.8	73.5	7.6	18.1	2,308.2
August	893.7	653.5	295.8	213.1	155.3	73.6	7.7	18.3	2,311.0
September	896.7	656.2	295.1	213.5	156.1	73.7	7.8	18.5	2,317.6
October	898.7	657.5	293.9	213.6	156.4	73.8	7.9	18.7	2,320.5
November	904.5	661.6	293.3	213.6	157.1	73.7	7.9	19.1	2,330.8
December	903.4	665.3	287.1	214.7	157.5	75.0	7.9	19.2	2,330.1
1963—									
January	905.6	668.5	287.4	215.9	158.1	75.4	7.9	19.5	2,338.3
February	910.6	674.1	292.7	216.9	158.4	75.4	7.9	19.7	2,355.7
March(*c*)	913.1	675.4	295.6	218.1	159.0	75.1	8.0	19.9	*c* 2,364.2
April	*c* 914.1	*c* 676.1	297.2	217.9	159.1	75.3	8.0	20.1	*c* 2,367.8
May	*c* 914.4	*c* 675.7	300.7	218.3	159.8	75.6	8.0	20.2	*c* 2,372.7
June	914.2	675.2	304.5	219.6	159.4	74.9	8.0	20.4	2,376.2
July	913.4	674.9	306.2	220.8	159.4	74.9	8.2	20.3	2,378.1
August	917.2	675.1	306.3	221.1	159.7	75.0	8.2	20.6	2,383.2
September	920.0	678.2	307.1	221.8	160.7	75.2	8.2	20.8	2,391.9
October	924.7	682.8	306.7	222.6	161.6	75.1	8.2	21.0	2,402.7
November	930.5	686.9	307.3	223.3	162.9	75.8	8.1	21.1	2,416.0
December	931.8	690.0	302.3	224.5	163.8	76.9	8.1	21.4	2,418.9
1964—									
January	935.1	693.6	305.7	225.6	164.1	77.1	8.2	21.7	2,431.2
February	939.8	698.1	309.6	227.2	164.6	77.8	8.2	21.8	2,447.1
March	943.1	700.1	310.5	228.3	164.6	78.0	8.2	21.8	2,454.5
April	945.2	700.2	314.1	228.4	164.0	77.8	8.5	22.0	2,460.4

See NOTE on page 276. For footnotes *see* page 284.

Section III—*continued*

WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS IN CIVILIAN EMPLOYMENT: STATES AND TERRITORIES—*continued*

(*Excluding employees in rural industry and private domestic service, and defence forces*)
('000)

Month	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T. (*a*)	Aust.
				MALES—*continued*					
May	945.7	701.3	316.3	228.7	164.8	77.7	8.7	22.0	2,465.0
June	947.7	702.8	316.8	229.4	164.3	77.4	8.9	21.9	2,469.3
July	949.5	702.4	318.5	229.8	164.2	77.0	8.9	22.3	2,472.5
August	950.7	704.0	318.3	230.6	164.4	76.3	8.9	22.5	2,475.6
September	953.2	705.9	*c* 318.2	230.9	165.5	76.7	8.9	22.4	*c* 2,481.7
October(*c*)	954.2	700.1	*c* 318.2	222.7	165.9	76.7	9.0	22.6	*c* 2,469.4
November	961.2	710.7	*c* 318.8	232.3	166.8	77.1	9.0	22.9	*c* 2,498.7
December	964.9	717.1	*c* 316.1	234.3	168.3	77.9	8.9	23.2	*c* 2,510.8
1965—									
January	967.9	719.0	*c* 316.5	236.3	169.1	78.1	9.0	23.5	*c* 2,519.4
February	972.7	723.1	*c* 321.3	238.3	170.1	78.7	9.0	23.7	*c* 2,536.8
March	975.0	725.2	*c* 323.4	239.5	170.5	79.1	9.0	23.8	*c* 2,545.4
April	975.7	724.8	325.9	239.5	171.1	79.2	9.2	23.9	2,549.2
May	977.0	724.5	327.8	239.6	171.5	79.2	9.4	24.2	2,553.1
June(*c*)	976.9	723.5	329.1	239.9	171.5	78.4	9.5	24.2	2,553.1
July(*c*)	976.5	720.4	330.6	239.9	172.1	78.3	9.8	24.2	2,551.8
August(*c*)	976.8	722.2	330.9	240.4	173.1	77.8	9.8	24.4	2,555.2
September	977.9	722.1	330.2	240.7	173.8	78.1	9.7	24.7	2,557.1
October	978.5	722.6	328.8	240.3	174.6	78.4	9.8	24.9	2,558.0
November	986.3	725.7	328.8	240.6	175.8	79.3	9.9	25.5	2,571.9
December	988.2	729.7	323.6	241.0	177.4	80.4	9.8	25.6	2,575.6
1966—									
January	989.1	732.2	323.5	241.7	178.3	80.5	9.9	25.9	2,581.1
February	994.0	736.8	329.3	242.9	180.0	80.8	10.1	25.9	2,599.7
March	995.7	738.3	331.2	243.4	180.8	81.3	10.1	26.0	2,606.8
April	995.5	735.5	332.2	243.2	180.7	81.3	10.2	26.2	2,604.7
May	996.3	734.8	334.9	243.0	180.7	81.5	10.4	26.1	2,607.9
June	996.2	733.4	336.6	242.1	180.7	81.1	10.5	26.0	2,606.6
July	994.1	732.1	336.9	241.5	180.6	80.7	10.6	25.9	2,602.5
August	993.7	732.1	336.6	241.1	180.5	81.1	10.7	26.3	2,602.1
September	993.4	732.8	336.1	240.3	180.5	81.0	10.7	26.2	2,601.1
October	995.0	734.6	334.8	240.4	180.5	81.3	10.8	26.3	2,603.8
November	1,000.6	738.8	334.8	240.8	181.7	82.0	10.7	26.6	2,615.9
December	1,004.6	743.0	329.5	241.7	182.7	82.6	10.6	26.9	2,621.5
1967—									
January	1,001.7	744.8	330.9	242.4	182.3	82.7	10.5	26.9	2,622.2
February	1,005.0	749.3	333.3	243.0	182.8	82.8	10.4	26.9	2,633.6
March	1,005.7	746.8	333.3	243.8	183.1	83.1	10.6	26.9	2,633.2
April	1,006.3	745.5	334.0	243.6	182.8	83.3	10.9	27.0	2,633.3
May	1,007.3	746.1	336.1	243.3	183.9	83.0	11.4	27.3	2,638.3
June	1,006.4	744.8	335.2	243.2	183.9	82.7	11.6	27.4	2,635.3

See NOTE on page 276. For footnotes *see* page 284.

Section III—*continued*

WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS IN CIVILIAN EMPLOYMENT: STATES AND TERRITORIES—*continued*

(*Excluding employees in rural industry and private domestic service, and defence forces*)
('000)

Month	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T. (*a*)	Aust.
				FEMALES					
1956—									
July	299.1	234.6	92.4	64.1	46.2	22.0	1.5	3.6	763.5
August	299.5	234.5	92.7	64.1	45.8	21.8	1.5	3.7	763.6
September	301.1	235.3	92.8	63.6	45.9	21.6	1.5	3.7	765.5
October	303.0	237.2	92.9	63.9	46.0	21.6	1.5	3.8	769.9
November	306.6	239.0	93.3	64.3	46.2	21.8	1.5	3.8	776.5
December	308.1	237.0	93.1	64.4	46.5	22.1	1.5	3.8	776.5
1957—									
January	303.7	235.3	92.6	66.1	45.9	22.3	1.5	3.9	771.3
February	306.4	239.8	94.1	65.7	47.0	22.5	1.5	3.9	780.9
March	307.5	242.2	93.9	65.9	47.1	22.5	1.5	4.0	784.6
April	306.1	239.8	93.6	65.1	46.6	22.6	1.5	4.0	779.3
May	306.8	238.9	94.3	64.3	46.6	22.6	1.5	4.0	779.0
June	307.2	238.8	94.6	64.1	46.1	22.2	1.6	4.0	778.6
July	307.3	239.1	94.2	64.2	46.2	22.1	1.6	4.0	778.7
August	308.1	238.9	94.6	64.4	46.4	21.9	1.6	4.1	780.0
September	310.4	239.3	94.5	64.6	46.6	21.7	1.6	4.1	782.8
October	313.1	241.0	94.6	64.8	46.7	21.6	1.6	4.1	787.5
November	316.3	243.6	94.7	65.4	47.2	21.8	1.6	4.1	794.7
December	314.9	242.5	94.4	65.2	47.7	22.3	1.6	4.2	792.8
1958—									
January	311.3	243.6	93.9	66.0	47.0	22.3	1.7	4.2	790.0
February	312.7	248.2	95.6	66.2	47.4	22.4	1.7	4.3	798.5
March	313.3	249.1	95.7	66.8	47.8	22.6	1.7	4.3	801.3
April	312.9	246.0	94.9	66.1	47.6	22.9	1.7	4.3	796.4
May	313.4	245.4	94.9	66.0	47.5	22.9	1.7	4.3	796.1
June	312.5	244.2	95.5	65.9	47.3	22.9	1.7	4.3	794.3
July	313.9	245.0	96.0	66.3	47.6	22.4	1.8	4.3	797.3
August	314.4	244.8	96.6	66.4	47.9	22.1	1.8	4.4	798.4
September	315.2	245.9	96.3	66.1	48.2	22.0	1.8	4.4	799.9
October	316.1	246.9	96.1	66.2	48.3	21.8	1.8	4.4	801.6
November	319.2	249.2	96.5	66.7	48.4	22.1	1.8	4.4	808.3
December	321.0	248.4	95.8	66.7	48.7	22.7	1.8	4.4	809.5
1959—									
January	316.5	247.9	96.2	67.5	48.1	22.7	1.8	4.5	805.2
February	318.8	254.2	96.9	67.6	48.3	22.7	1.8	4.7	815.0
March	320.2	255.1	96.8	67.9	48.7	23.0	1.9	4.7	818.3
April	320.2	254.2	96.6	67.8	48.9	23.5	1.9	4.8	817.9
May	321.3	253.1	97.3	68.0	48.8	23.3	1.9	4.8	818.5
June	321.3	253.4	97.7	68.4	48.4	23.2	1.9	4.8	819.1
July	322.6	255.4	98.1	68.3	48.5	23.0	1.9	4.9	822.7
August	324.1	256.0	98.4	68.5	48.3	22.6	1.9	5.0	824.8
September	327.1	257.8	99.0	69.0	48.6	22.9	1.9	5.0	831.3
October	329.1	259.5	98.6	69.4	48.7	23.0	1.9	5.1	835.3
November	335.2	262.0	99.3	70.5	49.5	23.3	1.9	5.1	846.8
December	335.0	262.1	99.2	70.5	49.6	23.7	1.9	5.1	847.1
1960—									
January	332.0	263.1	99.3	71.1	48.7	24.2	1.9	5.2	845.5
February	335.3	268.5	100.2	71.7	49.8	24.1	1.9	5.3	856.8
March	339.2	270.9	100.2	72.1	50.1	24.1	2.0	5.4	864.0
April	339.7	268.4	100.7	72.1	50.1	24.5	2.0	5.5	863.0
May	341.5	269.5	101.7	72.6	50.6	24.5	2.0	5.5	867.9

See NOTE on page 276. For footnotes *see* page 284.

Section III—*continued*

WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS IN CIVILIAN EMPLOYMENT: STATES AND TERRITORIES—*continued*

(*Excluding employees in rural industry and private domestic service, and defence forces*)

('000)

Month	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T. (*a*)	Aust.
				FEMALES—*continued*					
June	342.7	269.7	102.3	72.6	50.4	24.5	2.0	5.5	869.7
July	344.4	270.2	102.7	73.0	50.5	24.4	2.0	5.5	872.7
August	346.5	271.0	103.9	73.5	50.8	24.1	2.1	5.7	877.6
September	349.1	272.9	103.8	73.8	51.1	24.1	2.1	5.7	882.6
October	352.6	274.1	103.8	74.1	51.3	24.2	2.1	5.8	888.0
November	356.9	278.0	104.7	74.3	51.9	24.5	2.1	5.8	898.2
December	357.2	275.9	104.0	73.8	52.4	25.1	2.1	5.9	896.4
1961—									
January	352.2	274.5	103.4	74.6	51.3	24.7	2.1	5.9	888.7
February	352.5	279.6	103.4	74.1	51.7	25.3	2.1	6.1	894.8
March	350.4	277.3	102.5	73.7	52.1	25.2	2.1	6.2	889.5
April	346.1	273.5	101.9	73.1	52.2	25.2	2.2	6.3	880.5
May	345.3	269.2	101.9	72.9	51.8	25.0	2.3	6.2	874.6
June	343.6	266.2	102.1	72.3	51.2	24.9	2.3	6.3	868.9
July	343.1	265.0	102.3	72.4	51.1	24.5	2.3	6.3	867.0
August	343.8	265.5	102.4	72.5	51.2	24.4	2.3	6.4	868.5
September	346.1	266.1	102.4	72.6	51.4	24.3	2.3	6.5	871.7
October	350.3	268.0	101.8	73.6	51.7	24.2	2.3	6.6	878.5
November	355.5	270.7	101.9	74.4	52.3	24.3	2.3	6.6	888.0
December	356.3	271.2	101.8	74.6	51.9	24.8	2.3	6.7	889.6
1962—									
January	352.6	271.9	101.6	75.4	51.7	24.6	2.3	6.7	886.8
February	353.9	278.0	103.1	75.9	52.1	25.1	2.3	6.9	897.3
March	357.2	278.7	103.7	76.8	53.2	25.6	2.3	7.1	904.6
April	357.4	275.4	103.1	75.8	53.2	25.5	2.4	7.2	900.0
May	358.9	276.7	103.7	76.0	53.2	25.4	2.4	7.2	903.5
June	359.0	276.5	104.7	76.7	53.4	25.5	2.5	7.2	905.5
July	358.9	278.3	104.4	76.5	53.4	24.9	2.6	7.3	906.3
August	360.0	278.6	105.4	76.8	53.5	24.7	2.6	7.4	909.0
September	362.5	280.3	105.9	77.1	54.1	24.6	2.7	7.4	914.6
October	365.3	281.3	106.3	77.5	54.2	24.5	2.6	7.6	919.3
November	369.6	283.9	107.1	78.4	54.9	24.7	2.7	7.6	928.9
December	368.9	283.7	106.2	78.8	54.4	25.4	2.7	7.8	927.9
1963—									
January	366.7	284.0	106.0	79.2	54.0	25.4	2.8	7.9	926.0
February	368.9	287.8	106.8	80.4	54.1	25.8	2.8	8.1	934.7
March	370.3	289.0	107.3	81.0	55.0	25.9	2.8	8.6	939.9
April	371.1	286.2	107.4	81.0	55.5	25.9	2.9	8.5	938.5
May	370.9	286.0	108.3	80.9	55.6	25.7	2.9	8.7	939.0
June	370.8	285.4	108.9	80.9	55.5	25.5	2.9	8.7	938.6
July	372.2	286.9	109.6	81.1	55.6	25.3	2.9	8.7	942.3
August	373.3	287.6	110.5	81.2	55.7	25.4	2.9	8.8	945.4
September	375.3	288.6	110.6	81.7	56.0	25.5	2.9	9.0	949.7
October	379.6	290.5	110.9	82.6	56.3	25.8	2.9	9.1	957.7
November	384.5	293.2	111.6	83.1	57.1	26.0	2.8	9.2	967.5
December	384.0	293.2	110.7	83.7	56.9	26.7	2.9	9.3	967.3
1964—									
January	380.7	294.2	111.2	84.2	56.8	26.6	2.8	9.4	965.8
February	383.7	299.9	113.3	85.4	57.7	26.9	2.8	9.8	979.5
March	388.6	301.5	113.4	86.2	58.3	27.5	2.9	9.8	988.2
April	387.8	300.6	113.7	86.2	58.4	27.4	2.9	9.9	986.9
May	389.4	300.2	114.8	86.1	58.5	27.2	2.9	10.0	989.2

See NOTE on page 276. For footnotes *see* page 284.

Section III—*continued*

WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS IN CIVILIAN EMPLOYMENT: STATES AND TERRITORIES—*continued*

(*Excluding employees in rural industry and private domestic service, and defence forces*)
('000)

Month	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T. (*a*)	Aust.
				FEMALES—*continued*					
June	390.7	300.6	115.5	86.0	58.5	27.1	3.0	10.0	991.4
July	392.5	301.7	116.2	86.3	58.5	26.9	3.1	10.1	995.4
August	394.4	301.8	117.3	86.9	58.5	26.8	3.1	10.3	999.2
September	397.8	304.4	118.4	87.6	59.3	26.8	3.1	10.5	1,007.9
October	401.1	*c* 305.7	118.6	*c* 88.2	59.5	26.9	3.1	10.5	*c* 1,013.6
November	406.7	308.6	119.5	89.8	59.9	27.0	3.0	10.6	1,025.2
December	405.1	309.0	119.2	90.1	59.4	27.7	3.0	10.7	1,024.0
1965—									
January	401.8	308.3	118.8	90.8	59.2	27.6	3.0	10.8	1,020.2
February	406.3	315.0	120.8	92.0	61.2	28.0	3.1	11.0	1,037.5
March	410.0	317.4	121.5	93.3	62.3	28.6	3.1	11.4	1,047.5
April	410.1	316.9	121.5	92.7	62.7	28.6	3.1	11.4	1,047.0
May	411.3	316.3	122.5	93.1	62.6	28.5	3.2	11.5	1,049.0
June	412.6	316.3	123.1	93.4	62.7	28.1	3.2	11.5	1,051.0
July	413.2	317.0	123.7	93.5	63.1	28.0	3.3	11.6	1,053.4
August	414.2	317.6	124.2	94.1	63.4	28.0	3.3	11.7	1,056.6
September	417.3	318.2	124.7	94.5	64.1	28.1	3.4	11.9	1,062.2
October	421.2	319.5	125.5	94.4	64.8	28.3	3.4	12.0	1,068.9
November	427.3	321.8	125.7	95.0	65.4	28.6	3.3	12.4	1,079.5
December	424.3	322.4	125.2	94.9	64.9	29.3	3.4	12.4	1,076.9
1966—									
January	422.5	322.5	124.5	95.8	64.7	29.2	3.4	12.4	1,074.9
February	423.9	328.6	126.6	97.2	66.4	29.4	3.4	12.7	1,088.2
March	426.2	330.0	127.0	98.0	67.7	29.8	3.5	12.9	1,095.0
April	425.5	327.5	126.9	97.1	67.9	29.9	3.6	13.0	1,091.4
May	425.8	328.2	127.6	97.1	67.9	29.9	3.6	13.1	1,092.9
June	426.7	328.4	128.9	97.7	68.0	29.8	3.6	13.1	1,096.2
July	427.1	328.3	129.6	97.2	68.0	29.7	3.7	13.2	1,096.7
August	428.8	328.8	130.1	97.2	68.3	29.6	3.7	13.5	1,100.0
September	431.6	329.7	130.4	97.7	68.6	29.5	3.7	13.4	1,104.6
October	435.3	331.9	130.7	97.6	68.8	29.8	3.7	13.4	1,111.1
November	440.4	334.9	131.5	98.5	69.9	29.9	3.7	13.7	1,122.5
December	439.4	335.2	130.6	98.2	68.6	30.7	3.7	13.9	1,120.4
1967—									
January	436.0	335.2	129.9	98.7	68.6	30.3	3.7	14.0	1,116.4
February	439.7	341.8	132.5	100.1	71.0	30.5	3.8	14.1	1,133.4
March	442.5	342.6	132.8	100.7	71.5	31.0	3.8	14.3	1,139.2
April	442.1	342.5	133.1	100.1	72.0	31.2	3.9	14.4	1,139.8
May	442.2	341.9	133.9	99.9	72.2	31.2	4.0	14.4	1,139.7
June	443.4	340.9	133.9	99.7	72.4	30.9	4.1	14.4	1,139.8

See NOTE on page 276. For footnotes *see* page 284.

Section III—*continued*

WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS IN CIVILIAN EMPLOYMENT: STATES AND TERRITORIES—*continued*

(*Excluding employees in rural industry and private domestic service, and defence forces*)
('000)

Month	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T. (*a*)	Aust.
					PERSONS				
1956—									
July	1,110.6	827.8	374.5	257.2	189.9	89.5	7.3	14.0	2,870.8
August	1,112.4	827.5	374.8	256.3	189.6	89.2	7.3	14.2	2,871.3
September	1,115.9	826.6	375.4	255.3	189.6	89.2	7.4	14.3	2,873.7
October	1,118.0	828.6	375.0	255.9	189.7	89.2	7.4	14.5	2,878.3
November	1,126.6	834.9	376.6	256.5	190.4	89.6	7.4	14.6	2,896.6
December	1,128.9	833.4	371.6	256.2	190.6	90.7	7.5	14.7	2,893.6
1957—									
January	1,124.9	831.8	367.1	259.3	189.6	91.3	7.7	15.0	2,886.7
February	1,130.0	838.7	373.0	259.0	191.8	91.4	7.8	15.1	2,906.8
March	1,130.8	841.8	373.4	260.0	192.1	91.6	7.8	15.4	2,912.9
April	1,126.2	837.6	371.2	258.5	190.9	91.4	7.8	15.5	2,899.1
May	1,128.8	837.0	375.1	258.0	190.6	91.3	7.8	15.4	2,904.0
June	1,130.7	837.9	377.3	257.4	189.4	90.4	7.9	15.6	2,906.6
July	1,130.6	838.1	376.6	257.2	188.6	90.2	8.0	15.7	2,905.0
August	1,130.0	836.7	376.5	257.7	188.7	89.9	8.0	15.9	2,903.4
September	1,132.5	839.1	375.6	257.7	189.7	90.2	8.0	16.4	2,909.2
October	1,138.4	842.4	374.6	258.1	190.1	90.1	7.9	16.5	2,918.1
November	1,140.0	846.2	372.5	258.9	190.7	90.0	7.8	16.7	2,922.8
December	1,138.4	847.1	367.5	258.6	190.9	91.4	7.9	16.9	2,918.7
1958—									
January	1,137.0	851.5	367.2	260.4	190.4	92.0	7.9	17.0	2,923.4
February	1,139.5	857.3	371.5	260.8	191.2	92.1	7.9	17.3	2,937.6
March	1,139.1	859.9	373.9	261.4	192.3	92.4	7.9	17.3	2,944.2
April	1,139.9	855.5	374.1	260.7	191.6	93.0	7.8	17.4	2,940.0
May	1,139.7	855.5	376.7	260.1	190.9	92.7	8.0	17.7	2,941.3
June	1,138.9	854.2	380.1	260.4	190.4	92.4	8.0	17.8	2,942.2
July	1,140.4	854.5	380.5	261.6	191.4	91.6	8.1	18.1	2,946.2
August	1,140.4	853.9	381.6	261.8	192.3	91.2	8.2	18.5	2,947.9
September	1,141.6	857.5	381.5	261.2	193.4	90.9	8.3	18.7	2,953.1
October	1,145.0	859.8	381.8	261.5	193.9	90.7	8.4	18.6	2,959.7
November	1,153.2	865.0	383.6	262.8	193.7	91.2	8.5	18.8	2,976.8
December	1,154.3	865.7	376.9	262.8	194.3	92.7	8.5	18.8	2,974.0
1959—									
January	1,149.0	868.7	377.5	264.6	193.4	93.1	8.5	18.7	2,973.5
February	1,153.5	879.3	381.6	266.3	193.3	93.3	8.6	18.9	2,994.8
March	1,155.0	881.2	382.0	267.1	194.4	94.0	8.6	18.9	3,001.2
April	1,155.4	879.4	384.4	268.1	194.7	94.5	8.7	19.2	3,004.4
May	1,156.9	876.9	386.9	268.3	194.3	94.1	8.6	19.1	3,005.1
June	1,157.6	875.2	387.7	269.5	193.3	93.6	8.8	19.0	3,004.7
July	1,160.2	880.9	388.7	269.6	193.9	93.5	8.9	19.2	3,014.9
August	1,163.0	881.8	388.3	270.1	193.5	93.1	8.9	19.5	3,018.2
September	1,170.4	885.4	387.9	271.8	194.6	93.9	8.9	19.0	3,031.9
October	1,174.0	889.4	387.8	272.0	195.1	94.3	8.9	19.2	3,040.7
November	1,186.9	895.0	386.7	274.0	196.1	94.8	8.9	19.5	3,061.9
December	1,188.1	895.6	382.3	274.1	196.2	95.5	9.0	19.7	3,060.5
1960—									
January	1,189.4	900.3	383.3	276.1	195.1	97.1	8.9	20.0	3,070.2
February	1,195.0	909.9	388.2	277.2	197.0	96.7	8.9	20.3	3,093.2
March	1,202.0	915.3	390.2	278.2	197.4	97.0	9.0	20.7	3,109.8
April	1,204.4	910.5	391.2	277.7	197.0	97.3	9.1	20.9	3,108.1
May	1,209.1	912.2	394.0	278.8	197.6	97.4	9.2	20.9	3,119.2
June	1,213.3	913.2	396.0	279.0	197.9	97.1	9.2	20.8	3,126.5

See NOTE on page 276. For footnotes *see* page 284.

Section III—*continued*

WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS IN CIVILIAN EMPLOYMENT: STATES AND TERRITORIES—*continued*

(Excluding employees in rural industry and private domestic service, and defence forces)
('000)

Month	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T. (*a*)	Aust.
				PERSONS—*continued*					
July	1,217.7	913.4	398.1	279.1	198.4	97.1	9.3	20.7	3,133.8
August	1,223.8	917.0	398.6	280.0	200.1	97.0	9.4	21.0	3,146.9
September	1,230.4	920.5	397.7	280.7	201.2	97.0	9.4	21.2	3,158.1
October	1,235.9	924.2	398.7	282.0	201.0	97.4	9.3	21.5	3,170.0
November	1,248.1	932.7	397.5	282.6	202.0	97.9	9.3	21.7	3,191.8
December	1,249.4	934.3	391.8	282.5	202.8	99.2	9.2	21.8	3,191.0
1961—									
January	1,245.3	935.1	392.4	285.3	200.4	98.9	9.2	22.2	3,188.8
February	1,245.2	939.2	392.9	283.3	201.3	99.5	9.2	22.5	3,193.1
March	1,239.2	933.9	390.7	282.6	201.5	99.6	9.2	22.5	3,179.2
April	1,228.0	928.0	390.5	282.0	201.6	99.0	9.3	22.9	3,161.3
May	1,223.4	919.6	393.5	281.6	201.0	98.6	9.5	22.4	3,149.6
June	1,220.1	909.8	393.8	279.8	199.7	98.1	9.6	22.3	3,133.2
July	1,216.3	905.4	393.3	278.8	199.7	97.6	9.7	22.3	3,123.1
August	1,216.5	906.5	391.8	279.1	200.2	97.4	9.6	22.5	3,123.6
September	1,221.5	*b* 905.2	*c* 388.6	*b* 275.9	201.1	97.2	9.8	22.8	*bc*3,122.1
October	*c*1,228.3	911.2	*c* 385.0	280.9	201.3	96.9	9.7	23.2	*c* 3,136.5
November	1,237.7	917.0	386.1	282.3	203.1	97.1	9.6	23.3	3,156.2
December	1,239.1	919.2	381.9	282.4	202.7	98.4	9.7	23.6	3,157.0
1962—									
January	1,237.0	921.7	381.6	283.7	203.5	98.1	9.6	23.8	3,159.0
February	1,244.0	932.1	387.2	285.1	204.3	98.9	9.5	24.3	3,185.4
March	1,250.1	934.1	391.1	287.5	207.3	99.7	9.5	24.8	3,204.1
April(*c*)	1,248.5	928.1	390.5	286.0	206.8	99.4	9.7	25.0	3,194.0
May	1,252.8	931.9	395.4	287.0	207.8	99.5	9.8	25.0	3,209.2
June	1,253.2	930.8	399.2	287.9	208.1	99.1	10.0	25.2	3,213.5
July	1,252.2	931.6	399.5	289.0	208.2	98.4	10.2	25.4	3,214.5
August	1,253.7	932.1	401.2	289.9	208.8	98.3	10.3	25.7	3,220.0
September	1,259.2	936.5	401.0	290.6	210.2	98.3	10.5	25.9	3,232.2
October	1,264.0	938.8	400.2	291.1	210.6	98.3	10.5	26.3	3,239.8
November	1,274.1	945.5	400.4	292.0	212.0	98.4	10.6	26.7	3,259.7
December	1,272.3	949.0	393.3	293.5	211.9	100.4	10.6	27.0	3,258.0
1963—									
January	1,272.3	952.5	393.4	295.1	212.1	100.8	10.7	27.4	3,264.3
February	1,279.5	961.9	399.5	297.3	212.5	101.2	10.7	27.8	3,290.4
March(*c*)	1,283.4	964.4	402.9	299.1	214.0	101.0	10.8	28.5	*c*3,304.1
April	*c*1,285.2	*c*962.3	404.6	298.9	214.6	101.2	10.9	28.6	*c*3,306.3
May	*c*1,285.3	*c*961.7	409.0	299.2	215.4	101.3	10.9	28.9	*c*3,311.7
June	1,285.0	960.6	413.4	300.5	214.9	100.4	10.9	29.1	3,314.8
July	1,285.6	961.8	415.7	301.9	215.0	100.2	11.1	29.0	3,320.3
August	1,290.5	962.7	416.7	302.3	215.4	100.4	11.1	29.4	3,328.6
September	1,295.3	966.8	417.7	303.6	216.7	100.7	11.1	29.8	3,341.6
October	1,304.3	973.4	417.6	305.2	217.9	100.9	11.1	30.1	3,360.5
November	1,315.0	980.2	418.9	306.5	219.9	101.8	10.9	30.3	3,383.5
December	1,315.9	983.2	413.0	308.2	220.6	103.6	11.0	30.7	3,386.2
1964—									
January	1,315.8	987.8	416.9	309.7	220.9	103.7	11.0	31.1	3,397.0
February	1,323.5	998.0	422.9	312.6	222.3	104.7	11.0	31.6	3,426.6
March	1,331.7	1,001.6	423.9	314.5	222.9	105.5	11.1	31.6	3,442.7
April	1,333.0	1,000.8	427.8	314.6	222.4	105.2	11.4	31.9	3,447.3
May	1,335.1	1,001.4	431.1	314.7	223.3	104.9	11.6	32.0	3,454.2
June	1,338.4	1,003.3	432.3	315.5	222.9	104.5	11.9	31.9	3,460.7

See NOTE on page 276. For footnotes *see* page 284.

Section III—*continued*

WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS IN CIVILIAN EMPLOYMENT: STATES AND TERRITORIES—*continued*

(Excluding employees in rural industry and private domestic service, and defence forces)
('000)

Month	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T. (*a*)	Aust.
				PERSONS—*continued*					
July	1,342.0	1,004.1	434.7	316.1	222.7	103.9	12.0	32.4	3,467.9
August	1,345.1	1,005.8	435.6	317.5	222.9	103.1	12.0	32.8	3,474.8
September	1,351.0	1,010.3	*c*436.6	318.5	224.8	103.5	12.0	32.9	*c*3,489.6
October(*c*)	1,355.3	1,005.8	*c*436.8	310.9	225.4	103.6	12.1	33.1	*c*3,483.0
November	1,367.9	1,019.3	*c*438.3	322.1	226.7	104.1	12.0	33.5	*c*3,523.9
December	1,370.0	1,026.1	*c*435.3	324.4	227.7	105.6	11.9	33.9	*c*3,534.8
1965—									
January	1,369.7	1,027.3	*c*435.3	327.1	228.3	105.7	12.0	34.3	*c*3,539.6
February	1,379.0	1,038.1	*c*442.1	330.3	231.3	106.7	12.1	34.7	*c*3,574.3
March	1,385.0	1,042.6	*c*444.9	332.8	232.8	107.7	12.0	35.2	*c*3,592.9
April	1,385.8	1,041.7	447.4	332.2	233.8	107.8	12.3	35.2	3,596.2
May	1,388.3	1,040.8	450.3	332.7	234.1	107.7	12.6	35.7	3,602.1
June(*c*)	1,389.5	1,039.8	452.2	333.3	234.2	106.5	12.7	35.7	3,604.1
July(*c*)	1,389.7	1,037.4	454.3	333.4	235.2	106.3	13.1	35.8	3,605.2
August(*c*)	1,391.0	1,039.8	455.1	334.5	236.5	105.8	13.1	36.1	3,611.8
September	1,395.2	1,040.3	454.9	335.2	237.9	106.2	13.1	36.6	3,619.3
October	1,399.7	1,042.2	454.3	334.7	239.4	106.7	13.2	36.9	3,626.9
November	1,413.6	1,047.5	454.5	335.6	241.2	107.9	13.2	37.9	3,651.4
December	1,412.5	1,052.1	448.8	335.9	242.3	109.7	13.2	38.0	3,652.5
1966—									
January	1,411.6	1,054.7	448.0	337.5	243.0	109.7	13.3	38.3	3,656.0
February	1,417.9	1,065.4	455.9	340.1	246.4	110.2	13.5	38.6	3,687.9
March	1,421.9	1,068.3	458.2	341.4	248.5	111.1	13.6	38.9	3,701.8
April	1,421.0	1,063.0	459.1	340.3	248.6	111.2	13.8	39.2	3,696.1
May	1,422.1	1,063.0	462.5	340.1	248.6	111.4	14.0	39.2	3,700.8
June	1,422.9	1,061.8	465.5	339.8	248.7	110.9	14.1	39.1	3,702.8
July	1,421.2	1,060.4	466.5	338.7	248.6	110.4	14.3	39.1	3,699.2
August	1,422.5	1,060.9	466.7	338.3	248.8	110.7	14.4	39.8	3,702.1
September	1,425.0	1,062.5	466.5	338.0	249.1	110.5	14.4	39.6	3,705.7
October	1,430.3	1,066.5	465.5	338.0	249.3	111.1	14.5	39.7	3,714.9
November	1,441.0	1,073.7	466.3	339.3	251.6	111.9	14.4	40.3	3,738.4
December	1,444.0	1,078.2	460.1	339.9	251.3	113.3	14.3	40.8	3,741.9
1967—									
January	1,437.7	1,080.0	460.8	341.1	250.9	113.0	14.2	40.9	3,738.6
February	1,444.7	1,091.1	465.8	343.1	253.8	113.3	14.2	41.0	3,767.0
March	1,448.2	1,089.4	466.1	344.5	254.6	114.1	14.4	41.2	3,772.4
April	1,448.4	1,088.0	467.1	343.7	254.8	114.5	14.8	41.3	3,772.6
May	1,449.5	1,088.0	470.0	343.2	256.1	114.2	15.4	41.7	3,778.0
June	1,449.8	1,085.7	469.1	342.9	256.3	113.6	15.7	41.8	3,775.1

See NOTE on page 276. (*a*) Includes persons employed in the Australian Capital Territory who reside in adjoining areas. (*b*) Affected by temporary stand-downs. (*c*) Affected by industrial disputes.

Section IV

WAGE RATES INDEX: ADULT MALES

NOTE: The wage rates shown in the tables in this section are weighted average minimum weekly and hourly rates. The weekly rates are those payable for a full week's work (excluding overtime), as prescribed in awards, determinations and agreements.

For an explanation of the methods by which the data for the indexes of weekly wage rates were obtained and of the system of weighting, *see* page 59.

Weekly and hourly wage rates and index numbers for adult males from March 1939 to June 1965, were published in *Minimum Wage Rates, March* 1939 *to June* 1965.

WEEKLY WAGE RATES(*a*): ADULT MALES, ALL GROUPS(*b*)

Weighted average minimum weekly rates payable for a full week's work (excluding overtime) as prescribed in awards, determinations, and agreements

End of December	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Australia
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
1939 . . .	10.01	9.71	9.94	9.41	10.05	9.22	9.83
1940 . . .	10.38	10.09	10.01	9.85	10.39	9.61	10.18
1941 . . .	11.05	10.88	10.62	10.58	11.01	10.35	10.88
1942 . . .	11.96	11.83	11.25	11.50	11.72	11.17	11.74
1943 . . .	12.21	12.08	11.58	11.61	12.08	11.58	12.00
1944 . . .	12.22	12.08	11.71	11.58	12.02	11.53	12.02
1945 . . .	12.25	12.11	11.81	11.60	12.03	11.56	12.06
1946 . . .	13.18	12.98	12.68	12.41	12.32	12.45	12.90
1947 . . .	14.48	14.05	13.45	13.78	13.66	13.54	14.07
1948 . . .	16.02	15.59	15.32	15.22	15.23	15.18	15.65
1949 . . .	17.14	16.84	16.52	16.44	16.83	16.43	16.87
1950 . . .	20.62	20.18	19.52	19.79	20.06	19.80	20.20
1951 . . .	25.02	24.05	22.99	23.60	24.15	23.82	24.24
1952 . . .	28.02	27.07	25.85	27.08	27.55	27.22	27.32
1953 . . .	28.73	27.86	26.47	27.35	28.37	28.33	28.02
1954 . . .	29.32	28.48	27.56	28.16	28.72	28.77	28.68
1955 . . .	30.52	29.56	28.35	28.50	30.01	29.36	29.70
1956 . . .	32.28	30.96	30.28	29.63	31.28	31.39	31.30
1957 . . .	32.45	31.60	30.43	30.69	32.16	31.85	31.74
1958 . . .	32.92	31.97	31.78	31.24	32.40	32.36	32.29
1959 . . .	35.02	34.42	33.43	33.99	34.08	34.71	34.47
1960 . . .	36.28	34.99	35.07	34.22	35.81	35.15	35.50
1961 . . .	37.34	36.22	35.98	35.46	36.38	36.27	36.58
1962 . . .	37.37	36.37	35.97	35.65	36.57	36.48	36.66
1963 . . .	38.28	37.20	37.00	36.40	37.50	37.29	37.55
1964 . . .	40.27	39.47	39.22	38.69	38.82	39.69	39.65
1965 . . .	41.08	40.34	41.66	39.48	40.49	40.73	40.76
1966 . . .	43.27	42.78	43.56	41.75	43.37	43.23	43.04

(*a*) The amounts shown should not be regarded as actual current averages, but as an index expressed in money terms, indicative of trends. (*b*) Excludes rural.

Section IV—*continued*

WEEKLY WAGE RATES: ADULT MALES, ALL GROUPS(*a*) INDEX NUMBERS

(*Base: Weighted Average Weekly Wage Rate for Australia*, 1954 = 100)

End of December	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Australia
1939 . . .	35.4	34.4	35.2	33.3	35.6	32.6	34.8
1940 . . .	36.7	35.7	35.4	34.9	36.8	34.0	36.0
1941 . . .	39.1	38.5	37.6	37.4	39.0	36.6	38.5
1942 . . .	42.3	41.9	39.8	40.7	41.5	39.5	41.6
1943 . . .	43.2	42.8	41.0	41.1	42.8	41.0	42.5
1944 . . .	43.3	42.8	41.5	41.0	42.6	40.8	42.6
1945 . . .	43.4	42.9	41.8	41.1	42.6	40.9	42.7
1946 . . .	46.7	45.9	44.9	43.9	43.6	44.1	45.7
1947 . . .	51.3	49.7	47.6	48.8	48.4	47.9	49.8
1948 . . .	56.7	55.2	54.2	53.9	53.9	53.8	55.4
1949 . . .	60.7	59.6	58.5	58.2	59.6	58.2	59.7
1950 . . .	73.0	71.4	69.1	70.1	71.0	70.1	71.5
1951 . . .	88.6	85.2	81.4	83.6	85.5	84.4	85.8
1952 . . .	99.2	95.8	91.5	95.9	97.5	96.4	96.7
1953 . . .	101.7	98.6	93.7	96.8	100.4	100.3	99.2
1954 . . .	103.8	100.9	97.6	99.7	101.7	101.9	101.6
1955 . . .	108.1	104.7	100.4	100.9	106.3	104.0	105.2
1956 . . .	114.3	109.6	107.2	104.9	110.8	111.2	110.8
1957 . . .	114.9	111.9	107.8	108.7	113.9	112.8	112.4
1958 . . .	116.6	113.2	112.5	110.6	114.7	114.6	114.3
1959 . . .	124.0	121.9	118.4	120.4	120.7	122.9	122.0
1960 . . .	128.5	123.9	124.2	121.2	126.8	124.5	125.7
1961 . . .	132.2	128.2	127.4	125.6	128.8	128.4	129.5
1962 . . .	132.3	128.8	127.4	126.2	129.5	129.2	129.8
1963 . . .	135.5	131.7	131.0	128.9	132.8	132.0	133.0
1964 . . .	142.6	139.8	138.9	137.0	137.5	140.5	140.4
1965 . . .	145.5	142.8	147.5	139.8	143.4	144.2	144.3
1966 . . .	153.2	151.5	154.2	147.8	153.6	153.1	152.4

(*a*) Excludes rural.

Section IV—*continued*

WEEKLY WAGE RATES(*a*): ADULT MALES, INDUSTRY GROUPS, AUSTRALIA

Weighted average minimum weekly rates payable for a full week's work (excluding overtime) as prescribed in awards, determinations, and agreements

(*See* NOTE at top of page 285.)

Industry group	End of December—						
	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Mining and quarrying	15.07	17.78	20.59	20.69	25.96	32.08	33.42
Engineering, metals, vehicles, etc.	13.07	14.58	15.83	16.93	20.17	24.07	27.18
Textiles, clothing and footwear	12.42	13.32	14.90	16.02	19.74	23.85	26.91
Food, drink and tobacco	12.82	13.78	15.47	16.84	20.14	24.11	27.23
Sawmilling, furniture, etc.	12.58	13.67	15.12	16.24	19.60	23.44	26.57
Paper, printing, etc.	13.68	14.82	16.39	17.85	21.42	25.70	28.92
Other manufacturing	12.71	13.78	15.28	16.46	19.76	23.78	26.88
All manufacturing groups	12.92	14.17	15.58	16.76	20.08	24.04	27.16
Building and construction	12.82	13.89	15.50	16.69	19.86	23.78	26.88
Railway services	12.55	13.68	15.32	16.41	19.58	23.33	26.41
Road and air transport	12.98	13.91	15.27	16.61	19.79	23.81	26.90
Shipping and stevedoring(*b*)	12.67	13.24	15.32	16.36	19.66	23.56	26.70
Communication	13.07	14.58	16.00	18.27	21.33	25.27	28.69
Wholesale and retail trade	12.73	13.60	15.42	16.76	20.08	24.12	27.28
Public authority (n.e.i.) and community and business services	12.20	13.15	14.55	16.03	19.21	23.58	26.75
Amusement, hotels, personal service, etc.	12.38	12.95	14.65	16.00	19.23	23.28	26.37
All industry groups(*c*)	12.90	14.07	15.65	16.87	20.20	24.24	27.32

Industry group	End of December—						
	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Mining and quarrying	34.12	35.09	36.68	38.46	37.57	37.62	40.71
Engineering, metals, vehicles, etc.	27.84	28.94	29.48	30.92	31.50	32.02	34.48
Textiles, clothing and footwear	27.50	27.55	28.50	29.66	30.60	31.09	33.18
Food, drink and tobacco	28.02	28.45	29.58	31.22	31.63	32.24	33.97
Sawmilling, furniture, etc.	27.22	27.66	28.88	30.19	30.76	31.48	33.51
Paper, printing, etc.	29.76	30.49	31.25	32.72	33.39	34.32	36.50
Other manufacturing	27.62	28.07	29.13	30.75	31.15	31.66	33.58
All manufacturing groups	27.86	28.60	29.41	30.88	31.44	32.00	34.18
Building and construction	27.67	28.20	29.55	31.22	31.65	32.27	34.38
Railway services	27.07	28.08	29.09	31.03	31.12	31.67	33.68
Road and air transport	27.58	28.26	29.42	31.09	31.42	31.94	34.09
Shipping and stevedoring (*b*)	27.23	27.29	27.69	30.08	30.93	31.45	33.84
Communication	29.38	31.34	31.65	32.57	33.60	34.10	38.36
Wholesale and retail trade	27.98	28.22	29.78	31.54	31.88	32.49	34.12
Public authority (n.e.i.) and community and business services	27.48	28.02	28.98	30.53	30.93	31.54	33.44
Amusement, hotels, personal service, etc.	27.08	27.15	28.36	29.79	30.37	30.88	32.80
All industry groups (*c*)	28.02	28.68	29.70	31.30	31.74	32.29	34.47

Industry group	End of December—						
	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Mining and quarrying	41.47	42.40	42.09	43.94	47.48	48.54	50.30
Engineering, metals, vehicles, etc.	35.02	36.15	36.14	36.95	38.90	39.71	41.89
Textiles clothing and footwear	34.04	35.20	35.22	35.91	37.91	38.62	40.66
Food, drink and tobacco	35.22	36.30	36.35	37.18	39.25	40.53	42.56
Sawmilling, furniture, etc.	34.62	35.64	35.63	36.40	38.23	39.55	41.64
Paper, printing, etc.	37.92	39.04	39.34	40.08	42.24	43.09	45.76
Other manufacturing	34.72	35.93	36.04	36.73	38.79	39.71	41.98
All manufacturing groups	35.05	36.19	36.22	37.00	38.99	39.92	42.11
Building and construction	35.75	36.62	37.02	38.02	40.21	41.42	44.43
Railway services	34.65	35.77	35.78	36.73	38.46	39.91	41.84
Road and air transport	35.25	36.33	36.42	37.13	39.05	40.69	42.97
Shipping and stevedoring (*b*)	34.46	35.62	35.62	36.86	38.86	39.79	41.89
Communication	38.49	39.71	29.71	41.12	44.69	47.45	49.69
Wholesale and retail trade	35.71	36.73	36.86	37.67	39.57	40.56	42.83
Public authority (n.e.i.) and community and business services	34.81	35.78	35.81	36.73	38.85	40.27	42.68
Amusement, hotels, personal service, etc.	33.73	34.82	34.85	35.60	37.52	38.55	40.54
All industry groups(*c*)	35.50	36.58	36.66	37.55	39.65	40.76	43.04

(*a*) *See* note (*a*) on page 285. (*b*) Average rates of wage are for occupations other than masters, officers and engineers in the Merchant Marine Service, and include value of keep, where supplied. (*c*) Excludes rural.

Section IV—*continued*

WEEKLY WAGE RATES: ADULT MALES, INDUSTRY GROUPS, AUSTRALIA(*a*) INDEX NUMBERS

(*Base: Weighted Average Weekly Wage Rate for Australia*, 1954 = 100)

Industry group	End of December—						
	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952
Mining and quarrying	53.3	63.0	72.9	73.3	91.9	113.6	118.3
Engineering, metals, vehicles, etc.	46.3	51.6	56.1	60.0	71.4	85.2	96.2
Textiles, clothing and footwear	44.0	47.2	52.8	56.7	69.9	84.4	95.3
Food, drink and tobacco	45.4	48.8	54.8	59.6	71.3	85.4	96.4
Sawmilling, furniture, etc.	44.6	48.4	53.5	57.5	69.4	83.0	94.1
Paper, printing, etc.	48.4	52.5	58.0	63.2	75.9	91.0	102.4
Other manufacturing	45.0	48.8	54.1	58.3	70.0	84.2	95.2
All manufacturing groups	45.7	50.2	55.2	59.3	71.1	85.1	96.2
Building and construction	45.4	49.2	54.9	59.1	70.3	84.2	95.2
Railway services	44.4	48.4	54.2	58.1	69.3	82.6	93.5
Road and air transport	45.9	49.2	54.1	58.8	70.1	84.3	95.2
Shipping and stevedoring	44.9	46.9	54.2	57.9	68.6	83.4	94.5
Communication	46.3	51.6	56.7	64.7	75.5	89.5	101.6
Wholesale and retail trade	45.1	48.2	54.6	59.3	71.1	85.4	96.6
Public authority (n.e.i.) and community and business services	43.2	46.6	51.5	56.8	68.0	83.5	94.7
Amusement, hotels, personal service, etc.	43.8	45.9	51.9	56.7	68.1	82.4	93.4
All industry groups	45.7	49.8	55.4	59.7	71.5	85.8	96.7

Industry group	End of December—						
	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959
Mining and quarrying	120.8	124.3	129.9	136.2	133.0	133.2	144.1
Engineering, metals, vehicles, etc.	98.6	102.5	104.4	109.5	111.5	113.4	122.1
Textiles, clothing and footwear	97.4	97.5	100.9	105.0	108.3	110.1	117.5
Food, drink and tobacco	99.2	100.7	104.7	110.6	112.0	114.2	120.3
Sawmilling, furniture, etc.	96.4	97.9	102.3	106.9	108.9	111.5	118.6
Paper, printing etc.	105.4	108.0	110.7	115.8	118.2	121.5	129.2
Other manufacturing	97.8	99.4	103.2	108.9	110.3	112.1	118.9
All manufacturing groups	98.6	101.3	104.1	109.4	111.3	113.3	121.0
Building and construction	98.0	99.9	104.6	110.6	112.1	114.3	121.7
Railway services	95.8	99.4	103.0	109.9	110.2	112.1	119.3
Road and air transport	97.7	100.1	104.2	110.1	111.2	113.1	120.7
Shipping and stevedoring	96.4	96.6	98.1	106.5	109.5	111.4	119.8
Communication	104.0	111.0	112.1	115.3	119.0	120.7	135.8
Wholesale and retail trade	99.1	99.9	105.4	111.7	112.9	115.0	120.8
Public authority (n.e.i.) and community and business services	97.3	99.2	102.6	108.1	109.5	111.7	118.4
Amusement, hotels, personal service, etc.	95.9	96.1	100.4	105.5	107.5	109.3	116.1
All industry groups	99.2	101.6	105.2	110.8	112.4	114.3	122.0

Industry group	End of December—						
	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
Mining and quarrying	146.8	150.1	149.0	155.6	168.1	171.9	178.1
Engineering, metals, vehicles, etc.	124.0	128.0	128.0	130.8	137.7	140.6	148.3
Textiles, clothing and footwear	120.5	124.6	124.7	127.1	134.2	136.7	144.0
Food, drink and tobacco	124.7	128.5	128.7	131.6	139.0	143.5	150.7
Sawmilling, furniture, etc.	122.6	126.2	126.2	128.9	135.4	140.0	147.4
Paper, printing, etc.	134.3	138.2	139.3	141.9	149.6	152.6	162.0
Other manufacturing	122.9	127.2	127.6	130.1	137.3	140.6	148.6
All manufacturing groups	124.1	128.1	128.3	131.0	138.1	141.4	149.1
Building and construction	126.6	129.7	131.1	134.6	142.4	146.6	157.3
Railway services	122.7	126.6	126.7	130.1	136.2	141.3	148.2
Road and air transport	124.8	128.6	128.9	131.5	138.3	144.1	152.2
Shipping and stevedoring	122.0	126.1	126.1	130.5	137.6	140.9	148.3
Communication	136.3	140.6	140.6	145.6	158.2	168.0	176.0
Wholesale and retail trade	126.4	130.1	130.5	133.4	140.1	143.5	151.8
Public authority (n.e.i.) and community and business services	123.2	126.7	126.8	130.1	137.6	142.6	151.1
Amusement, hotels, personal service, etc.	119.4	123.3	123.4	126.1	132.9	136.5	143.5
All industry groups	125.7	129.5	129.8	133.0	140.4	144.3	152.4

(*a*) Excludes rural.

Section IV—*continued*

WEEKLY WAGE RATES(*a*): ADULT MALES, COMPONENTS OF WAGE RATES, ALL GROUPS(*b*)

Weighted average minimum weekly rates payable for a full week's work (excluding overtime) as prescribed in awards, determinations and agreements.

(*See* NOTE at top of page 285)

End of December—	Commonwealth awards, etc.(*c*)				State awards, etc.(*c*)				All awards, etc.			
	Basic wage	Margin	Loading	Total	Basic wage	Margin	Loading	Total	Basic wage	Margin	Loading	Total
NEW SOUTH WALES												
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
1942	9.66	2.03	0.39	12.08	9.68	1.97	0.18	11.83	9.67	2.00	0.29	11.96
1943	9.86	2.06	0.39	12.31	9.88	1.99	0.23	12.10	9.87	2.02	0.32	12.21
1944	9.85	2.06	0.39	12.30	9.88	2.01	0.23	12.12	9.87	2.03	0.32	12.22
1945	9.83	2.07	0.38	12.28	9.88	2.10	0.24	12.22	9.85	2.08	0.32	12.25
1946	10.70	2.08	0.39	13.17	10.78	2.12	0.28	13.18	10.74	2.09	0.35	13.18
1947	11.12	3.13	0.37	14.62	11.18	2.68	0.46	14.32	11.15	2.92	0.41	14.48
1948	12.11	3.42	0.37	15.90	12.18	3.38	0.60	16.16	12.15	3.40	0.47	16.02
1949	13.13	3.60	0.38	17.11	13.18	3.50	0.50	17.18	13.16	3.55	0.43	17.14
1950	16.42	3.72	0.36	20.50	16.48	3.58	0.69	20.75	16.45	3.66	0.51	20.62
1951	20.54	3.80	0.52	24.86	20.68	3.79	0.72	25.19	20.61	3.80	0.61	25.02
1952	23.55	3.99	0.40	27.94	23.68	3.86	0.56	28.10	23.62	3.92	0.48	28.02
1953	24.16	4.02	0.39	28.57	24.30	4.07	0.55	28.92	24.22	4.05	0.46	28.73
1954	24.16	5.02	0.32	29.50	24.30	4.19	0.65	29.14	24.22	4.62	0.48	29.32
1955	24.38	5.43	0.30	30.11	25.28	5.02	0.68	30.98	24.81	5.23	0.48	30.52
1956	25.59	5.51	0.31	31.41	27.36	5.09	0.75	33.20	26.44	5.31	0.53	32.28
1957	26.31	5.58	0.29	32.18	26.98	5.18	0.58	32.74	26.63	5.39	0.43	32.45
1958	26.77	5.59	0.30	32.66	27.29	5.40	0.53	33.22	27.02	5.50	0.40	32.92
1959	28.15	7.08	0.36	35.59	27.91	5.96	0.53	34.40	28.03	6.55	0.44	35.02
1960	28.37	7.17	0.36	35.90	29.38	6.72	0.58	36.68	28.85	6.97	0.46	36.28
1961	29.48	7.24	0.50	37.22	30.08	6.79	0.61	37.48	29.77	7.02	0.55	37.34
1962	29.46	7.25	0.52	37.23	29.99	6.85	0.67	37.51	29.72	7.06	0.59	37.37
1963	29.52	8.05	0.56	38.13	30.28	7.35	0.79	38.42	29.88	7.73	0.67	38.28
1964	31.36	8.23	0.57	40.16	31.50	7.77	1.13	40.40	31.42	8.01	0.84	40.27
1965	31.36	9.05	0.58	40.99	31.50	8.58	1.11	41.19	31.43	8.83	0.83	41.08
1966	33.36	9.25	0.59	43.20	33.50	8.85	1.00	43.35	33.43	9.06	0.78	43.27

(*a*) *See* note (*a*) on page 285. (*b*) Excludes rural. (*c*) For definitions, *see* page 65.

NOTE. For notes on basic wage, margin and loading, *see* page 65.

Section IV—*continued*

WEEKLY WAGE RATES(*a*): ADULT MALES, COMPONENTS OF WAGE RATES, ALL GROUPS(*b*)—*continued*

End of December—	Commonwealth awards, etc.(*c*)				State awards, etc.(*c*)				All awards, etc.			
	Basic wage	Margin	Loading	Total	Basic wage	Margin	Loading	Total	Basic wage	Margin	Loading	Total
					VICTORIA							
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
1942	9.63	1.74	0.44	11.81	9.57	2.16	0.17	11.90	9.62	1.87	0.34	11.83
1943	9.79	1.78	0.43	12.00	9.78	2.29	0.19	12.26	9.79	1.94	0.35	12.08
1944	9.78	1.78	0.44	12.00	9.78	2.30	0.19	12.27	9.78	1.94	0.36	12.08
1945	9.78	1.80	0.45	12.03	9.78	2.30	0.20	12.28	9.78	1.96	0.37	12.11
1946	10.58	1.83	0.46	12.87	10.60	2.42	0.19	13.21	10.58	2.02	0.38	12.98
1947	10.90	2.75	0.44	14.09	10.89	2.87	0.21	13.97	10.90	2.78	0.37	14.05
1948	11.98	3.04	0.47	15.49	11.99	3.62	0.21	15.82	11.98	3.23	0.38	15.59
1949	12.98	3.22	0.48	16.68	12.99	4.00	0.22	17.21	12.98	3.46	0.40	16.84
1950	16.19	3.36	0.45	20.00	16.16	4.20	0.21	20.57	16.18	3.62	0.38	20.18
1951	19.94	3.47	0.47	23.88	19.90	4.28	0.25	24.43	19.92	3.72	0.41	24.05
1952	22.87	3.66	0.35	26.88	22.80	4.46	0.23	27.49	22.85	3.91	0.31	27.07
1953	23.59	3.71	0.31	27.61	23.70	4.51	0.20	28.41	23.62	3.95	0.29	27.86
1954	23.52	4.70	0.19	28.41	23.40	5.09	0.15	28.64	23.48	4.82	0.18	28.48
1955	23.79	5.00	0.18	28.97	24.60	6.15	0.14	30.89	24.04	5.35	0.17	29.56
1956	24.95	5.09	0.17	30.21	26.32	6.16	0.15	32.63	25.38	5.42	0.16	30.96
1957	25.72	5.14	0.22	31.08	26.30	6.19	0.23	32.72	25.90	5.48	0.22	31.60
1958	26.10	5.17	0.24	31.51	26.30	6.25	0.44	32.99	26.17	5.50	0.30	31.97
1959	27.54	6.54	0.27	34.35	27.50	6.61	0.47	34.58	27.52	6.56	0.34	34.42
1960	27.54	6.64	0.31	34.49	27.58	8.01	0.55	36.14	27.55	7.06	0.38	34.99
1961	28.73	6.73	0.28	35.74	28.78	8.04	0.47	37.29	28.75	7.13	0.34	36.22
1962	28.74	6.76	0.37	35.87	28.78	8.08	0.62	37.48	28.75	7.17	0.45	36.37
1963	28.74	7.49	0.42	36.65	28.78	8.94	0.75	38.47	28.75	7.94	0.51	37.20
1964	30.73	7.67	0.57	38.97	30.75	8.99	0.86	40.60	30.74	8.07	0.66	39.47
1965	30.74	8.57	0.57	39.88	30.70	9.83	0.85	41.38	30.73	8.96	0.65	40.34
1966	32.74	8.84	0.77	42.34	32.70	9.95	1.11	43.76	32.73	9.18	0.88	42.78

(*a*) *See* note (*a*) on page 285. (*b*) Excludes rural. (*c*) For definitions, *see* page 65.

NOTE—For notes on basic wage, margin and loading, *see* page 65.

Section IV—*continued*

WEEKLY WAGE RATES(*a*): ADULT MALES, COMPONENTS OF WAGE RATES, ALL GROUPS(*b*)—*continued*

End of December—	Commonwealth awards, etc.(*c*)				State awards, etc.(*c*)				All awards, etc.			
	Basic wage	Margin	Loading	Total	Basic wage	Margin	Loading	Total	Basic wage	Margin	Loading	Total
	QUEENSLAND											
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
1942	9.31	2.06	0.31	11.68	9.46	1.59	0.10	11.15	9.43	1.68	0.14	11.25
1943	9.55	2.06	0.31	11.92	9.76	1.60	0.14	11.50	9.72	1.68	0.18	11.58
1944	9.52	2.06	0.31	11.89	9.76	1.71	0.20	11.67	9.72	1.78	0.21	11.71
1945	9.52	2.07	0.30	11.89	9.76	1.82	0.21	11.79	9.72	1.87	0.22	11.81
1946	10.32	2.07	0.31	12.70	10.56	1.85	0.27	12.68	10.52	1.88	0.28	12.68
1947	10.72	3.01	0.26	13.99	10.96	1.97	0.39	13.32	10.92	2.17	0.36	13.45
1948	11.69	3.50	0.27	15.46	11.96	2.92	0.41	15.29	11.91	3.02	0.39	15.32
1949	12.72	3.84	0.31	16.87	12.96	3.19	0.29	16.44	12.92	3.27	0.33	16.52
1950	15.74	3.98	0.26	19.98	15.46	3.35	0.60	19.41	15.51	3.47	0.54	19.52
1951	19.22	4.13	0.48	23.83	18.56	3.50	0.74	22.80	18.68	3.62	0.69	22.99
1952	22.29	4.38	0.45	27.12	21.66	3.52	0.38	25.56	21.78	3.68	0.39	25.85
1953	22.68	4.44	0.39	27.51	22.26	3.59	0.37	26.22	22.34	3.75	0.38	26.47
1954	22.68	5.28	0.39	28.35	22.56	4.37	0.45	27.38	22.58	4.53	0.45	27.56
1955	22.68	5.80	0.39	28.87	22.96	4.82	0.45	28.23	22.91	5.00	0.44	28.35
1956	23.67	6.08	0.40	30.15	24.16	5.62	0.52	30.30	24.07	5.71	0.50	30.28
1957	24.66	6.16	0.40	31.22	24.16	5.78	0.31	30.25	24.25	5.85	0.33	30.43
1958	25.16	6.19	0.40	31.75	25.66	5.86	0.26	31.78	25.57	5.92	0.29	31.78
1959	26.66	7.92	0.51	35.09	26.79	5.96	0.31	33.06	26.77	6.32	0.34	33.43
1960	26.66	8.01	0.51	35.18	27.69	6.92	0.44	35.05	27.50	7.12	0.45	35.07
1961	27.86	8.04	0.52	36.42	28.49	6.95	0.44	35.88	28.38	7.14	0.46	35.98
1962	27.94	7.94	0.48	36.36	28.49	6.92	0.45	35.86	28.38	7.13	0.46	35.97
1963	27.94	8.84	0.53	37.31	28.69	7.68	0.55	36.92	28.54	7.93	0.53	37.00
1964	29.94	9.25	0.59	39.78	30.69	7.84	0.55	39.08	30.54	8.13	0.55	39.22
1965	29.94	10.32	0.59	40.85	31.49	9.72	0.66	41.87	31.17	9.84	0.64	41.66
1966	31.95	10.52	0.62	43.10	32.79	10.00	0.88	43.68	32.62	10.10	0.83	43.58

(*a*) *See* note (*a*) on page 285. (*b*) Excludes rural. (*c*) For definitions *see* page 65.

NOTE. For notes on basic wage, margin and loading, *see* pages 65.

Section IV—*continued*

WEEKLY WAGE RATES(*a*): ADULT MALES, COMPONENTS OF WAGE RATES, ALL GROUPS(*b*)—*continued*

End of December—	Commonwealth awards, etc.(*c*)				State awards, etc.(*c*)				All awards, etc.			
	Basic wage	Margin	Loading	Total	Basic wage	Margin	Loading	Total	Basic wage	Margin	Loading	Total
SOUTH AUSTRALIA												
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
1942	9.30	1.92	0.46	11.68	9.40	1.48	0.25	11.13	9.34	1.78	0.38	11.50
1943	9.42	1.95	0.45	11.82	9.40	1.49	0.28	11.17	9.41	1.80	0.40	11.61
1944	9.34	1.95	0.46	11.75	9.40	1.50	0.31	11.21	9.36	1.81	0.41	11.58
1945	9.34	1.96	0.46	11.76	9.40	1.52	0.34	11.26	9.36	1.82	0.42	11.60
1946	10.20	1.98	0.46	12.64	9.86	1.56	0.50	11.92	10.09	1.84	0.48	12.41
1947	10.61	3.00	0.47	14.08	10.61	2.01	0.51	13.13	10.62	2.68	0.48	13.78
1948	11.63	3.28	0.50	15.41	11.71	2.54	0.56	14.81	11.65	3.04	0.53	15.22
1949	12.64	3.44	0.51	16.59	12.52	2.90	0.71	16.13	12.60	3.26	0.58	16.44
1950	15.85	3.58	0.45	19.88	15.81	3.05	0.72	19.58	15.83	3.41	0.55	19.79
1951	19.58	3.68	0.46	23.72	19.51	3.11	0.73	23.35	19.56	3.50	0.54	23.60
1952	22.92	3.90	0.31	27.13	22.91	3.30	0.77	26.98	22.92	3.71	0.45	27.08
1953	23.16	4.00	0.24	27.40	23.11	3.38	0.76	27.25	23.14	3.80	0.41	27.35
1954	23.16	5.21	0.14	28.51	23.11	3.58	0.73	27.42	23.14	4.68	0.34	28.16
1955	23.16	5.49	0.13	28.78	23.11	4.11	0.70	27.92	23.14	5.05	0.31	28.50
1956	24.15	5.61	0.12	29.88	24.11	4.18	0.83	29.12	24.14	5.15	0.34	29.63
1957	25.15	5.66	0.11	30.92	25.11	4.35	0.76	30.22	25.14	5.23	0.32	30.69
1958	25.65	5.69	0.11	31.45	25.61	4.42	0.76	30.79	25.64	5.28	0.32	31.24
1959	27.15	7.20	0.13	34.48	27.11	5.08	0.78	32.97	27.14	6.51	0.34	33.99
1960	27.15	7.26	0.13	34.54	27.11	5.58	0.79	33.48	27.14	6.74	0.34	34.22
1961	28.35	7.29	0.14	35.78	28.31	5.68	0.78	34.77	28.34	6.79	0.33	35.46
1962	28.35	7.41	0.27	36.03	28.31	5.72	0.77	34.80	28.34	6.89	0.42	35.65
1963	28.35	8.18	0.28	36.81	28.31	6.29	0.88	35.48	28.34	7.60	0.46	36.40
1964	30.35	8.35	0.30	39.00	30.31	6.48	1.19	37.98	30.34	7.78	0.57	38.69
1965	30.35	9.21	0.31	39.87	30.31	7.03	1.24	38.58	30.34	8.55	0.59	39.48
1966	32.35	9.40	0.38	42.13	32.31	7.21	1.38	40.90	32.34	8.73	0.69	41.75

(*a*) *See* note (*a*) on page 285. (*b*) Excludes rural. (*c*) For definitions, *see* page 65.

NOTE. For notes on basic wage, margin and loading, *see* pages 65.

WEEKLY WAGE RATES(*a*): ADULT MALES, COMPONENTS OF WAGE RATES, ALL GROUPS(*b*)—*continued*

End of December—	Commonwealth awards, etc.(*c*)				State awards, etc.(*c*)				All awards, etc.			
	Basic wage	Margin	Loading	Total	Basic wage	Margin	Loading	Total	Basic wage	Margin	Loading	Total
WESTERN AUSTRALIA												
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
1942	9.59	1.90	0.27	11.76	9.81	1.73	0.17	11.71	9.79	1.74	0.19	11.72
1943	9.84	1.93	0.28	12.05	10.15	1.73	0.21	12.09	10.11	1.76	0.21	12.08
1944	9.79	1.93	0.28	12.00	10.04	1.75	0.23	12.02	10.02	1.77	0.23	12.02
1945	9.78	1.96	0.24	11.98	10.04	1.77	0.23	12.04	10.02	1.78	0.23	12.03
1946	10.46	1.96	0.25	12.67	10.25	1.79	0.23	12.27	10.28	1.81	0.23	12.32
1947	10.92	2.68	0.27	13.87	11.12	2.28	0.23	13.63	11.10	2.33	0.23	13.66
1948	11.88	3.32	0.28	15.48	12.21	2.70	0.30	15.21	12.17	2.76	0.30	15.23
1949	13.00	3.84	0.34	17.18	13.63	2.83	0.33	16.78	13.56	2.95	0.32	16.83
1950	16.15	4.19	0.26	20.60	16.68	2.90	0.40	19.98	16.61	3.06	0.39	20.06
1951	20.01	4.45	0.19	24.65	20.59	3.09	0.40	24.08	20.52	3.25	0.38	24.15
1952	23.07	4.61	0.19	27.87	23.89	3.23	0.39	27.51	23.80	3.39	0.36	27.55
1953	23.68	4.61	0.19	28.48	24.67	3.32	0.37	28.36	24.55	3.48	0.34	28.37
1954	23.68	5.43	0.17	29.28	24.67	3.60	0.37	28.64	24.55	3.82	0.35	28.72
1955	23.69	6.14	0.15	29.98	25.25	4.42	0.35	30.02	25.07	4.62	0.32	30.01
1956	24.65	6.47	0.15	31.27	26.48	4.45	0.35	31.28	26.27	4.69	0.32	31.28
1957	25.65	6.69	0.13	32.47	27.22	4.55	0.35	32.12	27.04	4.80	0.32	32.16
1958	26.14	6.73	0.13	33.00	27.32	4.66	0.34	32.32	27.19	4.89	0.32	32.40
1959	27.63	8.45	0.28	36.36	28.12	5.31	0.35	33.78	28.07	5.67	0.34	34.08
1960	27.65	8.61	0.28	36.54	29.38	6.02	0.32	35.72	29.18	6.31	0.32	35.81
1961	28.83	8.67	0.28	37.78	29.82	6.06	0.32	36.20	29.71	6.35	0.32	36.38
1962	28.83	8.67	0.28	37.78	29.82	6.22	0.37	36.41	29.71	6.51	0.35	36.57
1963	28.84	9.83	0.28	38.95	30.09	6.74	0.48	37.31	29.94	7.10	0.46	37.50
1964	30.82	10.39	0.34	41.55	31.12	6.84	0.51	38.47	31.08	7.25	0.49	38.82
1965	30.83	11.94	0.35	43.12	31.95	7.62	0.57	40.14	31.82	8.12	0.55	40.49
1966	32.83	12.43	0.37	45.63	33.50	8.87	0.71	43.07	33.42	9.28	0.67	43.37

(*a*) *See* note (*a*) on page 285. (*b*) Excludes rural. (*c*) For definitions, *see* page 65.

NOTE. For notes on basic wage, margin and loading, *see* pages 65.

Section IV—*continued*

WEEKLY WAGE RATES(*a*): ADULT MALES, COMPONENTS OF WAGE RATES, ALL GROUPS(*b*)—*continued*

End of December—	Commonwealth awards, etc.(*c*)				State awards, etc.(*c*)				All awards, etc.			
	Basic wage	Margin	Loading	Total	Basic wage	Margin	Loading	Total	Basic wage	Margin	Loading	Total
	TASMANIA											
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
1942	9.20	1.50	0.32	11.02	8.94	1.94	0.49	11.37	9.10	1.68	0.39	11.17
1943	9.51	1.52	0.35	11.38	9.37	1.98	0.52	11.87	9.45	1.70	0.43	11.58
1944	9.42	1.52	0.35	11.29	9.35	2.01	0.53	11.89	9.39	1.72	0.42	11.53
1945	9.40	1.53	0.35	11.28	9.37	2.04	0.56	11.97	9.39	1.74	0.43	11.56
1946	10.29	1.58	0.35	12.22	10.16	2.07	0.56	12.79	10.24	1.78	0.43	12.45
1947	10.69	2.32	0.33	13.34	10.68	2.51	0.66	13.85	10.69	2.39	0.46	13.54
1948	11.76	2.79	0.36	14.91	11.76	3.17	0.67	15.60	11.76	2.94	0.48	15.18
1949	12.78	3.02	0.37	16.17	12.76	3.42	0.67	16.85	12.77	3.18	0.48	16.43
1950	16.00	3.22	0.34	19.56	15.95	3.59	0.64	20.18	15.98	3.37	0.45	19.80
1951	19.89	3.30	0.36	23.55	19.84	3.64	0.77	24.25	19.87	3.43	0.52	23.82
1952	22.97	3.52	0.27	26.76	22.89	4.36	0.67	27.92	22.93	3.85	0.44	27.22
1953	24.00	3.55	0.27	27.82	24.06	4.38	0.67	29.11	24.02	3.88	0.43	28.33
1954	24.00	4.26	0.18	28.44	24.07	4.47	0.71	29.25	24.03	4.35	0.39	28.77
1955	24.01	4.61	0.13	28.75	24.07	5.10	1.10	30.27	24.03	4.81	0.52	29.36
1956	25.45	4.76	0.13	30.34	26.75	5.10	1.10	32.95	25.97	4.90	0.52	31.39
1957	26.17	4.79	0.12	31.08	26.91	5.10	0.97	32.98	26.47	4.92	0.46	31.85
1958	26.80	4.87	0.16	31.83	27.01	5.41	0.72	33.14	26.89	5.08	0.39	32.36
1959	28.17	6.08	0.19	34.44	28.10	6.28	0.75	35.13	28.14	6.15	0.42	34.71
1960	28.49	6.18	0.20	34.87	28.21	6.66	0.75	35.62	28.38	6.35	0.42	35.15
1961	29.37	6.24	0.20	35.81	29.42	6.73	0.83	36.98	29.38	6.45	0.44	36.27
1962	29.33	6.49	0.25	36.07	29.42	6.74	0.93	37.09	29.37	6.58	0.53	36.48
1963	29.33	7.12	0.34	36.79	29.48	7.64	0.96	38.08	29.39	7.31	0.59	37.29
1964	31.21	7.37	0.56	39.14	31.39	7.94	1.21	40.54	31.28	7.59	0.82	39.69
1965	31.20	8.23	0.78	40.21	31.39	8.86	1.27	41.52	31.28	8.47	0.97	40.73
1966	33.24	8.47	1.00	42.71	33.39	9.03	1.61	44.40	33.30	8.69	1.24	43.23

(*a*) *See* note (*a*) on page 285. (*b*) Excludes rural. (*c*) For definitions, *see* page 65.

NOTE. For notes on basic wage, margin and loading, *see* pages 65.

Section IV—*continued*

WEEKLY WAGE RATES(*a*): ADULT MALES, COMPONENTS OF WAGE RATES, ALL GROUPS(*b*)—*continued*

End of December—	Commonwealth awards, etc.(*c*)				State awards, etc.(*c*)				All awards, etc.			
	Basic wage	Margin	Loading	Total	Basic wage	Margin	Loading	Total	Basic wage	Margin	Loading	Total
AUSTRALIA												
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
1942	9.57	1.89	0.41	11.87	9.59	1.86	0.17	11.62	9.58	1.88	0.28	11.74
1943	9.75	1.92	0.41	12.08	9.82	1.90	0.21	11.93	9.78	1.91	0.31	12.00
1944	9.72	1.92	0.42	12.06	9.82	1.93	0.23	11.98	9.77	1.92	0.33	12.02
1945	9.72	1.93	0.42	12.07	9.81	2.00	0.24	12.05	9.77	1.97	0.32	12.06
1946	10.56	1.95	0.41	12.92	10.57	2.03	0.28	12.88	10.56	1.99	0.35	12.90
1947	10.94	2.93	0.40	14.27	11.02	2.47	0.38	13.87	10.98	2.70	0.39	14.07
1948	11.97	3.24	0.41	15.62	12.07	3.18	0.44	15.69	12.02	3.20	0.43	15.65
1949	12.98	3.43	0.42	16.83	13.11	3.38	0.41	16.90	13.04	3.41	0.42	16.87
1950	16.22	3.57	0.39	20.18	16.17	3.52	0.54	20.23	16.19	3.55	0.46	20.20
1951	20.10	3.67	0.47	24.24	19.96	3.68	0.60	24.24	20.03	3.68	0.53	24.24
1952	23.12	3.87	0.37	27.36	23.02	3.79	0.47	27.28	23.08	3.82	0.42	27.32
1953	23.73	3.92	0.33	27.98	23.70	3.92	0.44	28.06	23.72	3.92	0.38	28.02
1954	23.71	4.91	0.25	28.87	23.72	4.29	0.48	28.49	23.72	4.61	0.35	28.68
1955	23.90	5.27	0.23	29.40	24.47	5.05	0.50	30.02	24.18	5.16	0.36	29.70
1956	25.06	5.38	0.23	30.67	26.13	5.28	0.55	31.96	25.58	5.32	0.40	31.30
1957	25.85	5.44	0.24	31.53	26.14	5.37	0.45	31.96	25.99	5.41	0.34	31.74
1958	26.30	5.46	0.25	32.01	26.64	5.50	0.45	32.59	26.47	5.48	0.34	32.29
1959	27.72	6.91	0.30	34.93	27.57	5.95	0.46	33.98	27.64	6.44	0.39	34.47
1960	27.82	7.01	0.31	35.14	28.52	6.84	0.52	35.88	28.16	6.92	0.42	35.50
1961	28.98	7.07	0.34	36.39	29.34	6.89	0.53	36.76	29.15	6.98	0.45	36.58
1962	28.96	7.12	0.41	36.49	29.31	6.93	0.59	36.83	29.12	7.03	0.51	36.66
1963	28.98	7.89	0.46	37.33	29.50	7.59	0.68	37.77	29.23	7.75	0.57	37.55
1964	30.92	8.09	0.53	39.54	31.07	7.81	0.88	39.76	30.99	7.96	0.70	39.65
1965	30.92	8.97	0.55	40.44	31.34	8.86	0.91	41.10	31.12	8.92	0.72	40.76
1966	32.92	9.20	0.65	42.77	33.13	9.22	1.00	43.34	33.02	9.21	0.81	43.04

(*a*) *See* note (*a*) on page 285. (*b*) Excludes rural. (*c*) For definitions, *see* page 65.

NOTE. For notes on basic wage, margin and loading, *see* pages 65.

Section IV—*continued*

WEEKLY WAGE RATES(*a*): ADULT MALES
COMPONENTS OF WAGE RATES—INDUSTRY GROUPS(*b*), AUSTRALIA

Weighted average minimum weekly rates payable for a full week's work (excluding overtime), as prescribed in awards, determinations and agreements

(*See* NOTE at top of page 285.)

Industry group	31 December 1947				31 December 1948			
	Basic wage	Margin	Loading	Total	Basic wage	Margin	Loading	Total
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Mining and quarrying(*c*)	11.22	3.75	2.81	17.78	12.24	4.11	4.24	20.59
Manufacturing—								
Engineering, metals, vehicles, etc.	10.98	3.13	0.47	14.58	12.02	3.36	0.45	15.83
Textiles, clothing and footwear	10.90	2.19	0.23	13.32	11.95	2.72	0.23	14.90
Food, drink and tobacco	11.02	2.47	0.29	13.78	12.06	3.14	0.27	15.47
Sawmilling, furniture, etc.	10.99	2.46	0.22	13.67	12.02	2.88	0.22	15.12
Paper, printing, etc.	10.93	3.77	0.12	14.82	11.92	4.32	0.15	16.39
Other manufacturing	11.01	2.38	0.39	13.78	12.05	2.82	0.41	15.28
All manufacturing groups	(*e*)	(*e*)	(*e*)	14.17	(*e*)	(*e*)	(*e*)	15.58
Building and construction	10.98	2.60	0.31	13.89	12.02	3.12	0.36	15.50
Railway services	10.90	2.39	0.39	13.68	11.94	3.10	0.28	15.32
Road and air transport	10.99	2.72	0.20	13.91	12.03	3.05	0.19	15.27
Shipping and stevedoring(*d*)	(*e*)	(*e*)	(*e*)	13.24	(*e*)	(*e*)	(*e*)	15.32
Communication	10.96	3.62	..	14.58	11.89	4.11	..	16.00
Wholesale and retail trade	10.97	2.48	0.15	13.60	12.01	3.24	0.17	15.42
Public authority (n.e.i.) and community and business services	10.99	2.13	0.03	13.15	12.00	2.53	0.02	14.55
Amusement, hotels, personal service, etc.	(*e*)	(*e*)	(*e*)	12.95	(*e*)	(*e*)	(*e*)	14.65
All industry groups(*b*)	10.98	2.70	0.39	14.07	12.02	3.20	0.43	15.65

Industry group	31 December 1949				31 December 1950			
	Basic wage	Margin	Loading	Total	Basic wage	Margin	Loading	Total
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Mining and quarrying(*c*)	13.29	4.17	3.23	20.69	16.45	4.22	5.29	25.96
Manufacturing—								
Engineering, metals, vehicles, etc.	13.03	3.45	0.45	16.93	16.23	3.49	0.45	20.17
Textiles, clothing and footwear	12.96	2.82	0.24	16.02	16.21	3.27	0.26	19.74
Food, drink and tobacco	13.07	3.51	0.26	16.84	16.16	3.74	0.24	20.14
Sawmilling, furniture, etc.	13.07	2.95	0.22	16.24	16.16	3.24	0.20	19.60
Paper, printing, etc.	13.01	4.69	0.15	17.85	16.05	5.31	0.06	21.42
Other manufacturing	13.07	2.93	0.46	16.46	16.25	3.06	0.45	19.76
All manufacturing groups	(*e*)	(*e*)	(*e*)	16.76	(*e*)	(*e*)	(*e*)	20.08
Building and construction	13.04	3.21	0.44	16.69	16.16	3.28	0.42	19.86
Railway services	12.97	3.16	0.28	16.41	16.06	3.24	0.28	19.58
Road and air transport	13.05	3.37	0.19	16.61	16.20	3.41	0.18	19.79
Shipping and stevedoring(*d*)	(*e*)	(*e*)	(*e*)	16.36	(*e*)	(*e*)	(*e*)	19.66
Communication	13.03	5.24	..	18.27	16.10	5.23	..	21.33
Wholesale and retail trade	13.03	3.56	0.17	16.76	16.16	3.75	0.17	20.08
Public authority (n.e.i.) and community and business services	13.08	2.89	0.06	16.03	16.14	2.98	0.09	19.21
Amusement, hotels, personal service, etc.	(*e*)	(*e*)	(*e*)	16.00	(*e*)	(*e*)	(*e*)	19.23
All industry groups(*b*)	13.04	3.41	0.42	16.87	16.19	3.55	0.46	20.20

(*a*) *See* note (*a*) on page 285. (*b*) Excludes rural. (*c*) For mining, the wage rates include lead bonuses, etc. (*d*) *See* note (*b*) on page 287. (*e*) Components of wage rates are not available.

NOTE. For definitions of components and other explanations *see* page 65.

Section IV—*continued*

WEEKLY WAGE RATES(*a*): ADULT MALES
COMPONENTS OF WAGE RATES—INDUSTRY GROUPS(*b*), AUSTRALIA—*continued*

Industry group	31 December 1951				31 December 1952			
	Basic wage	Margin	Loading	Total	Basic wage	Margin	Loading	Total
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Mining and quarrying(*c*)	20.31	4.24	7.53	32.08	23.37	4.34	5.71	33.42
Manufacturing—								
Engineering, metals, vehicles, etc.	20.11	3.52	0.44	24.07	23.16	3.79	0.23	27.18
Textiles, clothing and footwear	20.07	3.52	0.26	23.85	23.11	3.54	0.26	26.91
Food, drink and tobacco	19.92	3.94	0.25	24.11	22.96	4.05	0.22	27.23
Sawmilling, furniture, etc.	19.93	3.33	0.18	23.44	23.00	3.45	0.12	26.57
Paper, printing, etc.	20.05	5.61	0.04	25.70	23.07	5.83	0.02	28.92
Other manufacturing	20.13	3.20	0.45	23.78	23.17	3.34	0.37	26.88
All manufacturing groups	(*e*)	(*e*)	(*e*)	24.04	(*e*)	(*e*)	(*e*)	27.16
Building and construction	19.97	3.42	0.39	23.78	23.03	3.48	0.37	26.88
Railway services	19.77	3.28	0.28	23.33	22.86	3.28	0.27	26.41
Road and air transport	20.03	3.60	0.18	23.81	23.07	3.68	0.15	26.90
Shipping and stevedoring(*d*)	(*e*)	(*e*)	(*e*)	23.56	(*e*)	(*e*)	(*e*)	26.70
Communication	20.01	5.26	..	25.27	23.00	5.68	0.01	28.69
Wholesale and retail trade	20.02	3.92	0.18	24.12	23.07	4.07	0.14	27.28
Public authority (n.e.i.) and community and business services	19.98	3.52	0.08	23.58	23.03	3.64	0.08	26.75
Amusement, hotels, personal service, etc	(*e*)	(*e*)	(*e*)	23.28	(*e*)	(*e*)	(*e*)	26.37
All industry groups(*b*)	20.03	3.68	0.53	24.24	23.08	3.82	0.42	27.32

Industry group	31 December 1953				31 December 1954			
	Basic wage	Margin	Loading	Total	Basic wage	Margin	Loading	Total
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Mining and quarrying(*c*)	24.01	4.41	5.70	34.12	24.02	4.52	6.55	35.09
Manufacturing—								
Engineering, metals, vehicles, etc.	23.75	3.91	0.18	27.84	23.75	5.07	0.12	28.94
Textiles, clothing and footwear	23.68	3.56	0.26	27.50	23.68	3.64	0.23	27.55
Food, drink and tobacco	23.60	4.20	0.22	28.02	23.62	4.64	0.19	28.45
Sawmilling, furniture, etc.	23.65	3.45	0.12	27.22	23.70	3.85	0.11	27.66
Paper, printing, etc.	23.72	6.01	0.03	29.76	23.71	6.75	0.03	30.49
Other manufacturing	23.82	3.42	0.38	27.62	23.79	3.96	0.32	28.07
All manufacturing groups	(*e*)	(*e*)	(*e*)	27.86	(*e*)	(*e*)	(*e*)	28.60
Building and construction	23.71	3.62	0.34	27.67	23.69	4.29	0.22	28.20
Railway services	23.50	3.39	0.18	27.07	23.52	4.54	0.02	28.08
Road and air transport	23.72	3.72	0.14	27.58	23.71	4.50	0.05	28.26
Shipping and stevedoring(*d*)	(*e*)	(*e*)	(*e*)	27.23	(*e*)	(*e*)	(*e*)	27.29
Communication	23.70	5.68	..	29.38	23.69	7.65	..	31.34
Wholesale and retail trade	23.75	4.09	0.14	27.98	23.72	4.38	0.12	28.22
Public authority (n.e.i.) and community and business services	23.71	3.69	0.08	27.48	23.71	4.22	0.09	28.02
Amusement, hotels, personal service, etc	(*e*)	(*e*)	(*e*)	27.08	(*e*)	(*e*)	(*e*)	27.15
All industry groups(*b*)	23.72	3.92	0.38	28.02	23.72	4.61	0.35	28.68

(*a*) *See* note (*a*) on page 285. (*b*) Excludes rural. (*c*) For mining, the wage rates include lead bonuses, etc.
(*d*) *See* note (*b*) on page 287. (*e*) Components of wage rates are not available.

NOTE. For definitions of components and other explanations *see* page 65.

Section IV—*continued*

WEEKLY WAGE RATES(*a*): ADULT MALES
COMPONENTS OF WAGE RATES—INDUSTRY GROUPS(*b*), AUSTRALIA—*continued*

Industry group	31 December 1955				31 December 1956			
	Basic wage	Margin	Loading	Total	Basic wage	Margin	Loading	Total
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Mining and quarrying(*c*)	24.27	5.74	6.67	36.68	25.35	6.00	7.11	38.46
Manufacturing—								
Engineering, metals, vehicles, etc.	24.08	5.26	0.14	29.48	25.39	5.38	0.15	30.92
Textiles, clothing and footwear	23.83	4.44	0.23	28.50	24.97	4.47	0.22	29.66
Food, drink and tobacco	24.16	5.25	0.17	29.58	25.61	5.44	0.17	31.22
Sawmilling, furniture, etc.	24.02	4.83	0.03	28.88	25.28	4.89	0.02	30.19
Paper, printing, etc.	24.03	7.19	0.03	31.25	25.37	7.32	0.03	32.72
Other manufacturing	24.34	4.50	0.29	29.13	25.83	4.64	0.28	30.75
All manufacturing groups	(*e*)	(*e*)	(*e*)	29.41	(*e*)	(*e*)	(*e*)	30.88
Building and construction	24.35	5.00	0.20	29.55	25.96	5.05	0.21	31.22
Railway services	24.28	4.79	0.02	29.09	25.88	5.13	0.02	31.03
Road and air transport	24.33	5.08	0.01	29.42	25.89	5.18	0.02	31.09
Shipping and stevedoring(*d*)	(*e*)	(*e*)	(*e*)	27.69	(*e*)	(*e*)	(*e*)	30.08
Communication	23.69	7.96	..	31.65	24.62	7.95	..	32.57
Wholesale and retail trade	24.33	5.28	0.17	29.78	25.87	5.45	0.22	31.54
Public authority (n.e.i.) and community and business services	24.25	4.64	0.09	28.98	25.69	4.75	0.09	30.53
Amusement, hotels, personal service, etc.	(*e*)	(*e*)	(*e*)	28.36	(*e*)	(*e*)	(*e*)	29.79
All industry groups(*b*)	24.18	5.16	0.36	29.70	25.58	5.32	0.40	31.30

Industry group	31 December 1957				31 December 1958			
	Basic wage	Margin	Loading	Total	Basic wage	Margin	Loading	Total
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Mining and quarrying(*c*)	26.05	6.02	5.50	37.57	26.58	6.03	5.01	37.62
Manufacturing—								
Engineering, metals, vehicles, etc.	25.97	5.38	0.15	31.50	26.42	5.45	0.15	32.02
Textiles, clothing and footwear	25.77	4.67	0.16	30.60	26.23	4.69	0.17	31.09
Food, drink and tobacco	25.88	5.58	0.17	31.63	26.43	5.63	0.18	32.24
Sawmilling, furniture, etc.	25.82	4.92	0.02	30.76	26.43	5.02	0.03	31.48
Paper, printing, etc.	25.92	7.44	0.03	33.39	26.38	7.89	0.05	34.32
Other manufacturing	26.17	4.74	0.24	31.15	26.57	4.83	0.26	31.66
All manufacturing groups	(*e*)	(*e*)	(*e*)	31.44	(*e*)	(*e*)	(*e*)	32.00
Building and construction	26.11	5.20	0.34	31.65	26.58	5.26	0.43	32.27
Railway services	25.93	5.17	0.02	31.12	26.48	5.17	0.02	31.67
Road and air transport	26.09	5.31	0.02	31.42	26.54	5.38	0.02	31.94
Shipping and stevedoring(*d*)	(*e*)	(*e*)	(*e*)	30.93	26.18	5.26	0.01	31.45
Communication	25.61	7.99	..	33.60	26.11	7.99	..	34.10
Wholesale and retail trade	26.12	5.55	0.21	31.88	26.54	5.68	0.27	32.49
Public authority (n.e.i.) and community and business services	26.01	4.83	0.09	30.93	26.48	4.96	0.10	31.54
Amusement, hotels, personal service, etc	(*e*)	(*e*)	(*e*)	30.37	(*e*)	(*e*)	(*e*)	30.88
All industry groups(*b*)	25.99	5.41	0.34	31.74	26.47	5.48	0.34	32.29

(*a*) *See* note (*a*) on page 285. (*b*) Excludes rural. (*c*) For mining, the wage rates include lead bonuses, etc. (*d*) *See* note (*b*) on page 287. (*e*) Components of wage rates are not available.

NOTE. For definitions of components and other explanations *see* page 65.

Section IV—*continued*

WEEKLY WAGE RATES(*a*): ADULT MALES
COMPONENTS OF WAGE RATES—INDUSTRY GROUPS(*b*), AUSTRALIA—*continued*

Industry group	31 December 1959				31 December 1960			
	Basic wage	Margin	Loading	Total	Basic wage	Margin	Loading	Total
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Mining and quarrying(*c*)	27.95	7.48	5.28	40.71	28.23	7.82	5.42	41.47
Manufacturing—								
Engineering, metals, vehicles, etc.	27.70	6.63	0.15	34.48	28.00	6.80	0.22	35.02
Textiles, clothing and footwear	27.65	5.37	0.16	33.18	27.79	6.09	0.16	34.04
Food, drink and tobacco	27.55	6.25	0.17	33.97	28.16	6.88	0.18	35.22
Sawmilling, furniture, etc.	27.64	5.84	0.03	33.51	28.14	6.42	0.06	34.62
Paper, printing, etc.	27.67	8.77	0.06	36.50	28.23	9.63	0.06	37.92
Other manufacturing	27.68	5.60	0.30	33.58	28.25	6.15	0.32	34.72
All manufacturing groups	(*e*)	(*e*)	(*e*)	34.18	28.12	6.75	0.18	35.05
Building and construction	27.60	6.34	0.44	34.38	28.34	6.74	0.67	35.75
Railway services	27.56	6.10	0.02	33.68	28.28	6.35	0.02	34.65
Road and air transport	27.65	6.42	0.02	34.09	28.20	7.03	0.02	35.25
Shipping and stevedoring(*d*)	27.58	6.25	0.01	33.84	27.72	6.73	0.01	34.46
Communication	27.60	10.24	0.52	38.36	27.60	10.37	0.52	38.49
Wholesale and retail trade	27.61	6.23	0.28	34.12	28.26	7.17	0.28	35.71
Public authority (n.e.i.) and community and business services	27.57	5.77	0.10	33.44	28.20	6.42	0.19	34.81
Amusement, hotels, personal service, etc.	(*e*)	(*e*)	(*e*)	32.80	28.06	5.64	0.03	33.73
All industry groups(*b*)	27.64	6.44	0.39	34.47	28.16	6.92	0.42	35.50

Industry group	31 December 1961				31 December 1962			
	Basic wage	Margin	Loading	Total	Basic wage	Margin	Loading	Total
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Mining and quarrying(*c*)	29.29	7.91	5.20	42.40	29.28	7.96	4.85	42.09
Manufacturing—								
Engineering, metals, vehicles, etc.	29.11	6.82	0.22	36.15	29.10	6.82	0.22	36.14
Textiles, clothing and footwear	28.93	6.10	0.17	35.20	28.92	6.13	0.17	35.22
Food, drink and tobacco	29.12	7.00	0.18	36.30	29.11	7.08	0.16	36.35
Sawmilling, furniture, etc.	29.11	6.48	0.05	35.64	29.10	6.48	0.05	35.63
Paper, printing, etc.	29.31	9.67	0.06	39.04	29.29	9.88	0.17	39.34
Other manufacturing	29.23	6.36	0.34	35.93	29.21	6.44	0.39	36.04
All manufacturing groups	29.14	6.84	0.21	36.19	29.12	6.88	0.22	36.22
Building and construction	29.24	6.75	0.63	36.62	29.21	6.82	0.99	37.02
Railway services	29.15	6.41	0.21	35.77	29.12	6.43	0.23	35.78
Road and air transport	29.22	7.09	0.02	36.33	29.19	7.21	0.02	36.42
Shipping and stevedoring(*d*)	28.87	6.73	0.02	35.62	28.86	6.74	0.02	35.62
Communication	28.79	10.39	0.53	39.71	28.79	10.39	0.53	39.71
Wholesale and retail trade	29.20	7.25	0.28	36.73	29.18	7.32	0.36	36.86
Public authority (n.e.i.) and community and business services	29.15	6.37	0.26	35.78	29.13	6.42	0.26	35.81
Amusement, hotels, personal service, etc	29.08	5.71	0.03	34.82	29.07	5.75	0.03	34.85
All industry groups(*b*)	29.15	6.98	0.45	36.58	29.12	7.03	0.51	36.66

(*a*) *See* note (*a*) on page 285. (*b*) Excludes rural. (*c*) For mining, the wage rates include lead bonuses, etc.
(*d*) *See* note (*b*) on page 287. (*e*) Components of wage rates are not available.

NOTE. For definitions of components and other explanations *see* page 65.

Section IV—*continued*

WEEKLY WAGE RATES(*a*): ADULT MALES
COMPONENTS OF WAGE RATES—INDUSTRY GROUPS(*b*), AUSTRALIA—*continued*

Industry group	31 December 1963				31 December 1964			
	Basic wage	Margin	Loading	Total	Basic wage	Margin	Loading	Total
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Mining and quarrying(*c*)	29.36	8.81	5.77	43.94	31.27	8.91	7.30	47.48
Manufacturing—								
Engineering, metals, vehicles, etc.	29.18	7.54	0.23	36.95	30.98	7.65	0.27	38.90
Textiles, clothing and footwear	28.96	6.85	0.10	35.91	30.89	6.91	0.11	37.91
Food, drink and tobacco	29.22	7.64	0.32	37.18	30.98	7.95	0.32	39.25
Sawmilling, furniture, etc.	29.22	7.13	0.05	36.40	31.00	7.16	0.07	38.23
Paper, printing, etc.	29.37	10.53	0.18	40.08	31.11	10.95	0.18	42.24
Other manufacturing	29.32	6.99	0.42	36.73	31.03	7.28	0.48	38.79
All manufacturing groups	29.21	7.54	0.25	37.00	30.99	7.71	0.29	38.99
Building and construction	29.36	7.49	1.17	38.02	31.00	7.60	1.61	40.21
Railway services	29.29	7.17	0.27	36.73	30.94	7.21	0.31	38.46
Road and air transport	29.33	7.78	0.02	37.13	31.00	8.03	0.02	39.05
Shipping and stevedoring(*d*)	28.89	7.95	0.02	36.86	30.83	7.99	0.04	38.86
Communication	28.79	11.78	0.55	41.12	30.79	13.32	0.58	44.69
Wholesale and retail trade	29.31	7.98	0.38	37.67	30.98	8.21	0.38	39.57
Public authority (n.e.i.) and community and business services	29.26	7.17	0.30	36.73	30.95	7.60	0.30	38.85
Amusement, hotels, personal service, etc.	29.15	6.42	0.03	35.60	30.96	6.52	0.04	37.52
All industry groups(*b*)	29.23	7.75	0.57	37.55	30.99	7.96	0.70	39.65

Industry group	31 December 1965				31 December 1966			
	Basic wage	Margin	Loading	Total	Basic wage	Margin	Loading	Total
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Mining and quarrying(*c*)	31.47	9.67	7.40	48.54	33.34	9.84	7.13	50.30
Manufacturing—								
Engineering, metals, vehicles, etc.	31.06	8.37	0.28	39.71	33.01	8.61	0.27	41.89
Textiles, clothing and footwear	30.92	7.60	0.11	38.62	32.90	7.65	0.11	40.66
Food, drink and tobacco	31.15	9.06	0.33	40.53	33.02	9.21	0.34	42.56
Sawmilling, furniture, etc.	31.25	8.22	0.07	39.55	33.07	8.50	0.07	41.64
Paper, printing, etc.	31.06	11.93	0.11	43.09	33.02	12.64	0.11	45.76
Other manufacturing	31.13	8.11	0.47	39.71	33.06	8.43	0.50	41.98
All manufacturing groups	31.09	8.55	0.28	39.92	33.02	8.81	0.28	42.11
Building and construction	31.20	8.52	1.69	41.42	33.05	8.97	2.42	44.44
Railway services	31.21	8.30	0.39	39.91	32.99	8.46	0.39	41.84
Road and air transport	31.15	9.53	0.02	40.69	33.03	9.92	0.02	42.97
Shipping and stevedoring(*d*)	30.87	8.87	0.05	39.79	32.84	8.98	0.07	41.89
Communication	30.78	16.05	0.63	47.45	32.80	16.24	0.65	49.69
Wholesale and retail trade	31.16	8.99	0.39	40.54	33.04	9.40	0.42	42.86
Public authority (n.e.i.) and community and business services	31.14	8.82	0.31	40.27	33.00	9.28	0.40	42.68
Amusement, hotels, personal service, etc	31.06	7.45	0.05	38.55	32.98	7.51	0.05	40.54
All industry groups(*b*)	31.12	8.92	0.72	40.76	33.02	9.21	0.81	43.04

(*a*) *See* note (*a*) on page 285. (*b*) Excludes rural. (*c*) For mining, the wage rates include lead bonuses, etc (*d*) *See* note (*b*) on page 287.

NOTE. For definitions of components and other explanations *see* page 65.

Section IV—*continued*

HOURLY WAGE RATES(*a*): ADULT MALES, ALL GROUPS(*b*)
RATES OF WAGE (CENTS)

Weighted average minimum hourly rates payable

End of December—	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Australia
1939 . . .	22.90	22.03	22.91	21.21	22.62	20.95	22.42
1940 . . .	23.75	22.92	23.04	22.26	23.40	21.86	23.21
1941 . . .	25.27	24.71	24.42	24.07	25.02	23.60	24.83
1942 . . .	27.34	26.89	25.86	26.19	26.59	25.44	26.80
1943 . . .	27.91	27.44	26.62	26.44	27.45	26.42	27.39
1944 . . .	27.93	27.46	26.92	26.37	27.30	26.32	27.43
1945 . . .	28.03	27.54	27.19	26.43	27.36	26.42	27.54
1946 . . .	30.12	29.57	29.18	28.27	27.96	28.47	29.49
1947 . . .	34.70	32.13	31.04	31.48	31.18	31.15	32.80
1948 . . .	40.14	38.99	38.33	38.07	38.16	37.82	39.18
1949 . . .	42.94	42.15	41.35	41.17	42.21	41.08	42.22
1950 . . .	51.63	50.48	48.83	49.53	50.29	49.52	50.58
1951 . . .	62.69	60.17	57.51	59.07	60.60	59.64	60.72
1952 . . .	70.19	67.70	64.63	67.82	69.15	68.18	68.40
1953 . . .	72.01	69.72	66.17	68.47	71.22	71.02	70.17
1954 . . .	73.53	71.32	68.99	70.52	72.09	72.17	71.88
1955 . . .	76.57	74.06	71.02	71.40	75.42	73.71	74.47
1956 . . .	80.89	77.49	75.79	74.16	78.52	78.71	78.41
1957 . . .	81.31	79.08	76.10	76.81	80.72	79.79	79.47
1958 . . .	82.50	80.02	79.54	78.16	81.31	81.04	80.87
1959 . . .	87.73	86.12	83.62	85.07	85.47	86.98	86.29
1960 . . .	90.91	87.57	87.79	85.61	89.89	88.08	88.92
1961 . . .	93.57	90.63	90.04	88.72	91.27	90.86	91.59
1962 . . .	93.62	91.01	90.00	89.23	91.77	91.42	91.80
1963 . . .	95.87	93.09	92.59	91.07	94.09	93.40	94.01
1964 . . .	100.89	98.78	98.15	96.81	97.37	99.46	99.28
1965 . . .	102.91	100.95	104.35	98.78	101.56	102.11	102.77
1966 . . .	108.40	107.08	109.09	104.47	108.84	108.42	107.80

(*a*) The amounts shown should not be regarded as actual current averages, but as an index expressed in money terms, indicative of trends. (b) Excludes rural.

Section IV—*continued*

HOURLY WAGE RATES: ADULT MALES, ALL GROUPS(*a*)
INDEX NUMBERS

(*Base: Weighted Average Hourly Wage Rate for Australia*, 1954 = 100)

End of December—	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Australia
1939 . . .	32.4	31.1	32.4	30.0	32.0	29.6	31.7
1940 . . .	33.6	32.4	32.6	31.5	33.1	30.9	32.8
1941 . . .	35.7	34.9	34.5	34.0	35.4	33.4	35.1
1942 . . .	38.6	38.0	36.5	37.0	37.6	36.0	37.9
1943 . . .	39.4	38.8	37.6	37.4	38.8	37.3	38.7
1944 . . .	39.5	38.8	38.1	37.3	38.6	37.2	38.8
1945 . . .	39.6	38.9	38.4	37.4	38.7	37.3	38.9
1946 . . .	42.6	41.8	41.2	40.0	39.5	40.2	41.7
1947 . . .	49.0	45.4	43.9	44.5	44.1	44.0	46.4
1948 . . .	56.7	55.1	54.2	53.8	53.9	53.5	55.4
1949 . . .	60.7	59.6	58.4	58.2	59.7	58.1	59.7
1950 . . .	73.0	71.4	69.0	70.0	71.1	70.0	71.5
1951 . . .	88.6	85.1	81.3	83.5	85.7	84.3	85.8
1952 . . .	99.2	95.7	91.4	95.9	97.7	96.4	96.7
1953 . . .	101.8	98.5	93.5	96.8	100.7	100.4	99.2
1954 . . .	103.9	100.8	97.5	99.7	101.9	102.0	101.6
1955 . . .	108.2	104.7	100.4	100.9	106.6	104.2	105.3
1956 . . .	114.3	109.5	107.1	104.8	111.0	111.2	110.8
1957 . . .	114.9	111.8	107.6	108.6	114.1	112.8	112.3
1958 . . .	116.6	113.1	112.4	110.5	114.9	114.5	114.3
1959 . . .	124.0	121.7	118.2	120.2	120.8	122.9	122.0
1960 . . .	128.5	123.8	124.1	121.0	127.1	124.5	125.7
1961 . . .	132.3	128.1	127.3	125.4	129.0	128.4	129.5
1962 . . .	132.3	128.6	127.2	126.1	129.7	129.2	129.8
1963 . . .	135.5	131.6	130.9	128.7	133.0	132.0	132.9
1964 . . .	142.6	139.6	138.7	136.8	137.6	140.6	140.3
1965 . .	145.5	142.7	147.5	139.6	143.5	144.3	144.3
1966 . . .	153.2	151.3	154.2	147.7	153.8	153.2	152.4

(*a*) Excludes rural.

Section V

WAGE RATES INDEX: ADULT FEMALES

NOTE. The wage rates shown in the tables in this section are weighted average minimum weekly and hourly rates. The weekly rates are those payable for a full week's work (excluding overtime), as prescribed in awards, determinations and agreements.

For an explanation of the methods by which the data for the indexes of minimum wage rates were obtained and of the system of weighting, *see* page 59.

Weekly and hourly rates and index numbers for adult females at the end of each quarter from March 1951 to June 1965, are published in *Minimum Wage Rates, March* 1939 *to June* 1965.

WEEKLY WAGE RATES(*a*): ADULT FEMALES ALL GROUPS

Weighted average minimum weekly rates payable for a full week's work (excluding overtime) as prescribed in awards, determinations and agreements; and index numbers of wage rates.

End of December—	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Australia
RATES OF WAGE(*b*)							
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
1951	17.23	17.22	16.12	17.02	16.25	16.56	17.03
1952	19.52	19.58	18.34	19.68	18.49	18.92	19.36
1953	20.05	20.13	18.82	19.91	19.02	19.72	19.88
1954	20.12	20.08	19.04	19.99	19.04	19.76	19.92
1955	20.97	21.04	19.42	20.18	19.78	20.00	20.69
1956	22.14	22.02	20.29	20.92	20.62	21.52	21.72
1957	22.37	22.50	20.61	21.95	21.24	21.90	22.12
1958	22.90	22.75	21.52	22.38	21.41	22.12	22.57
1959	24.92	24.12	22.97	23.92	22.41	23.42	24.22
1960	26.12	24.66	23.93	24.29	25.12	23.88	25.17
1961	26.92	25.66	25.55	25.20	25.66	24.82	26.12
1962	26.91	25.67	25.58	25.23	26.22	24.83	26.15
1963	27.61	26.08	26.17	25.52	26.65	25.21	26.69
1964	29.24	27.67	28.15	27.29	27.70	27.04	28.34
1965	29.93	28.46	29.17	27.75	28.70	27.94	29.10
1966	31.52	30.06	30.53	29.42	30.71	29.80	30.70
INDEX NUMBERS							
(*Base: Weighted Average Weekly Wage Rate for Australia,* 1954 = 100)							
1951	86.6	86.5	81.0	85.5	81.6	83.2	85.6
1952	98.0	98.3	92.1	98.8	92.9	95.0	97.2
1953	100.7	101.1	94.5	100.0	95.5	99.0	99.8
1954	101.1	100.8	95.6	100.4	95.6	99.2	100.0
1955	105.3	105.7	97.6	101.3	99.3	100.5	103.9
1956	111.2	110.6	101.9	105.1	103.6	108.1	109.1
1957	112.4	113.0	103.5	110.3	106.7	110.0	111.1
1958	115.0	114.3	108.1	112.4	107.5	111.1	113.4
1959	125.2	121.2	115.4	120.1	112.6	117.7	121.6
1960	131.2	123.9	120.2	122.0	126.2	120.0	126.4
1961	135.2	128.9	128.3	126.6	128.9	124.7	131.2
1962	135.2	128.9	128.5	126.7	131.7	124.7	131.4
1963	138.7	131.0	131.4	128.2	133.9	126.6	134.1
1964	146.9	139.0	141.4	137.1	139.1	135.8	142.3
1965	150.4	143.0	146.5	139.4	144.1	140.4	146.2
1966	158.3	151.0	153.4	147.8	154.3	149.7	154.2

(*a*) Excludes rural industry, mining and quarrying, and building and construction. (*b*) The amounts shown should not be regarded as actual current averages, but as an index expressed in money terms, indicative of trends.

Section V—*continued*

WEEKLY WAGE RATES: ADULT FEMALES, INDUSTRY GROUPS(*a*), AUSTRALIA

(*See* NOTE at top of page 303)

Weighted average minimum weekly rates payable for a full week's work (excluding overtime) as prescribed in awards, determinations and agreements; and index numbers of wage rates.

Industry group.	End of December—											
	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
RATES OF WAGE(*b*)												
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Engineering, metals, vehicles, etc.	20.65	21.69	22.08	22.53	24.13	24.98	25.84	25.83	26.16	28.09	28.56	30.09
Textile, clothing and footwear	20.09	20.89	21.73	22.10	23.72	24.07	24.95	24.95	25.29	26.83	27.25	28.75
Food, drink and tobacco	20.68	21.37	21.59	22.02	23.60	24.63	25.60	25.59	25.92	27.62	28.29	29.87
Other manufacturing	20.36	21.46	21.77	22.24	23.84	24.80	25.72	25.77	26.10	27.91	28.44	30.03
All manufacturing groups	20.33	21.22	21.78	22.20	23.81	24.46	25.37	25.37	25.70	27.39	27.88	29.41
Transport and communication	21.38	22.37	22.82	23.22	25.52	26.02	26.96	26.98	27.63	29.56	31.43	33.07
Wholesale and retail trade	21.30	22.55	22.72	23.22	24.80	26.36	27.38	27.42	28.10	29.60	30.59	32.26
Public authority (n.e.i.) and community and business services	20.97	22.20	22.46	22.80	24.53	25.78	26.65	26.73	28.01	29.76	30.64	32.40
Amusement, hotels, personal service, etc.	20.17	21.22	21.56	22.09	23.67	24.50	25.46	25.45	25.95	27.48	28.23	29.74
All industry groups	20.69	21.72	22.12	22.57	24.22	25.17	26.12	26.15	26.69	28.34	29.10	30.70
INDEX NUMBERS (*Base: Weighted Average Weekly Wage Rate for Australia*, 1954 = 100)												
Engineering, metals, vehicles, etc.	103.7	109.0	110.9	113.2	121.2	125.5	129.8	129.8	131.4	141.4	143.5	151.2
Textiles, clothing and footwear	100.9	104.9	109.2	111.0	119.2	120.9	125.3	125.3	127.0	134.8	136.9	144.4
Food, drink and tobacco	103.9	107.3	108.5	110.6	118.5	123.7	128.6	128.6	130.2	138.7	142.1	150.0
Other manufacturing	102.3	107.8	109.3	111.7	119.8	124.6	129.2	129.4	131.1	140.2	142.9	150.8
All manufacturing groups	102.1	106.6	109.4	111.5	119.6	122.9	127.4	127.4	129.1	137.6	140.0	147.7
Transport and communication	107.4	112.4	114.7	116.7	128.2	130.7	135.4	135.5	138.8	148.5	157.9	166.1
Wholesale and retail trade	107.0	113.3	114.1	116.6	124.6	132.4	137.5	137.8	141.1	148.7	153.6	162.1
Public authority (n.e.i.) and community and business services	105.3	111.5	112.8	114.5	123.2	129.5	133.9	134.3	140.7	149.5	153.9	162.8
Amusement, hotels, personal service, etc.	101.3	106.6	108.3	111.0	118.9	123.1	127.9	127.8	130.3	138.0	141.8	149.4
All industry groups	103.9	109.1	111.1	113.4	121.6	126.4	131.2	131.4	134.1	142.3	146.2	154.2

For footnotes *see* page 303.

Section V—*continued*

HOURLY WAGE RATES (*a*): ADULT FEMALES, ALL GROUPS

Weighted average minimum hourly rates payable and index numbers of hourly rates.

End of December—	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Australia
RATES OF WAGE (CENTS)(*b*)							
1951 . . .	43.58	43.25	40.60	42.81	40.85	41.86	42.92
1952 . . .	49.36	49.17	46.20	49.47	46.48	47.82	48.78
1953 . . .	50.72	50.57	47.40	50.06	47.81	49.84	50.10
1954 . . .	50.91	50.42	47.97	50.27	47.87	49.94	50.21
1955 . . .	53.04	52.86	48.93	50.73	49.71	50.56	52.16
1956 . . .	56.02	55.32	51.12	52.62	51.85	54.41	54.77
1957 . . .	56.58	56.52	51.91	55.19	53.40	55.36	55.77
1958 . . .	57.93	57.15	54.22	56.26	53.82	55.92	56.88
1959 . . .	63.05	60.60	57.85	60.14	56.31	59.22	61.05
1960 . . .	66.09	61.94	60.28	61.08	63.14	60.37	63.44
1961 . . .	68.09	64.45	64.36	63.37	64.50	62.75	65.83
1962 . . .	68.07	64.47	64.42	63.45	65.91	62.77	65.92
1963 . . .	69.84	65.50	65.91	64.16	66.99	63.61	67.28
1964 . . .	73.99	69.51	70.91	68.62	66.63	68.22	71.43
1965 . . .	75.74	71.50	73.48	69.77	72.13	70.52	73.36
1966 . . .	79.74	75.50	76.91	73.98	77.19	75.20	77.38
INDEX NUMBERS							
(Base: Weighted Average Hourly Wage Rate for Australia, 1954 = 100)							
1951 . . .	86.9	86.2	80.9	85.3	81.4	83.4	85.6
1952 . . .	98.4	98.0	92.1	98.6	92.6	95.3	97.2
1953 . . .	101.1	100.8	94.5	99.8	95.3	99.3	99.9
1954 . . .	101.5	100.5	95.6	100.2	95.4	99.5	100.1
1955 . . .	105.7	105.3	97.5	101.1	99.1	100.8	104.0
1956 . . .	111.6	110.3	101.9	104.9	103.3	108.4	109.2
1957 . . .	112.8	112.6	103.5	110.0	106.4	110.3	111.2
1958 . . .	115.5	113.9	108.1	112.1	107.3	111.5	113.4
1959 . . .	125.7	120.8	115.3	119.9	112.2	118.0	121.7
1960 . . .	131.7	123.5	120.1	121.7	125.8	120.3	126.4
1961 . . .	135.7	128.5	128.3	126.3	128.5	125.1	131.2
1962 . . .	135.7	128.5	128.4	126.5	131.4	125.1	131.4
1963 . . .	139.2	130.5	131.4	127.9	133.5	126.8	134.1
1964 . . .	147.5	138.6	141.3	136.8	138.8	136.0	142.4
1965 . . .	151.0	142.5	146.5	139.1	143.8	140.6	146.2
1966 . . .	158.9	150.5	153.3	147.5	153.9	149.9	154.2

(*a*) Excludes rural; mining and quarrying; and building and construction. (*b*) The amounts shown should not be regarded as actual current averages, but as an index expressed in money terms, indicative of trends.

Section VI

AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS

NOTE. The figures shown in the tables in this section are derived from particulars of employment and of wages and salaries recorded on Pay-roll Tax returns, from other direct collections and from estimates of the unrecorded balance. The figures relate to civilians only. The money amounts are not seasonally adjusted. Seasonally adjusted quarterly indexes of average earnings are shown in the table on page 309.

Figures for periods subsequent to June 1961 will be revised when new employment benchmarks from the 1966 census become available.

AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS PER EMPLOYED MALE UNIT(*a*)

($)

Period	New South Wales(*b*)	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia (*c*)	Western Australia	Tasmania	Australia
1954–55	35.40	35.30	31.20	33.80	32.30	33.20	34.30
1955–56	37.90	37.80	33.00	35.90	33.90	35.60	36.70
1956–57	39.90	39.60	34.80	36.70	35.00	37.70	38.40
1957–58	41.00	40.70	35.70	37.70	36.20	38.30	39.50
1958–59	42.30	42.00	37.20	38.60	36.60	39.20	40.70
1959–60	45.70	45.50	39.40	41.80	39.20	41.90	43.90
1960–61	48.10	47.20	41.60	43.40	41.60	43.30	46.00
1961–62	49.10	48.50	43.20	44.70	43.00	45.30	47.20
1962–63	50.20	50.10	44.40	45.80	44.20	45.90	48.40
1963–64	52.60	52.50	46.90	48.20	47.20	48.40	50.90
1964–65	56.50	56.40	50.40	52.00	49.50	51.00	54.60
1965–66	58.60	59.20	52.50	53.80	54.10	53.80	57.00
1966–67	62.40	63.00	55.60	56.90	58.30	57.40	60.70
1956—							
March Quarter	36.40	36.10	31.30	34.40	33.30	34.70	35.20
June ,,	38.80	39.50	33.80	36.60	34.00	37.80	37.70
September ,,	39.00	39.10	34.30	36.60	35.40	36.40	37.80
December ,,	41.70	41.10	36.90	37.80	35.20	38.30	40.00
1957—							
March ,,	38.30	37.80	32.90	35.20	34.00	37.00	36.80
June ,,	40.70	40.50	35.20	37.20	35.50	39.20	39.10
September ,,	40.40	40.20	35.50	37.60	36.80	36.70	39.10
December ,,	43.00	42.80	37.70	38.90	37.00	38.70	41.30
1958—							
March ,,	38.90	38.50	33.40	36.30	34.30	37.50	37.50
June ,,	41.50	41.30	36.30	37.90	36.70	40.20	40.00
September ,,	41.90	41.50	37.10	38.70	37.20	37.90	40.40
December ,,	44.40	44.20	39.40	40.20	38.20	41.20	42.80
1959—							
March ,,	39.90	39.40	35.00	36.70	34.10	37.60	38.40
June ,,	42.80	42.70	37.50	38.80	36.90	40.30	41.20
September ,,	44.10	44.20	39.20	41.20	38.60	40.20	42.70
December ,,	47.10	46.40	40.60	42.20	40.00	42.30	44.90

For footnotes *see* page 307.

Section VI—*continued*

AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS PER EMPLOYED MALE UNIT(*a*)—*continued*

($)

Period	New South Wales(*b*)	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia (*c*)	Western Australia	Tasmania	Australia
1960—							
March Quarter	43.70	43.90	37.80	40.80	37.70	40.70	42.20
June ,,	47.80	47.30	40.10	43.10	40.50	44.50	45.60
September ,,	47.40	47.00	41.70	43.30	41.50	41.90	45.60
December ,,	50.40	49.40	43.30	44.80	42.60	44.20	47.90
1961—							
March ,,	45.80	45.10	39.10	42.00	39.50	42.50	43.80
June ,,	49.00	47.20	42.20	43.30	42.60	44.70	46.50
September ,,	48.00	47.70	43.20	44.00	42.60	43.00	46.40
December ,,	51.30	50.20	44.90	45.80	43.90	45.80	49.00
1962—							
March ,,	46.70	46.80	41.00	43.40	41.70	44.50	45.30
June ,,	50.40	49.40	43.80	45.70	43.70	47.80	48.30
September ,,	48.90	48.90	44.30	45.30	44.10	44.90	47.50
December ,,	52.50	51.30	46.50	47.40	45.30	45.90	50.20
1963—							
March ,,	47.70	48.30	41.80	44.50	42.60	44.50	46.40
June ,,	51.50	51.90	44.80	46.00	45.00	48.30	49.70
September ,,	50.70	51.00	45.70	46.80	46.60	46.40	49.30
December ,,	55.40	55.80	49.20	50.30	49.80	50.70	53.70
1964—							
March ,,	50.00	49.80	44.60	46.50	44.70	46.50	48.40
June ,,	54.20	53.50	48.00	49.10	47.60	49.90	52.10
September ,,	55.00	55.60	49.40	52.20	48.10	49.60	53.50
December ,,	59.30	58.70	52.50	53.40	51.80	51.90	57.00
1965—							
March ,,	54.10	54.10	47.70	50.10	46.40	49.70	52.20
June ,,	57.70	57.40	51.90	52.30	51.60	52.70	55.80
September ,,	58.20	59.20	52.60	54.60	53.10	50.50	56.80
December ,,	60.30	61.40	55.30	55.30	55.50	56.40	59.00
1966—							
March ,,	56.90	55.60	49.20	51.40	52.40	53.10	54.60
June ,,	58.80	60.50	52.70	53.80	55.30	55.20	57.70
September ,,	61.40	62.50	55.20	56.50	57.90	54.90	60.00
December ,,	63.80	64.80	57.80	57.80	59.50	59.50	62.30
1967—							
March ,,	60.30	59.80	53.00	55.30	56.80	55.50	58.30
June ,,	64.20	65.10	56.50	57.90	59.00	59.50	62.40

(*a*) Total wages and salaries, etc. divided by total civilian employment expressed in male units. The total of wages and salaries includes, in addition to wages at award rates, earnings of salaried employees, overtime earnings, over-award and bonus payments, payments made in advance or retrospectively during the periods specified, etc. Male units represent total male employees plus 55 per cent. of female employees. This proportion is derived from the estimated ratio of female to male earnings in Australia. As it was not possible to estimate the ratio of female to male earnings in the several States, the same ratio has been used for each State. Because the actual ratio may vary between States, precise comparisons between average earnings in different States cannot be made on the basis of the figures above. (*b*) Includes the Australian Capital Territory. (*c*) Includes the Northern Territory.

NOTE. Quarterly figures are affected by seasonal influences. Comparisons as to trend are generally best made by relating complete years or corresponding periods of incomplete years. However, from December quarter 1963, comparisons with corresponding quarters of earlier years are affected by additional prepayments arising from extensions of annual leave from two to three weeks.

Section VI—*continued*

AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS PER EMPLOYED MALE UNIT(*a*): AUSTRALIA

NOTE. The figures in this table are based partly on the employment estimates shown on page 201. As detailed revision of those estimates at the State level is impracticable, particulars of average earnings in each State, corresponding to those shown below for Australia, are not available.

	$
1947–48	15.60
1948–49	17.70
1949–50	19.40
1950–51	23.20
1951–52	28.40
1952–53	31.00
1953–54	32.70
1947—September Quarter	14.80
December ,,	16.10
1948—March ,,	15.00
June ,,	16.60
September ,,	17.10
December ,,	18.30
1949—March ,,	16.80
June ,,	18.70
September ,,	18.40
December ,,	20.00
1950—March Quarter	18.80
June ,,	20.50
September ,,	21.00
December ,,	22.90
1951—March ,,	23.00
June ,,	25.80
September ,,	26.70
December ,,	29.20
1952—March ,,	27.70
June ,,	30.00
September ,,	30.40
December ,,	32.50
1953—March ,,	29.50
June ,,	31.70
September ,,	32.20
December ,,	34.00
1954—March ,,	31.20
June ,,	33.20

(*a*) Includes, in addition to wages at award rates, earnings of salaried employees, overtime earnings, over-award and bonus payments, payments made in advance or retrospectively during the periods specified, etc. *See* explanatory notes on page 306.

NOTE. Quarterly figures are affected by seasonal influences. Comparisons as to trend are generally best made for complete years or corresponding periods of incomplete years.

Section VI—*continued*

INDEXES OF AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS(*a*): AUSTRALIA

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

(*Base of each Index: Year* 1953–54 = 100)

Period	All industries(*b*)	Manufacturing (*c*)
1954–55	105.1	106.9
1955–56	112.3	113.8
1956–57	117.7	118.3
1957–58	120.8	122.0
1958–59	124.5	125.6
1959–60	134.3	135.4
1960–61	140.6	141.1
1961–62	144.7	143.4
1962–63	148.3	147.7
1963–64	155.9	154.8
1964–65	167.3	167.1
1965–66	174.6	173.1
1966–67	186.0	184.3
1956—March Quarter	113.8	114.3
June ,,	114.9	115.7
September ,,	115.5	116.6
December ,,	117.0	117.8
1957—March ,,	118.9	118.5
June ,,	119.2	120.2
September ,,	119.2	119.8
December ,,	120.9	122.1
1958—March ,,	121.2	122.3
June ,,	121.9	123.6
September ,,	123.2	124.2
December ,,	125.2	126.0
1959—March ,,	124.0	125.4
June ,,	125.5	126.8
September ,,	130.3	131.8
December ,,	131.6	132.7
1960—March ,,	136.4	137.5
June ,,	138.9	139.5
1960—September Quarter	139.0	140.2
December ,,	140.4	141.7
1961—March ,,	141.5	142.4
June ,,	141.7	140.2
September ,,	141.7	140.9
December ,,	143.4	142.8
1962—March ,,	146.2	144.4
June ,,	147.3	145.4
September ,,	145.3	146.4
December ,,	146.9	146.3
1963—March ,,	149.7	149.3
June ,,	151.3	148.8
September ,,	150.9	151.4
December ,,	155.4	152.8
1964—March ,,	157.9	156.9
June ,,	159.0	158.2
September ,,	163.6	165.3
December ,,	165.5	164.2
1965—March ,,	169.7	168.4
June ,,	170.3	170.4
September ,,	172.4	171.8
December ,,	173.6	172.3
1966—March ,,	175.9	173.0
June ,,	176.4	175.4
September ,,	182.0	181.1
December ,,	183.8	182.5
1967—March ,,	187.0	185.3
June ,,	190.4	188.1

(*a*) *See* explanatory notes on page 306. (*b*) Average earnings per employed male unit. Based on Pay-roll Tax returns and other data. (*c*) The index for manufacturing industries for the years 1954–55 to 1966–67 is based on the average earnings of male wage and salary earners employed in factories as disclosed by annual Factory Censuses. The figures for periods subsequent to June 1967 are interim estimates based on Pay-roll Tax returns and are subject to revision when the Factory Census for 1967–68 is tabulated.

NOTE. The index numbers for 'All industries' and 'Manufacturing' show the movement in average earnings for each group over a period of time. However, they do not give, at any point of time, a comparison of actual earnings in the two groups.

There has been no change in the basis of seasonal adjustment of these series. They have not yet been adjusted by the programs used for other Bureau series as described in *Seasonally Adjusted Indicators* 1967.

Section VII

MINIMUM RATES OF WAGE: ADULT MALES, 31 DECEMBER 1965 AND 31 DECEMBER 1966

Minimum rates of wage for the main occupations in each State for a full week's work (excluding overtime)

The wage rates in this section have been taken from awards, determinations and agreements of industrial tribunals, and in some cases from unregistered agreements. The occupations shown are broadly representative of the occupations in the various industries in each State but they are not necessarily included in the Wage Rates Index. Rates shown are generally those payable in the capital cities and this has been indicated by showing the names of the capital cities at the head of the columns. Where rates other than those for capital cities have been quoted, column headings have been changed to show the names of the several States.

For some occupations more than one wage rate is quoted, indicating that there were different classes or grades of work or that different rates were payable according to locality. Where only two rates are specified, they are shown in the form '$32.80 & $33.80'. In other cases the rates are shown in the form '$31.90 to $36.70', indicating that, in addition to the two rates specified, certain intermediate rates were also prescribed.

In the majority of cases, the rates shown are those payable for a full week's work (excluding overtime). Where it was not possible to quote such rates, hourly, daily or monthly rates are shown. For most occupations the hours constituting a full week's work (excluding overtime) are 40; where the hours prescribed differ from 40 they are shown in footnotes to the tables.

The wage rates and hours of work shown in this section have been compiled for statistical purposes only, and any inquiries regarding actual rates payable for particular occupations should be addressed to the appropriate industrial tribunal.

Industry and occupation	31 December 1965						31 December 1966					
	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.
PRIMARY PRODUCTION ($)												
Dairying												
General hand	36.35 & 37.20	[2]35.45	..	..	..	[1]34.35 to 35.70	38.35 & 39.20	[2]37.45	..	..	..	[1]36.35 to 37.70
Farming, general												
General hand	[1]33.90	[1]34.05	..	..	34.91	[1]34.35 to 35.70	[1]36.85	[1]36.05	..	..	36.45	[1]36.35 to 37.70
Forestry												
Axeman	38.70 & 39.80	37.20 & 40.70	35.50 & 37.65	35.30	37.16 & 39.56	37.90 & 41.40	40.70 & 41.80	40.70 & 44.70	37.62 & 40.20	37.30	38.70 & 41.10	41.40 & 45.40
General forestry worker	37.00	36.40	34.85	34.00	38.76	37.10	39.00	39.90	36.84	36.00	40.30	40.60
General nursery hand	37.00	36.40	35.00	34.00	37.96	37.10	39.00	39.90	37.02	36.00	39.50	40.60
Propagator	37.50	38.00	..	34.80	..	38.70	39.50	43.20	..	36.80	..	43.90
Fruit and grape growing and picking												
Labourer, picker	[3]34.10 to 35.80	[3]33.90 to 35.00	35.45	[1]33.70	..	[1]34.60	[3]36.35 to 37.80	[3]36.15 to 37.00	36.75	[1]35.95	..	[1]36.85
Packer	[3]35.10 to 35.80	[3]34.90 to 35.00	..	[1]34.70& 35.10	35.71	[1]35.60	[3]37.10 to 37.80	[3]36.90 to 37.00	..	[1]36.70 & 37.10	37.25	[1]37.60
Pruner	[3]35.10 to 35.80	[3]34.90 to 35.00	36.52	[1]34.70& 35.10	..	[1]35.60	[3]37.10 to 37.80	[3]36.90 to 37.00	37.82	[1]36.70 & 37.10	..	[1]37.60

([1]) 44 hours. ([2]) 48 hours. ([3]) 44 hours to 40 hours.

MINIMUM RATES OF WAGE: ADULT MALES, 31 DECEMBER 1965 AND 31 DECEMBER 1966—*continued*

($)

Industry and occupation	31 December 1965						31 December 1966					
	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.
PRIMARY PRODUCTION—*continued*												
Grazing												
General station hand(*a*)	[1]36.05	[1]36.05	[2]33.15	[1]36.05	[1]36.05	[1]36.05	[1]38.05	[1]38.05	[2]34.45	[1]38.05	[1]38.05	[1]38.05
Shearer per 100 flock sheep(*b*)	18.75	18.75	17.42	18.75	18.75	18.75	19.41	19.41	19.08	19.41	19.41	19.41
Shed hand(*b*)	58.75	58.75	56.51	58.75	58.75	58.75	61.20	61.20	58.14	61.20	61.20	61.20
Wool presser(*b*)	65.45	65.45	62.49	65.45	65.45	65.45	67.97	67.97	64.12	67.97	67.97	67.97
Sugar growing and harvesting												
Cane cutter (per day)	8.00	..	9.86 to 10.09	..	..	..	8.40	..	10.12 to 10.35	..	..	..
Field worker	36.00	..	40.55 to 41.60	..	..	..	38.00	..	41.85 to 42.90	..	..	..
Timber getting												
Faller	40.15	39.35	35.50	38.95	40.61	40.05	42.15	41.35	37.62	40.95	42.15	42.05
Tractor driver	43.15	41.10	..	40.70	37.51 to 42.11	41.80	45.15	43.10	..	42.70	39.05 to 43.65	43.80
MINING AND QUARRYING												
Coal mining(*c*)												
Carpenter	46.55	45.75	41.50 to 43.10	..	..	43.90	48.55	47.75	43.50 to 45.10	..	..	45.90
Deputy	51.75	48.15	47.15 to 48.75	..	[3]53.66	49.55	53.75	50.15	49.15 to 50.75	..	[3]55.20	51.55
Electrical fitter	46.70	45.90	44.20	..	[3]48.54	46.60	48.70	47.90	46.20	..	[3]50.08	48.60
Fitter or turner	46.20	45.40	43.70	..	[3]48.54	46.10	48.20	47.40	45.70	..	[3]50.08	48.10
Labourer	38.55	37.90	36.05 to 37.65	..	[3]37.08	38.45	40.55	39.90	38.05 to 39.65	..	[3]38.62	40.45
Miner—												
Machine	46.95	(*d*)	44.45 to 46.05	(*e*)51.70 to 54.95	[3]47.44	46.85	48.95	(*d*)	46.45 to 48.05	(*e*)53.70 to 56.95	[3]48.98	48.85
Manual (dry work)	43.90	42.10	41.40 to 43.00	..	[3]41.86	43.80	45.90	44.10	43.40 to 45.00	..	[3]43.40	45.80
Screen hand	38.55	..	..	..	[3]37.98	..	40.55	..	..	..	[3]39.52	..
Shiftman												
1st class	43.90	42.10	41.40 to 43.00	..	[3]41.86	43.80	45.90	44.10	43.40 to 45.00	..	[3]43.40	45.80
2nd class	38.55& 39.40	..	..	..	..	40.40	40.55& 41.40	..	..	..	..	42.40
Wheeler	39.05& 39.40	39.75	36.55 to 38.15	..	[3]39.58	38.95	41.05& 41.40	41.75	38.55 to 40.15	..	[3]41.12	40.95

(*a*) Without keep. (*b*) Shearers' and woolpressers' hours are 40 a week; shed hands' hours are the same as shearers', with such additional time as may be necessary to finish picking up fleeces, etc. Should the time engaged picking up, etc., exceed 30 minutes a day, all time thereafter shall be paid as overtime. Rates shown are 'not found' rates. 'Found' rates were $11.80 a week less in December 1965 and $12.02 a week less in December 1966, except in Queensland, where they were $10.52 a week less in December 1965 and $10.845 a week less in December 1966. (*c*) An additional amount for attendance allowance is payable for each full fortnightly pay-period worked. (*d*) Piece work rates. (*e*) Open-cut mining (dragline and shovel operator.)

(1) 44 hours. (2) No limitation of hours prescribed. (3) 37½ hours.

Section VII—*continued*

MINIMUM RATES OF WAGE: ADULT MALES, 31 DECEMBER 1965 AND 31 DECEMBER 1966—*continued*

($)

Industry and occupation	31 December 1965						31 December 1966					
	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.
MINING AND QUARRYING—*continued*												
Metalliferous mining	(*a*)	(*b*)	(*c*)	(*d*)	(*b*)(*e*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*b*)	(*c*)	(*d*)	(*b*)(*e*)	(*a*)
Fitter	72.75	..	72.15	..	45.41	48.35	68.50	..	77.45	..	51.25	50.35
Labourer	64.04	33.45	62.36	31.68	[2]34.21	37.70	59.79	36.45	67.66	36.55	[2]35.75	39.70
Miner	[1]67.67	37.60	63.91	35.90	[2]43.59	42.15	[1]63.42	39.60	69.21	37.90	[2]45.13	44.15
Mullocker	[1]64.04	34.70	62.39	..	[2]36.01	39.20	[1]59.79	36.70	67.69	..	[2]37.55	41.20
Timberman	[1]69.00	38.10	64.14	..	[2]41.30	42.15	[1]64.75	40.10	69.44	..	[2]42.84	44.15
Trucker	[1]64.04	34.70	62.39	..	[2]36.01	39.20	[1]59.79	36.70	67.69	..	[2]37.55	41.20
Quarrying												
Hammerman	41.10 & 41.54	41.70	35.90	37.40	36.51	37.75	43.10 & 47.10	43.70	38.10	39.40	38.05	39.75
Labourer	37.40 & 40.48	38.25	34.90	36.35	34.41	35.95	39.40 & 45.70	40.25	36.90	38.35	35.95	37.95
Powder monkey	41.78 & 42.58	43.10	37.15	39.00	38.71	39.05	43.78 & 47.80	45.10	39.60	41.00	40.25	41.05
Spaller	40.77 & 41.88	40.25	35.65	36.35	36.51	37.75	42.77 & 47.10	42.25	37.80	38.35	38.05	39.75
ENGINEERING, METALS, VEHICLES, ETC.												
	Sydney	Melbourne	Brisbane	Adelaide	Perth	Hobart	Sydney	Melbourne	Brisbane	Adelaide	Perth	Hobart
Agricultural implements												
Agricultural fitter	42.70	36.80 to 41.90	40.20	36.40 to 41.50	38.91 & 39.56	42.60	44.70	38.80 to 43.90	42.20	38.40 to 43.50	40.45 & 41.10	44.60
Assembler	38.45	34.70 & 36.20	35.95	34.30 & 35.80	35.96 & 37.36	38.35	40.45	36.70 & 38.20	37.95	36.30 & 37.80	37.50 & 38.90	40.35
Machinist—												
1st class	42.70	41.90	40.20	41.50	43.16	42.60	44.70	43.90	42.20	43.50	49.00	44.60
2nd class	39.10	38.30	36.60	37.90	39.56	39.00	41.10	40.30	38.60	39.90	41.10	41.00
3rd class	37.00	36.20	34.50	35.80	37.46	36.90	39.00	38.20	36.50	37.80	39.00	38.90
Process worker	35.10	34.30	32.60	33.90	35.31	35.00	37.25	36.45	34.75	36.05	36.85	37.15
Aircraft workshops												
Assembler	36.25 to 42.70	35.45 to 41.90	33.75 to 40.20	35.05 to 41.50	35.55 to 42.00	..	39.20 to 49.00	38.40 to 48.20	36.70 to 46.50	38.00 to 47.80	38.50 to 48.30	..
Checker	46.95	46.15	44.45	45.75	46.25	..	54.60	53.80	52.10	53.40	53.90	..
Fitter and/or turner	42.70	41.90	40.20	41.50	42.00	..	49.00	48.20	46.50	47.80	48.30	..
Ground engineer	42.70 to 48.20	41.90 to 47.40	40.20 to 45.70	41.50 to 47.00	42.00 to 47.50	..	49.00 to 56.30	48.20 to 55.50	46.50 to 53.80	47.80 to 55.10	48.30 to 55.60	..
Machinist, 1st class	42.70	41.90	40.20	41.50	42.00	..	49.00	48.20	46.50	47.80	48.30	..
Toolmaker	44.90	44.10	42.40	43.70	44.20	..	51.90	51.10	49.40	50.70	51.20	..

(*a*) Silver-lead-zinc mining. Includes lead bonus. (*b*) Gold mining. (*c*) Copper mining. Includes bonus. (*d*) Iron ore mining. (*e*) Excludes district allowance.

([1]) 35 hours. ([2]) 37½ hours.

Section VII—*continued*

MINIMUM RATES OF WAGE: ADULT MALES, 31 DECEMBER 1965 AND 31 DECEMBER 1966—*continued*

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Industry and occupation	31 December 1965						31 December 1966					
	Sydney	Melbourne	Brisbane	Adelaide	Perth	Hobart	Sydney	Melbourne	Brisbane	Adelaide	Perth	Hobart
ENGINEERING, METALS, VEHICLES, ETC.—*continued*												
Engineering General												
Boilermaker	42.70	41.90	46.90	41.50	43.16	42.60	44.70	43.90	48.20	43.50	49.00	44.60
Dresser and grinder	36.25 & 36.55	35.45 & 35.75	39.65	35.05 & 35.35	36.36	36.15 & 36.45	38.25 & 38.55	37.45 & 37.75	40.95	37.05 & 37.35	37.90	38.15 & 38.45
Electrical fitter	42.70	41.90	47.28	41.50	43.16	42.60	44.70	43.90	48.58	43.50	49.00	44.60
Fitter or turner	42.70	41.90	46.90	41.50	43.16	42.60	44.70	43.90	48.20	43.50	49.00	44.60
Jobbing moulder	42.70	41.90	46.90	41.50	43.16	42.60	44.70	43.90	48.20	43.50	49.00	44.60
Labourer	33.25	32.45	37.86	32.05	31.96	33.15	37.25	36.45	39.16	36.05	33.50	37.15
Machinist—												
1st class	42.70	41.90	40.20	41.50	43.16	42.60	44.70	43.90	42.20	43.50	49.00	44.60
2nd class	39.10	38.30	36.60	37.90	39.56	39.00	41.10	40.30	38.60	39.90	41.10	41.00
3rd class	37.00	36.20	34.50	35.80	37.46	36.90	39.00	38.20	36.50	37.80	39.00	38.90
Motor mechanic	42.70	41.90	46.90	41.50	43.16	42.60	44.70	43.90	48.20	43.50	49.00	44.60
Process worker	35.10	34.30	32.60	33.90	35.31	35.00	37.10	36.30	34.60	35.90	36.85	37.00
Sheet metal worker—												
1st class	42.70	41.90	46.90	41.50	43.16	42.60	44.70	43.90	48.20	43.50	49.00	44.60
2nd class	39.10	38.30	41.60	37.90	39.56	39.00	41.10	40.30	42.90	39.90	41.10	41.00
Storeman	37.80	37.00	35.30	36.60	35.71	37.70	39.80	39.00	37.30	38.60	37.25	39.70
Toolmaker	44.90	44.10	48.60	43.70	45.36	44.80	46.90	46.10	49.90	45.70	52.00	46.80
Tradesman's assistant	35.25	34.45	38.98	34.05	35.71	35.15	37.25	36.45	40.28	36.05	37.25	37.15
Welder, 1st class	42.70	41.90	47.75	41.50	43.16	42.60	44.70	43.90	49.05	43.50	49.00	44.60
Iron and steel												
Blast furnace—	(*a*)			(*b*)			(*a*)			(*b*)		
Cast house labourer	36.00	..	..	35.80	..	..	38.00	..	..	37.80	..	..
Founder or keeper	43.20	..	..	42.50	..	..	45.20	..	..	44.50	..	..
General labourer	34.80	..	..	34.10	..	..	36.80	..	..	36.55	..	..
Pig machine hand	36.00	..	..	35.30	..	..	38.00	..	..	37.30	..	..
Coke oven screen hand	37.50	..	..	..	..	..	39.50	..	..	..	..	..
Open hearth—												
Casting—												
Labourer	34.80 to 36.00	..	..	..	..	..	36.80 to 38.00	..	..	..	..	..
Ladleman, 1st class	40.90	..	..	..	..	..	42.90	..	..	..	..	..
Melting helper	37.50 to 44.10	..	..	..	..	..	39.50 to 46.10	..	..	..	..	..
Rolling mill—												
Bloom mill—												
Heater	41.50	..	..	..	..	..	43.50	..	..	..	..	..
Labourer	34.80	..	..	..	..	..	36.80	..	..	..	..	..
Merchant mill—					(*c*)						(*c*)	
Continuous furnace hand	35.20 to 42.30	..	..	..	35.16 & 35.96	..	37.20 to 44.30	..	..	..	37.20 & 38.00	..
Mill operative	39.90	..	..	..	39.76	..	41.90	..	..	..	41.90	..

(*a*) Industry located at Newcastle and Port Kembla. (*b*) Industry located at Whyalla. (*c*) Industry located at Kwinana.

Section VII—*continued*

MINIMUM RATES OF WAGE: ADULT MALES, 31 DECEMBER 1965 AND 31 DECEMBER 1966—*continued*

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Industry and occupation	31 December 1965						31 December 1966					
	Sydney	Melbourne	Brisbane	Adelaide	Perth	Hobart	Sydney	Melbourne	Brisbane	Adelaide	Perth	Hobart
ENGINEERING, METALS, VEHICLES, ETC.—*continued*												
Motor vehicle manufacture												
Assembler	37.30 to 42.70	36.50 to 41.90	34.80 to 40.20	36.10 to 41.50	36.36	37.20 to 42.60	39.30 to 44.70	38.50 to 43.90	36.80 to 42.20	38.10 to 43.50	37.90	39.20 to 44.60
Bodymaker, 1st class	42.70	41.90	40.20	41.50	43.16	42.60	44.70	43.90	42.20	43.50	44.70	44.60
Machinist, 2nd class	39.10	38.30	36.60	37.90	..	39.00	41.10	40.30	38.60	39.90	..	41.00
Motor mechanic	42.70	41.90	40.20	41.50	..	42.60	44.70	43.90	42.20	43.50	..	44.60
Panel beater	42.70	41.90	40.20	41.50	43.16	42.60	44.70	43.90	42.20	43.50	44.70	44.60
Process worker	35.10	34.30	32.60	33.90	..	35.00	37.10	36.30	34.60	35.90	..	37.00
Spray painter	36.05 to 41.65	35.25 to 40.85	33.55 to 39.15	34.85 to 40.45	42.11	35.95 to 41.55	38.05 to 43.65	37.25 to 42.85	35.55 to 41.15	36.85 to 42.45	43.65	37.95 to 43.55
Storeman	38.80	38.00	36.30	37.60	35.71	38.70	40.80	40.00	38.30	39.60	37.25	40.70
Toolmaker	44.90	44.10	42.40	43.70	..	44.80	46.90	46.10	44.40	45.70	..	46.80
Trimmer	39.10 to 42.70	38.30 to 41.90	36.60 to 40.20	37.90 to 41.50	42.11	39.00 to 42.60	41.10 to 44.70	40.30 to 43.90	38.60 to 42.20	39.90 to 43.50	43.65	41.00 to 44.60
Welder, 2nd class	41.95	41.15	39.45	40.75	37.46	41.85	43.95	43.15	41.45	42.75	39.00	43.85
Wet rubber and polisher	39.10	38.30	36.60	37.90	..	39.00	41.10	40.30	38.60	39.90	..	41.00
Railway workshops												
Boilermaker	45.15 & 46.30	41.90 & 44.10	46.90	42.90 to 46.20	44.66	47.05 to 49.15	47.15 & 48.30	43.90 & 46.10	48.20	44.90 to 48.20	49.00	49.05 to 51.15
Car and wagon builder	44.75	42.40	46.90	41.80	45.16	46.70	46.75	44.40	48.20	43.40	49.65	48.70
Car cleaner	35.25	34.10	37.64	34.25	34.96 & 35.81	37.30	37.25	36.45	38.94	36.25	36.50 & 37.35	39.30
Electrical fitter	45.15 to 46.30	41.90 & 43.55	47.30	42.90 to 45.90	44.66	47.05	47.15 to 48.30	43.90 & 45.55	48.60	44.90 to 47.90	49.00	49.05
Fitter or turner	45.15	41.90	39.68 to 47.60	42.90	44.66	47.05	47.15	43.90	40.98 to 48.90	44.90	49.00	49.05
Labourer	32.80	31.60	37.94	31.60	33.71	34.80	37.15	36.45	39.24	35.95	35.25	36.95
Painter	44.10	42.00	46.90	40.75	44.78	46.55	46.10	44.00	48.20	42.35	49.18	48.55
Storeman	35.75	35.90	39.96	34.45	36.96 to 41.81	39.70	37.75	37.90	41.26	36.45	38.50 to 43.35	41.70
Tradesman's assistant	36.30 to 37.55	34.45	38.99	34.45	36.21 to 36.96	38.05 & 38.30	38.30 to 39.55	36.45	40.29	36.45	37.75 to 38.50	40.05 & 40.30
Welder, 1st class	46.30	42.95	48.00	43.95	45.71	47.45 & 48.10	48.30	44.95	49.30	45.95	49.00	49.45 & 50.10
Shipbuilding(*a*)												
Boilermaker	44.25	43.45	47.90	43.05	43.16	44.15	46.25	45.45	49.20	45.05	49.00	46.15
Electrical mechanic	44.25	43.45	46.40	43.05	43.16	44.15	46.25	45.45	48.20	45.05	49.00	46.15
Fitter or turner	44.25	43.45	47.90	43.05	43.16	44.15	46.25	45.45	49.20	45.05	49.00	46.15
Ironworker's assistant	37.15	36.35	39.98	35.95	35.71	37.05	39.15	38.35	41.28	37.95	37.25	39.05
Labourer	34.50	33.70	38.86	33.30	31.96	34.40	37.25	36.45	40.16	36.05	33.50	37.15
Painter and docker	36.45	36.45	36.45	36.45	39.26	36.45	38.45	38.45	38.45	38.45	41.80	38.45
Shipwright	43.90	43.90	43.90	43.90	43.90	46.80	50.85	50.85	50.85	50.85	50.85	48.80

(*a*) Permanent rates.

Section VII—*continued*

MINIMUM RATES OF WAGE: ADULT MALES, 31 DECEMBER 1965 AND 31 DECEMBER 1966—*continued*

($)

Industry and occupation	31 December 1965						31 December 1966					
	Sydney	Melbourne	Brisbane	Adelaide	Perth	Hobart	Sydney	Melbourne	Brisbane	Adelaide	Perth	Hobart
TEXTILES, CLOTHING AND FOOTWEAR												
Clothing trades (ready made)												
Cutter	42.55	42.55	42.55	42.55	42.55	42.55	44.55	44.55	44.55	44.55	44.55	44.55
Presser	40.15	40.15	40.15	40.15	40.15	40.15	42.15	42.15	42.15	42.15	42.15	42.15
Tailor	41.80	41.80	41.80	41.80	41.80	41.80	43.80	43.80	43.80	43.80	43.80	43.80
Dry Cleaning												
Operator of dry cleaning machine	39.10	39.10	39.10	39.10	39.10	39.10	41.10	41.10	41.10	41.10	41.10	41.10
Footwear manufacturing												
Clicking section	36.00 to 39.70	36.00 to 39.70	36.00 to 39.70	36.00 to 39.70	38.60	36.00 to 39.70	38.00 to 41.70	38.00 to 41.70	38.00 to 41.70	38.00 to 41.70	40.60	38.00 to 41.70
Finishing section	35.30 to 39.70	35.30 to 39.70	35.30 to 39.70	35.30 to 39.70	38.60	35.30 to 39.70	37.30 to 41.70	37.30 to 41.70	37.30 to 41.70	37.30 to 41.70	40.60	37.30 to 41.70
Making section	35.30 to 39.70	35.30 to 39.70	35.30 to 39.70	35.30 to 39.70	38.60	35.30 to 39.70	37.30 to 41.70	37.30 to 41.70	37.30 to 41.70	37.30 to 41.70	40.60	37.30 to 41.70
Stuffcutting section	35.30 to 39.70	35.30 to 39.70	35.30 to 39.70	35.30 to 39.70	38.60	35.30 to 39.70	37.30 to 41.70	37.30 to 41.70	37.30 to 41.70	37.30 to 41.70	40.60	37.30 to 41.70
Textiles												
Cotton mills												
Labourer	34.15	34.15	34.05	33.45	..	34.15	36.15	36.15	35.35	35.45	..	36.15
Loom tuner	36.85 to 41.45	36.85 to 41.45	..	36.15 to 40.75	..	36.85 to 41.45	38.85 to 43.45	38.85 to 43.45	..	38.15 to 42.75	..	38.85 to 43.45
Doffer	34.15	34.15	34.05	33.45	..	34.15	36.15	36.15	35.35	35.45	..	36.15
Tenter	34.15 to 36.00	34.15 to 36.00	35.40 to 36.15	33.45 to 35.30	..	34.15 to 36.00	36.15 to 38.00	36.15 to 38.00	36.70 to 37.45	35.45 to 37.30	..	36.15 to 38.00
Weaver	35.50& 36.60	35.50& 36.60	..	34.80 & 35.90	..	35.50& 36.60	37.50& 38.60	37.50& 38.60	..	36.80 & 37.90	..	37.50& 38.60
Knitting mills												
Board and/or press hand	36.50	36.50	36.40	35.80	34.76	36.50	38.50	38.50	37.70	37.80	36.30	38.50
Knitter	36.70	36.70	36.60	36.00	..	36.70	38.70	38.70	37.90	38.00	..	38.70
Operator, full fashioned machine	38.20& 39.65	38.20& 39.65	..	37.50 & 38.90	34.76	38.20& 39.65	40.20& 41.65	40.20& 41.65	..	39.50 & 40.90	36.30	40.20& 41.65
Woollen mills												
Assistant foreman	40.70 & 42.20	40.70 & 42.20	40.50	40.00 & 41.50	40.70 & 42.20	40.70 & 42.20	42.70 & 44.20	42.70 & 44.20	41.80	42.00 & 43.50	42.70 & 44.20	42.70 & 44.20
Gillbox attendant	36.00	36.00	..	35.30	36.00	36.00	38.00	38.00	..	37.30	38.00	38.00
Labourer	31.90	31.90	34.07	31.20	31.90	31.90	33.90	33.90	35.37	33.20	33.90	33.90
Loom tuner	34.85 to 41.45	34.85 to 41.45	35.15 to 41.25	34.15 to 40.75	34.85 to 41.45	34.85 to 41.45	36.85 to 43.45	36.85 to 43.45	36.45 to 42.55	36.15 to 42.75	36.85 to 43.45	36.85 to 43.45
Piece scouring machine operator	36.50	36.50	35.90	35.80	36.50	36.50	38.50	38.50	37.20	37.80	38.50	38.50
Plain warper and/or beamer	36.50	36.50	36.40	35.80	36.50	36.50	38.50	38.50	37.70	37.80	38.50	38.50
Weaver	35.50 & 36.60	35.50 & 36.60	..	34.80 & 35.90	35.50 & 36.60	35.50 & 36.60	37.50 & 38.60	37.50 & 38.60	..	36.80 & 37.90	37.50 & 38.60	37.50 & 38.60

Section VII—*continued*

MINIMUM RATES OF WAGE: ADULT MALES, 31 DECEMBER 1965 AND 31 DECEMBER 1966—*continued*

($)

Industry and occupation	31 December 1965						31 December 1966					
	Sydney	Melbourne	Brisbane	Adelaide	Perth	Hobart	Sydney	Melbourne	Brisbane	Adelaide	Perth	Hobart
FOOD, DRINK AND TOBACCO												
Aerated water and cordials												
General hand	35.50	34.70	33.00	35.30	35.26	35.40	37.50	36.70	35.00	37.30	36.80	37.40
Truck driver (3 tons)	40.80	40.00	40.20	39.60	40.96	40.70	42.80	42.00	41.50	41.60	42.50	42.70
Bacon curing												
Boner	41.70	45.20	41.65	41.60	42.01	45.85	43.70	47.20	42.95	43.60	43.55	47.85
General hand	36.00 & 37.20	42.10 & 42.50	38.06	38.50 & 38.90	39.36	36.50 & 39.50	38.00 & 39.20	44.10 & 44.50	39.36	40.50 & 40.90	40.90	41.50
Slaughterman	46.90	47.30	41.76	45.00	44.66	44.70 & 49.55	48.90	49.30	43.06	47.00	46.20	47.70 & 51.55
Baking bread												
Bread carter	40.20	42.40	40.80	40.45	37.61 & 39.56	35.60 to 40.40	44.20	44.40	44.10	42.45	40.25 & 43.40	41.20 to 44.20
Doughmaker	44.30	50.20	38.05	47.38	46.26	45.05	46.30	52.40	39.35	49.40	47.80	48.00
Biscuit and cake manufacturing												
Biscuit and cake maker	40.50	38.30	38.00	38.80	37.71	38.25	42.50	41.30	39.30	40.80	39.25	43.75
General biscuit factory hand	35.10	34.05	34.20	32.65	35.86	31.40 & 32.40	37.10	36.05	35.50	36.05	37.40	35.90
Brewing												
General hand	39.70	40.37	39.80	43.67	41.83	41.11	41.70	42.40	41.10	45.87	43.46	43.14
Labourer	39.70	40.37	39.80	39.70	41.83	41.11	41.70	42.40	41.10	41.70	43.46	43.14
Truck driver (4 tons)	41.65	41.50	..	42.08	44.06	41.78	43.65	43.50	..	44.08	45.69	43.83
Butter, cheese and milk processing												
Butter maker	41.00	42.20	39.25	40.05	40.81	42.10	43.00	44.20	40.55	42.05	42.35	45.15
General hand	36.00	37.85	34.90	33.80	35.26	34.25	38.00	39.85	36.20	36.05	36.80	37.50
Grader and/or tester	38.50 & 39.90	42.20	37.35 & 38.40	37.90 & 36.10	35.56 & 39.91	41.70 & 42.10	40.50 & 41.90	44.20	38.65 & 39.70	39.90 & 38.10	37.10 & 41.45	44.75 & 45.15
Operator of dried milk machine	38.50	39.15 & 39.40	35.95	40.05	36.16	..	40.50	41.15 & 41.40	37.25	42.05	37.70	..
Cereals, condiments, coffee, spices, etc.												
General hand	36.40	35.10	36.65	34.70	36.46	33.45	39.10	37.10	39.45	36.70	38.00	35.45
Storeman	37.60	37.45	36.65	36.60	..	37.70	40.20	39.45	39.45	39.30	..	40.40
Confectionery												
Confectioner—												
Group 1	41.50	40.70	39.30	38.90	39.56	41.40	43.50	42.70	42.60	42.30	41.10	43.40
Group 2	39.50	38.70	35.30	36.70	39.56	39.40	41.50	40.70	38.10	39.70	41.10	41.40

MINIMUM RATES OF WAGE: ADULT MALES, 31 DECEMBER 1965 AND 31 DECEMBER 1966—*continued*

($)

Industry and occupation	31 December 1965						31 December 1966					
	Sydney	Melbourne	Brisbane	Adelaide	Perth	Hobart	Sydney	Melbourne	Brisbane	Adelaide	Perth	Hobart
FOOD, DRINK AND TOBACCO—*continued*												
Flour milling												
Miller	44.30 to 50.60	44.30 to 50.60	42.50 to 47.80	44.30 to 50.60	44.30 to 50.60	43.18 to 45.20	46.30 to 52.60	46.30 to 52.60	43.80 to 49.10	46.30 to 52.60	46.30 to 52.60	45.18 to 47.20
Packerman	40.35	40.35	39.05	40.35	40.35	40.78	42.35	42.35	40.35	42.35	42.35	42.78
Storeman	39.05	39.05	38.05	39.05	39.05	38.28	41.05	41.05	39.35	41.05	41.05	40.28
Topman	41.85	41.85	39.65	41.85	41.85	40.22	43.85	43.85	40.95	43.85	43.85	42.22
Jam, fruit and vegetable preserving												
General hand	34.00 & 34.85	34.00 & 34.85	35.75	34.00 & 34.85	35.96	34.00 & 34.85	36.00 & 36.85	36.00 & 36.85	37.05	36.00 & 36.85	37.50	36.00 & 36.85
Meat industry												
Boner	40.10	43.05	42.80	45.12	43.16	41.60	42.10	46.55	44.80	47.12	44.70	43.60
Cold storage hand	36.80 to 38.10	44.80	38.00	40.88	38.71	44.85	38.80 to 40.10	46.80	40.00	42.88	40.25	46.85
Labourer (beef)	37.60	41.50	39.10	39.28	38.71	39.90	39.60	45.00	41.10	41.28	40.25	41.90
Labourer (mutton)	36.00	41.50	38.00	39.28	38.71	39.90	38.00	45.00	40.00	41.28	40.25	41.90
Slaughterman (beef)	46.90	49.85	46.90	52.50	45.21	50.45	48.90	53.35	48.90	55.33	46.75	52.45
Slaughterman (mutton)	(*a*)	49.85	46.90	52.50	45.21	50.45	(*a*)	53.35	48.90	55.33	46.75	52.45
Pastrycooking												
Pastrycook	43.60	41.05	38.95	41.50	41.76	40.80	45.60	43.05	40.25	43.50	43.30	43.75
Sugar milling			(*b*)						(*b*)			
Carrier hand	38.50	..	47.37	..	..	..	40.50	..	48.67	..	..	..
Engine driver, stationary	38.00 & 39.50	..	47.74 to 50.57	..	..	..	40.00 & 41.50	..	49.04 to 51.87	..	..	..
General mill worker	37.60	..	45.87	..	..	..	39.60	..	47.17	..	..	..
Locomotive driver	40.80	..	50.34	..	..	..	42.80	..	51.64	..	..	..
Locomotive fireman	37.60	..	47.17	..	..	..	39.60	..	48.47	..	..	..
Fugalman	39.70 to 40.80	..	47.37	..	37.16 & 39.76	..	41.70 to 42.80	..	48.67	..	38.70 & 41.30	..
Tramway construction and maintenance	38.20	..	46.80	..	..	..	40.20	..	48.10	..	..	..
Sugar refining												
General factory hand	37.60	35.10	45.87	..	35.76	..	39.60	37.10	47.17	..	37.30	..
Loader and stacker	38.80	36.40	47.17	..	36.76	..	40.80	38.40	48.47	..	38.30	..
Store hand	38.80	37.40	47.17	..	36.76	..	40.80	39.40	48.47	..	38.30	..
Winemaking												
Adult male	35.00 & 35.80	34.80 & 35.00	35.45	35.15	37.46	..	37.00 & 37.80	36.80 & 37.00	36.75	37.15	39.50	..
Head cellarman	37.20 to 38.50	37.00 to 37.70	38.75	37.80	42.16	..	39.20 to 40.50	39.00 to 39.70	40.05	39.80	44.30	..

(*a*) Piece-work rates. (*b*) Slack season rates, Brisbane.

Section VII—*continued*

MINIMUM RATES OF WAGE: ADULT MALES, 31 DECEMBER 1965 AND 31 DECEMBER 1966—*continued*

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Industry and occupation	31 December 1965						31 December 1966					
	Sydney	Melbourne	Brisbane	Adelaide	Perth	Hobart	Sydney	Melbourne	Brisbane	Adelaide	Perth	Hobart
SAWMILLING, FURNITURE, ETC.												
Furniture making												
Assembler	42.30	36.00 & 37.30	39.45	35.60 & 36.90	38.51	36.70 & 38.00	44.30	38.00 & 39.30	40.75	37.60 & 38.90	40.05	38.70 & 40.00
Cabinet maker	42.30	41.90	46.25	41.50	43.81	42.60	44.30	43.90	47.55	43.50	49.85	44.60
French polisher	42.30	41.90	46.25	41.50	43.16	42.60	44.30	43.90	47.55	43.50	49.00	44.60
Glass tradesman	43.35	41.90	47.72	41.50	42.56	42.60	45.35	43.90	49.02	43.50	44.10	44.60
Mattress maker	40.80	36.80 & 41.90	43.35	36.40 & 41.50	38.21	37.50 & 42.60	42.80	38.80 & 43.90	44.65	38.40 & 43.50	39.75	39.50 & 44.60
Wood machinist	42.30	35.45 & 41.90	46.25	35.05 & 41.50	38.71 & 43.16	36.15 & 42.60	44.30	37.45 & 43.90	47.55	37.05 & 43.50	40.25 & 49.00	38.15 & 44.60
Wood turner	42.30	41.90	46.25	41.50	43.16	42.60	44.30	43.90	47.55	43.50	49.00	44.60
Sawmilling and timber yards												
Benchman, No. 1	42.70	41.90	44.70	41.50	43.16	42.60	44.70	43.90	46.00	43.50	44.70	44.60
Dockerman and tally man	34.65 & 35.90	33.85 & 35.10	36.35	33.45 & 34.70	34.71 to 36.71	34.55 & 35.80	37.25 & 37.90	36.45 & 37.10	37.65	36.05 & 36.70	36.25 to 38.25	37.15 & 37.80
Labourer	34.00	33.20	35.30	32.80	31.96	33.90	37.25	36.45	36.60	36.05	33.50	37.15
Log yardman	35.20	34.40	39.25	34.00	33.21	35.10	37.25	36.45	40.55	36.05	34.75	37.15
Machinist—												
A grade	42.70	41.90	44.70	41.50	42.06	42.60	44.70	43.90	46.00	43.50	43.60	44.60
B grade	38.20	37.40	39.25	37.00	38.21	38.10	40.20	39.40	40.55	39.00	39.75	40.10
Motor truck driver (25 cwt to 3 tons)	(*a*) 42.80	40.00	..	39.60	38.96	40.70	(*a*) 44.80	42.00	..	41.60	42.80	42.70
Orderman	38.85	38.05	39.25	37.65	38.51	38.75	40.85	40.05	40.55	39.65	40.05	40.75
Puller out	34.50 to 40.15	33.70 to 39.35	35.75 to 37.40	33.30 to 38.95	34.51	34.40 to 40.05	37.25 to 42.15	36.45 to 41.35	37.05 to 38.70	36.05 to 40.95	36.05	37.15 to 42.05
Sawyer—												
Band or jig	38.05 to 42.70	37.25 to 41.90	39.50 to 44.70	36.85 to 41.50	38.46 & 41.66	37.95 to 42.60	40.05 to 44.70	39.25 to 43.90	40.80 to 46.00	38.85 to 43.50	40.00 & 43.20	39.95 to 44.60
Circular	38.45 to 41.60	37.65 to 40.80	..	37.25 to 40.40	38.46 & 41.36	38.35 to 41.50	40.45 to 43.60	39.65 to 42.80	..	39.25 to 42.40	40.00 & 42.90	40.35 to 43.50
Timber stacker	34.40 & 35.50	33.60 & 34.70	35.30	33.20 & 34.30	34.31 & 35.71	34.30 & 35.40	37.25 & 37.50	36.45 & 36.70	36.60	36.05 & 36.30	35.85 & 37.25	37.15 & 37.40
Tractor driver	39.10 to 44.10	38.30 to 43.30	41.15 to 46.15	37.90 to 42.90	36.51	39.00 to 44.00	41.10 to 46.10	40.30 to 45.30	42.45 to 47.45	39.90 to 44.90	38.05	41.00 to 46.00

(*a*) Manufacturer's gross vehicle weight, 10,250 lb to 13,750 lb.

Section VII—*continued*

MINIMUM RATES OF WAGE: ADULT MALES, 31 DECEMBER 1965 AND 31 DECEMBER 1966—*continued*

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Industry and occupation	31 December 1965						31 December 1966					
	Sydney	Melbourne	Brisbane	Adelaide	Perth	Hobart	Sydney	Melbourne	Brisbane	Adelaide	Perth	Hobart
PAPER, PRINTING, ETC.												
Cardboard boxes, containers and cartons												
General hand	34.25	33.45	31.75	33.05	33.55	34.15	37.25	36.45	34.75	36.05	36.55	37.15
Guillotine machine operator	38.28	37.48	35.78	37.08	37.58	38.18	40.28	39.48	37.78	39.08	39.58	40.18
Printing—												
General												
Bookbinder	42.70	41.90	40.20	41.50	42.00	42.60	44.70	43.90	42.20	43.50	44.00	44.60
General hand	34.25	33.45	31.75	33.05	33.55	34.15	37.25	36.45	34.75	36.05	36.55	37.15
Hand compositor	42.70	41.90	40.20	41.50	42.00	42.60	44.70	43.90	42.20	43.50	44.00	44.60
Letterpress rotary machinist	42.70	41.90	40.20	41.50	42.00	42.60	44.70	43.90	42.20	43.50	44.00	44.60
Machine compositor	46.00	45.20	43.50	44.80	45.30	45.90	48.00	47.20	45.50	46.80	47.30	47.90
Machine operator	42.70	41.90	40.20	41.50	42.00	42.60	44.70	43.90	42.20	43.50	44.00	44.60
Photo engraver	43.18	42.38	40.68	41.98	42.48	43.08	45.18	44.38	42.68	43.98	44.48	45.08
Storeman	36.00	35.20	33.50	34.80	35.30	35.90	38.00	37.20	35.50	36.80	37.30	37.90
Newspapers												
Assistant machinist—												
Day work	44.50	54.10	45.95 & 52.65	43.40 & 49.45	[1]46.11	44.50 & 50.55	46.50	56.10	50.40 & 59.70	48.40	[1]51.80	49.50
Night work	[1]48.00	[1]61.10	50.65 & 57.35	[1]48.10 & 54.15	[2]50.86	[1]49.20 & 55.25	[1]50.00	[1]63.10	57.10 & 66.40	[1]55.10	[2]58.40	[1]56.20
Hand compositor—												
Day work	54.15	59.40	53.30	52.85	[1]53.21	53.95	56.15	61.40	60.35	60.35	[1]61.00	61.45
Night work	[1]57.65	[1]66.40	58.00	[1]57.55	[2]57.96	[1]58.65	[1]59.65	[1]68.40	67.05	[1]67.05	[2]67.60	[1]68.15
Machine Compositor—												
Day work	59.40	63.25	54.95	56.20	[1]56.41	57.30	61.40	65.25	62.85	63.70	[1]65.15	64.80
Night work	[1]62.90	[1]70.25	56.90	[1]60.90	[2]61.16	[1]62.00	[1]64.90	[1]72.25	69.55	[1]70.40	[2]71.75	[1]71.50
Machinist—												
Day work	46.15 & 53.80	59.40	53.30 & 54.15	52.85 & 53.05	[1]53.21	53.95 & 54.15	48.15 & 55.80	61.40	60.35 & 62.85	60.35 & 62.35	[1]61.00	61.45 & 63.45
Night work	[1]49.65 & 57.30	[1]66.40	58.00 & 58.85	[3]57.55 & 57.75	[2]57.96	[3]58.65 & 58.85	[1]51.65 & 59.30	[1]68.40	67.05 & 69.55	[3]67.05 & 69.05	[2]67.60	[3]68.15 & 70.15
Proof reader—												
Day work	54.50	59.40	53.30	52.85	[1]53.21	53.95	56.50	61.40	60.35	60.35	[1]61.00	61.45
Night work	[1]58.00	[1]66.40	58.00	[1]57.55	[2]57.96	[1]58.65	[1]60.00	[1]68.40	67.05	[1]67.05	[2]67.60	[1]68.15
Publishing hand—												
Day work	44.50	48.15	44.80	43.40	[1]43.86	44.50	46.50	50.15	49.25	48.40	[1]48.90	49.50
Night work	[1]48.00	[1]55.15	49.50	[1]48.10	[2]48.61	[1]49.20	[1]50.00	[1]57.15	55.95	[1]55.10	[2]55.50	[1]56.20
Pulp, paper and board making												
Beaterman	44.90	46.20 & 47.30	..	..	43.86	49.25	47.75	49.25 & 50.35	..	..	..	52.40
Bundler, baler	38.75	37.95	38.45	37.55	..	38.65	41.25	40.45	39.75	40.05	..	41.15
Fitter	46.25	45.45	..	45.05	..	46.15	49.20	48.40	..	48.00	..	49.10
Reelerman	39.20	38.40	..	38.00	..	39.10	41.70	40.90	..	40.50	..	41.60
Tradesman's assistant	38.05	37.25	37.70	36.85	39.16	37.95	40.45	39.65	39.00	39.25	40.05	40.35
Yardman	36.95	36.15	36.70	35.75	36.06	36.85	39.30	38.50	38.00	38.10	38.95	39.20

([1]) 38 hours. ([2]) 36 hours. ([3]) 38 to 40 hours.

Section VII—*continued*

MINIMUM RATES OF WAGE: ADULT MALES, 31 DECEMBER 1965 AND 31 DECEMBER 1966—*continued*

($)

Industry and occupation	31 December 1965						31 December 1966					
	Sydney	Melbourne	Brisbane	Adelaide	Perth	Hobart	Sydney	Melbourne	Brisbane	Adelaide	Perth	Hobart
OTHER MANUFACTURING												
Asbestos cement articles												
General factory employee	37.75	36.70	36.15	36.55	35.56	34.15	41.50	40.20	37.45	38.55	38.10	37.15
Moulder—												
1st class	40.80	40.45	38.60	39.60	36.71	36.00 to 36.50	45.10	44.90	39.90	41.60	39.30	38.70 to 39.25
2nd class	39.30	38.40	37.35	38.10	36.06		43.25	42.35	38.65	40.10	38.50	
Brickmaking												
Burner	37.90 & 39.00	38.55	36.95	38.20	38.86	38.65	39.90 & 41.00	40.55	38.25	40.20	40.40	40.65
Drawer	39.90 & 41.60	38.60 & 40.00	35.78	38.85	39.56	38.65	41.90 & 43.60	40.60 & 42.00	37.08	40.85	41.10	40.65
Labourer	37.00	36.70	35.48	36.30	36.91	38.15	40.40	38.70	36.78	38.30	38.45	40.15
Pitman	40.60	41.20	35.73	39.90	36.91	38.15	44.50	43.20	37.03	41.90	38.45	40.15
Setter	41.60	40.00	36.43	38.85	39.56	39.20 & 39.90	47.60	42.00	37.73	40.85	41.10	41.20 & 41.90
Wheeler	40.00	35.90	35.73	37.15 & 37.75	36.91	38.15	43.90	39.50	37.03	39.15 & 39.75	38.45	40.15
Cement goods making												
Cement brickmaker	37.65	35.90	37.15	35.35	33.96	38.40	39.65	38.70	38.45	37.35	35.50	40.40
Moulder	38.80	35.90 & 36.70	37.28	36.85	37.16 & 37.51	38.40	40.80	38.70 & 39.90	38.58	38.85	38.70 & 39.05	40.40
Cement making												
Cement miller	36.75	39.25	39.00	36.00	36.96	38.60	38.75	42.15	40.30	38.00	38.50	41.45
Labourer	34.60	32.95	35.40	34.35	33.96	36.60	36.60	34.95	36.70	36.35	35.50	39.15
Chemical workers												
Factory hand	35.10	37.80	..	38.22	33.11	..	37.10	39.80	..	40.22	35.25	..
Earthenware making, general												
Labourer	36.60	34.30	35.48	33.10	31.96	36.05	38.60	36.30	36.78	35.10	33.50	38.05
Presser	37.48 & 41.95	35.75 to 37.35	36.18 & 36.95	34.25	34.71 & 36.86	39.50	39.48 & 43.95	37.75 to 39.35	37.48 & 38.25	36.25	36.25 & 38.40	41.50
Setter	38.13 & 38.93	36.90	36.43	34.70	34.71 to 38.16	37.85	40.13 & 40.93	38.90	37.73	36.70	36.25 to 39.70	39.85

Section VII—*continued*

MINIMUM RATES OF WAGE: ADULT MALES, 31 DECEMBER 1965 AND 31 DECEMBER 1966—*continued*

($)

Industry and occupation	31 December 1965						31 December 1966					
	Sydney	Melbourne	Brisbane	Adelaide	Perth	Hobart	Sydney	Melbourne	Brisbane	Adelaide	Perth	Hobart
OTHER MANUFACTURING—*continued*												
Electricity generation and supply												
Conveyor attendant	45.10	41.15	..	..	39.36 & 40.06	..	47.10	44.05	..	..	40.90 & 41.60	..
Electrical fitter	54.40	49.25	51.93	48.40	48.16	47.40	56.40	52.65	53.23	50.40	49.70	49.40
Electrician	57.50	49.25	51.55	48.40	48.16	47.40	59.50	52.65	52.85	50.40	49.70	49.40
Engine driver	52.60	44.70 & 46.85	43.45 to 48.65	48.60	48.46	..	54.60	47.75 & 50.05	44.75 to 49.95	50.60	50.00	..
Fireman	50.60 & 53.10	44.90	41.60	43.65 to 48.60	42.81	..	52.60 & 55.10	47.95	42.90	45.65 to 50.60	44.35	..
Fitter or turner	54.40	49.25	51.55	48.40	48.16	47.40	56.40	52.65	52.85	50.40	49.70	49.40
Linesman	52.10 & 54.20	45.50 to 49.25	49.45	44.65 & 48.40	44.21 & 46.16	43.65 to 47.40	54.10 & 56.20	48.60 to 52.65	50.75	46.65 & 50.40	45.75 & 47.70	45.65 to 49.40
Tradesman's assistant	44.80	39.20	43.15	38.35	38.61	37.35	46.80	42.10	44.45	40.35	40.15	39.35
Engine driving												
Crane driver	35.50 to 42.70	34.45 to 41.90	38.80 to 46.25	34.05 to 41.50	(*a*) 39.86	35.15 to 42.60	37.50 to 44.70	36.45 to 43.90	40.10 to 47.55	36.05 to 43.50	(*a*) 41.40	37.15 to 44.60
Fireman	36.55 & 38.45	35.75 & 37.65	37.75 to 38.88	35.35 & 37.25	36.36 & 37.91	36.45 & 38.35	38.55 & 40.45	37.75 & 39.65	39.05 to 40.18	37.35 & 39.25	37.90 & 39.45	38.45 & 40.35
Stationary engine driver, steam	38.00 to 40.95	37.20 to 40.15	39.20 to 43.00	36.80 to 39.75	37.51 & 38.91	37.90 to 40.85	40.00 to 42.95	39.20 to 42.15	40.50 to 44.30	38.80 to 41.75	39.05 & 40.45	39.90 to 42.85
Gas making and supply												
Gas fitter	46.50	45.18	47.95	45.90	42.96	45.10	48.64	48.68	49.25	47.90	44.50	48.00
Labourer	36.50	37.52	35.40	35.30	35.66	35.40	38.50	39.52	36.70	37.30	37.20	37.40
Meter repairer	36.55 & 42.70	47.35	..	45.00	42.11	45.10	38.55 & 44.70	49.35	..	47.00	43.65	47.10
Retort operator	40.90	42.40	39.55	39.70	39.86	39.80	42.90	44.40	40.85	41.70	41.40	41.80
Glass making												
General hand	35.05	36.00	34.30	35.60	36.10	36.70	37.05	38.70	37.00	38.30	38.80	39.40
Sorter	37.10	37.05 & 38.10	35.35 & 36.40	36.65 & 37.70	37.15 & 38.20	37.75 & 38.80	39.10	39.75 & 40.80	38.05 & 39.10	39.35 & 40.40	39.85 & 40.90	40.45 & 41.50
Leather goods manufacture												
Leather handbags, etc.	39.10	38.30	36.60	37.90	39.91	39.00	41.10	40.30	38.60	39.90	41.45	41.00
Oil refining												
Operator	54.29	44.60 & 48.50	..	44.20 & 48.10	43.26 & 45.96	..	56.29	47.40 & 51.50	..	47.00 & 51.10	46.25 & 49.30	..

(*a*) Rates shown are those for the sawmilling industry.

Section VII—*continued*

MINIMUM RATES OF WAGE: ADULT MALES, 31 DECEMBER 1965 AND 31 DECEMBER 1966—*continued*

($)

Industry and occupation	31 December 1965						31 December 1966					
	Sydney	Melbourne	Brisbane	Adelaide	Perth	Hobart	Sydney	Melbourne	Brisbane	Adelaide	Perth	Hobart
OTHER MANUFACTURING—*continued*												
Paint manufacture												
Labourer	37.00 to 39.30	35.95	..	33.05	37.86	..	40.10 to 42.90	39.60	..	35.05	40.65	..
Paint mixer	40.20	39.05	35.70	37.60	40.06	..	44.00	42.85	39.00	39.60	42.60	..
Pharmaceutical preparations												
General hand	34.80	37.80	..	34.40	35.48	35.90	37.50	39.80	..	36.40	37.02	37.90
Plastic moulding												
Operator of plastic press	36.20 & 40.30	35.40 & 39.50	..	35.00 & 39.10	35.50 & 39.60	..	38.20 & 42.30	37.40 & 41.50	..	37.00 & 41.10	37.50 & 41.60	..
Rubber goods												
Builder (pneumatic tyre)	36.80 & 38.10	36.00 & 37.30	36.90	35.60 & 36.90	36.10 & 37.40	38.60	38.80 & 40.10	38.00 & 39.30	38.20	37.60 & 38.90	38.10 & 39.40	40.60
Moulder	35.80 to 38.10	35.00 to 37.30	36.90	34.60 to 36.90	35.10 to 37.40	38.60	37.80 & 40.10	37.00 to 39.30	38.20	36.60 to 38.90	37.10 to 39.40	40.60
Operator—												
Calender	41.10 & 43.10	40.30 & 42.30	40.40	39.90 & 41.90	40.40 & 42.40	..	43.10 & 45.10	42.30 & 44.30	41.70	41.90 & 43.90	42.40 & 44.40	..
Forcing machine	35.80 & 36.80	35.00 & 36.00	35.20	34.60 & 35.60	35.10 & 36.10	..	37.80 & 38.80	37.00 & 38.00	36.50	36.60 & 37.60	37.10 & 38.10	..
Vulcanising press	36.80 & 38.10	36.00 & 37.30	36.00	35.60 & 36.90	36.10 & 37.40	..	38.80 & 40.10	38.00 & 39.30	37.30	37.60 & 38.90	38.10 & 39.40	..
Others	34.30	33.50	33.70	33.10	33.60	33.05 & 34.40	36.30	35.50	35.00	35.10	35.60	35.05 & 36.40
Tanning of leather, etc												
Drum hand	39.50	38.70	37.00	38.30	38.80	39.40	41.50	40.70	39.00	40.30	40.80	41.40
Leather dresser	39.00 & 39.50	38.20 & 38.70	36.50 & 37.00	37.80 & 38.30	38.30 & 38.80	38.90 & 39.40	41.00 & 41.50	40.20 & 40.70	38.50 & 39.00	39.80 & 40.30	40.30 & 40.80	40.90 & 41.40
Glazer	39.15	38.35	36.65	37.95	38.45	39.05	41.15	40.35	38.65	39.95	40.45	41.05
Strainer	38.00 & 38.90	37.20 & 38.10	35.50 & 36.40	36.80 & 37.70	37.30 & 38.20	37.90 & 38.80	40.00 & 40.90	39.20 & 40.10	37.50 & 38.40	38.80 & 39.70	39.30 & 40.20	39.90 & 40.80
Table hand	39.00 & 39.50	38.20 & 38.70	36.50 & 37.00	37.80 & 38.30	38.30 & 38.80	38.90 & 39.40	41.00 & 41.50	40.20 & 40.70	38.50 & 39.00	39.80 & 40.30	40.30 & 40.80	40·90& 41.40
Tan pit hand	37.90 to 39.15	37.10 to 38.35	35.40 to 36.65	36.70 to 37.95	37.20 to 38.45	37.80 to 39.05	39.90 to 41.15	39.10 to 40.35	37.40 to 38.65	38.70 to 39.95	39.20 to 40.45	39.80 to 41.05
Wool scouring and fell-mongering												
Labourer	37.20 & 38.00	35.60 & 36.70	34.00 & 35.10	35.20 & 36.30	38.51	35.90 & 37.00	39.20 & 40.00	37.60 & 38.70	36.00 & 37.10	37.20 & 38.30	40.05	37.90 & 39.00
Wool scourer	40.20	39.50	37.90	39.10	40.16	39.80	42.20	41.50	39.90	41.10	41.70	41.80

Section VII—*continued*

MINIMUM RATES OF WAGE: ADULT MALES, 31 DECEMBER 1965 AND 31 DECEMBER 1966—*continued*

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Industry and occupation	31 December 1965						31 December 1966					
	Sydney	Melbourne	Brisbane	Adelaide	Perth	Hobart	Sydney	Melbourne	Brisbane	Adelaide	Perth	Hobart
BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION												
Building(*a*)												
Bricklayer	51.33	54.67	51.55	47.17	48.75	51.92	53.47	59.39	54.55	50.90	56.61	55.75
Builders labourer—												
Skilled	44.08 to 48.42	49.25	43.51	41.50 to 45.92	45.44	42.67	47.31 to 51.32	53.98	46.51	46.36 to 50.37	48.59	47.55
Unskilled	42.33	46.40		39.75	40.13	40.92	44.49	50.72		43.54	43.28	44.75
Carpenter	52.33	55.08	52.05	47.50	49.05	52.25	54.49	59.93	55.05	51.33	57.01	56.05
Electrician, installation	47.75	(*b*) 41.90	47.83	41.50	42.11	44.75	49.75	(*b*) 43.90	49.13	43.50	51.25	49.70
Painter	50.00	54.58	51.40	46.17	48.48	51.75	52.88	59.32	54.40	48.30	56.31	55.55
Plasterer	51.50	54.58	51.65	47.25	48.78	51.92	53.66	59.29	54.65	51.08	56.66	55.75
Plumber	52.69	56.84	51.85	43.40	48.90	48.00	54.90	61.56	54.85	46 90	56.81	51.50
Roof tiler	51.23	49.50	51.65	42.25	43.36	51.92	53.52	53.28	54.65	44.25	49.20	55.75
Road and bridge construction and maintenance (*municipal*)												
Bitumen sprayer	38.45	40.25	34.95	36.05	39.96	37.50	40.45	44.75	36.96	38.05	41.50	39.50
Ganger	46.90	..	37.60 to 39.55	40.15 & 41.98	42.91	..	48.90	..	40.14 to 42.48	42.15 & 43.98	44.45	..
Grader driver	42.10 to 43.90	44.40 & 45.90	35.40	37.65	35.66	40.85 & 42.35	44.10 to 45.90	47.90 & 49.40	37.50	39.65	37.20	42.85 & 44.35
Labourer	37.60 to 39.50	38.65	34.50	35.25	..	35.25	39.60 to 41.50	42.15	36.42	37.25	..	37.25
Tractor driver	42.10 to 45.05	42.55 to 47.55	40.65 to 45.65	39.40 to 44.40	39.56	39.00 to 44.00	44.10 to 47.05	46.05 to 51.05	42.45 to 47.45	41.40 to 46.40	41.10	41.00 to 46.00
Water supply and sewerage												
Concrete worker	39.60 to 41.00	38.65 to 40.25	35.40 to 37.55	35.50 & 37.10	34.56 to 36.71	36.15 & 37.15	41.60 to 43.00	42.15 to 44.75	37.50 to 40.08	39.00 & 40.60	38.70 to 40.30	38.15 & 41.40
Excavator driver	46.60 to 48.85	41.82	34.80 to 35.75	43.00 & 44.50	36.71 & 37.96	..	48.60 to 50.85	46.83	36.78 to 37.92	46.50 & 48.00	40.30 & 41.90	..
Ganger	..	..	38.45 to 42.85	39.40 & 41.25	38.96 to 44.26	..	..	..	41.16 to 46.44	42.90 & 44.75	42.90 to 48.20	..
Labourer	38.85	38.65	34.50	31.80	33.21	35.25	40.85	42.15	36.42	35.30	38.70	37.25
Maintenance man	41.18 & 41.68	40.25	36.05	37.90 to 40.70	35.26 & 37.46	..	43.18 & 43.68	44.75	38.28	41.40 to 44.20	40.30 & 41.40	..
Pipe layer	41.30	43.55	35.60	37.10	38.36 & 40.26	37.65	43.30	47.95	37.74	40.60	41.90 & 44.00	39.65
Tractor driver	46.35 to 48.20	40.60 to 45.50	41.15 to 46.15	39.40 to 44.40	38.96 to 43.96	39.00 to 44.00	48.35 to 50.20	44.10 to 49.00	42.45 to 47.45	42.90 to 47.90	43.35 to 47.50	41.00 to 46.00

(*a*) The rates shown for Sydney, Melbourne, Adelaide and Hobart are weekly equivalents of hourly rates. They include allowances for excess fares and travelling time, sick leave, statutory holidays, following the job, etc. (*b*) Weekly rate.

Section VII—*continued*

MINIMUM RATES OF WAGE: ADULT MALES, 31 DECEMBER 1965 AND 31 DECEMBER 1966—*continued*

($)

Industry and occupation	31 December 1965						31 December 1966					
	Sydney	Melbourne	Brisbane	Adelaide	Perth	Hobart	Sydney	Melbourne	Brisbane	Adelaide	Perth	Hobart
RAILWAY SERVICES												
Permanent way												
Fettler, labourer, etc.	35.80 to 36.90	34.60	38.98	36.05	33.71	37.50	37.80 to 38.90	36.60	40.28	38.05	35.25	39.50
Ganger, fettling gang	40.55 to 45.65	39.10 to 44.20	42.03	39.35 to 43.25	41.11 to 44.71	41.30 to 47.70	42.55 to 47.65	41.10 to 46.20	43.33	41.35 to 45.25	42.65 to 46.25	43.30 to 49.70
Traffic												
Guard	41.15 to 46.15	38.55 to 44.70	43.05 to 47.45	39.95 to 44.95	41.71 to 45.01	42.90 to 46.20	43.15 to 48.15	40.55 to 46.70	44.35 to 48.75	41.95 to 46.95	43.25 to 46.55	44.90 to 48.20
Locomotive—												
Cleaner	34.40	33.20	37.64	33.20	34.96	36.40	37.15	36.45	38.94	35.95	36.50	38.40
Engine driver	50.75 to 55.55	49.30 to 54.10	50.95 & 53.10	49.55 to 54.35	44.11 to 53.71	52.50 to 57.30	52.75 to 57.55	51.30 to 56.10	52.25 & 54.40	51.55 to 56.35	45.65 to 55.25	54.50 to 59.30
Fireman	35.80 to 41.75	34.30 to 40.30	39.75 to 42.60	34.30 to 40.55	36.36 to 40.71	37.50 to 43.50	37.80 to 43.75	36.30 to 42.30	41.05 to 43.90	36.30 to 42.55	37.90 to 42.25	39.50 to 45.50
Porter	34.80 to 35.65	33.60 to 34.90	37.64 & 38.13	34.25 to 40.75	35.81 to 37.66	37.00 to 43.00	37.15 to 37.65	36.45 to 36.90	38.94 & 39.43	36.25 to 42.75	37.35 to 39.20	39.00 to 45.00
Shunter—												
Head	[1]48.65 to 52.40	..	..	..	41.81 to 44.31	..	[1]50.65 to 54.40	..	..	..	43.35 to 45.85	..
Leading	[1]42.65 to 46.40	[1]41.20 to 46.70	46.17 to 48.00	41.45 & 42.45	..	[2]44.40 & 45.50	[1]44.65 to 48.40	[1]43.20 to 48.70	47.47 to 49.30	43.45 & 44.45	..	[2]46.40 & 47.50
Ordinary	[1]37.00 to 40.35	[1]35.80 to 38.90	41.50 & 42.60	40.05	37.66 & 39.91	[2]39.00 to 42.10	[1]39.00 to 42.35	[1]37.80 to 40.90	42.80 & 43.90	42.05	39.20 & 41.45	[2]41.00 to 44.10
Signalman	[3]36.95 to 50.75	[3]38.05 to 47.80	40.60 to 48.65	36.95 to 46.85	[4]35.81 to 45.66	40.40 to 43.35	[3]38.95 to 52.75	[3]40.05 to 49.80	41.90 to 49.95	38.95 to 48.85	[4]37.35 to 47.20	42.40 to 45.35

([1]) 76 hours a fortnight. ([2]) 78 hours a fortnight. ([3]) 76 hours a fortnight for special and 1st class. ([4]) 36 hours a week for special class.

Section VII—*continued*

MINIMUM RATES OF WAGE: ADULT MALES, 31 DECEMBER 1965 AND 31 DECEMBER 1966—*continued*

($)

Industry and occupation	31 December 1965						31 December 1966					
	Sydney	Melbourne	Brisbane	Adelaide	Perth	Hobart	Sydney	Melbourne	Brisbane	Adelaide	Perth	Hobart
ROAD AND AIR TRANSPORT												
Air transport												
Clerk	39.50 to 60.39	39.50 to 60.39	39.50 to 60.39	39.50 to 60.39	39.50 to 60.39	39.50 to 60.39	41.50 to 62.39	41.50 to 62.39	41.50 to 62.39	41.50 to 62.39	41.50 to 62.39	41.50 to 62.39
Ground engineer	42.70 to 48.20	41.90 to 47.40	40.20 to 45.70	41.50 to 47.00	42.00 to 47.50	42.60 to 48.10	49.00 to 56.30	48.20 to 55.50	46.50 to 53.80	47.80 to 55.10	48.30 to 55.60	48.90 to 56.20
Loader, porter	35.75 to 37.10	34.95 to 36.30	33.25 to 34.60	34.55 to 35.90	35.05 to 36.40	35.65 to 37.00	38.25 to 39.10	37.45 to 38.30	35.75 to 36.60	37.05 to 37.90	37.55 to 38.40	38.15 to 39.00
Road transport												
Assistant	40.60	33.45	34.00	33.05	34.61	34.15	42.60	35.45	35.30	35.05	36.15	36.15
Motor mechanic	42.70	41.90	46.90	41.50	43.16	42.60	44.70	43.90	48.20	43.50	49.00	44.60
Motor truck driver—												
25 cwt or less	(*a*) 40.60	38.50	38.70	38.10	39.76	39.20	(*a*) 42.60	40.50	40.00	40.10	41.30	41.20
Over 25 cwt, under 3 tons	(*b*) 42.80	40.00	40.20	39.60	41.26	40.70	(*b*) 44.80	42.00	41.50	41.60	42.80	42.70
Over 3 tons, under 6 tons	(*c*)43.40 to 45.30	41.50	41.70	41.10	42.76	42.20	(*c*)45.40 to 47.30	43.50	43.00	43.10	44.30	44.20
Tramways and buses												
Bus driver—												
One-man operator	47.60 & 48.60	44.80	45.05 to 46.40	44.80 & 47.30	46.46	46.20	49.60 & 50.60	46.80	46.35 to 47.70	46.80 & 49.30	48.00	48.20
Other	45.10	42.70	42.05 & 43.40	42.30	43.96	..	47.10	44.70	43.35 & 44.70	44.30	45.50	..
Conductor	36.00 & 38.50	35.20 & 37.70	37.15 to 38.60	34.80 & 37.30	36.46 & 38.96	..	38.00 & 40.50	37.20 & 39.70	38.45 to 39.90	36.80 & 39.30	38.00 & 40.50	..
Tram driver	..	39.20	38.25 to 39.90	38.80	..	..	..	41.20	39.55 to 41.20	40.80	..	..
Track repairer	..	34.85	36.58	..	..	..	..	37.90	37.88	..	..	..
Vehicle cleaner	35.25	34.45	35.11	33.65	34.91	35.15	37.80	37.00	36.41	36.60	36.45	37.70

(*a*) Manufacturer's gross vehicle weight, up to 6,500 lb. (*b*) Manufacturer's gross vehicle weight, 10,250 lb to 13,750 lb. (*c*) Manufacturer's gross vehicle weight, 13,750 lb to 27,250 lb.

Section VII—*continued*

MINIMUM RATES OF WAGE: ADULT MALES, 31 DECEMBER 1965 AND 31 DECEMBER 1966—*continued*

($)

Industry and occupation	31 December 1965						31 December 1966					
	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.
SHIPPING AND STEVEDORING												
Harbour services												
Carpenter's labourer	..	37.85	..	37.10	37.16	36.70	..	41.35	..	40.60	38.70	38.70
Crane driver	47.25	46.05	41.00	39.40 to 40.45	..	40.50 to 45.10	49.30	48.05	42.30	41.40 to 42.45	..	45.95 to 54.20
General labourer	..	36.95	34.55	30.30	37.16	34.90	..	40.45	36.48	36.05	38.70	37.10
Wharf carpenter	(*a*) 49.67	45.32	44.00	39.40	44.91	44.58	52.49	48.82	45.30	42.90	50.95	47.08
Wharf storeman	41.40	40.70	38.60	36.60	37.56	37.80	43.40	42.70	39.90	39.30	39.10	40.40
Wharf watchman	38.10	39.00	36.35	37.93	(*b*) 1.26	(*b*) 1.17	40.10	41.33	39.30	42.80	(*b*) 1.33	(*b*) 1.25
Shipping, cargo vessels(*c*)(*d*)												
Able seaman	39.55	39.55	39.55	39.55	39.55	39.55	41.55	41.55	41.55	41.55	41.55	41.55
Greaser or oiler	39.55	39.55	39.55	39.55	39.55	39.55	41.55	41.55	41.55	41.55	41.55	41.55
Assistant cook	136.45 per month								40.00 per week			
Engineer, 2nd	54.45 to 79.30 per week								56.45 to 81.30 per week			
Master	56.35 to 121.00 per week								58.35 to 123.00 per week			
Chief officer	46.90 to 63.35 per week								48.90 to 65.35 per week			
Chief steward	46.25 per week								48.25 per week			
Stevedoring(*e*)												
Wharf clerk, per hour	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.45	1.45	1.45	1.45	1.45	1.45
Wharf labourer, per hour	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36
Tugs												
Master	49.35	46.15	46.15	46.15	46.91	47.30	51.35	48.15	48.15	48.15	48.45	49.30
Deckhand	44.10	40.20	36.45	35.80	38.06	37.50	46.10	42.20	38.76	37.80	39.60	39.50
Fireman	45.35	41.55	36.45	38.30	39.56	37.50	47.35	43.55	38.76	40.30	41.10	39.50

(*a*) Rates include allowances for sick leave and tools. (*b*) Hourly rate of pay for casuals. (*c*) 8 hours a day. (*d*) Rates of wage include keep and accommodation valued at $5.13 a week in December 1965 and $5.47 a week in December 1966. (*e*) Rates of pay are for casuals on other than special cargo work.

Section VII—*continued*

MINIMUM RATES OF WAGE: ADULT MALES, 31 DECEMBER 1965 AND 31 DECEMBER 1966—*continued*
($)

Industry and occupation	31 December 1965						31 December 1966					
	Sydney	Melbourne	Brisbane	Adelaide	Perth	Hobart	Sydney	Melbourne	Brisbane	Adelaide	Perth	Hobart
COMMUNICATION												
Post Office												
Mail officer	37.96	37.96	37.96	37.96	37.96	37.96	39.98	39.98	39.98	39.98	39.98	39.98
Motor driver	40.14	40.14	40.14	40.14	40.14	40.14	42.16	42.16	42.16	42.16	42.16	42.16
Postal officer	37.96	37.96	37.96	37.96	37.96	37.96	39.98	39.98	39.98	39.98	39.98	39.98
Postman	37.96	37.96	37.96	37.96	37.97	37.96	39.98	39.98	39.98	39.98	39.98	39.98
Telephone services												
Lineman, grade I	38.64 to 42.13	38.64 to 42.13	38.64 to 42.13	38.64 to 42.13	38.64 to 42.13	38.64 to 42.13	40.66 to 44.15	40.66 to 44.15	40.66 to 44.15	40.66 to 44.15	40.66 to 44.15	40.66 to 44.15
Lineman, grade II	45.66	45.66	45.66	45.66	45.66	45.66	47.68	47.68	47.68	47.68	47.68	47.68
Senior technician	61.77	61.77	61.77	61.77	61.77	61.77	63.78	63.78	63.78	63.78	63.78	63.78
Technician	42.29	42.29	42.29	42.29	42.29	42.29	44.31	44.31	44.31	44.31	44.31	44.31
Technician's assistant	39.52	39.52	39.52	39.52	39.52	39.52	41.54	41.54	41.54	41.54	41.54	41.54

Section VII—*continued*

MINIMUM RATES OF WAGE: ADULT MALES, 31 DECEMBER 1965 AND 31 DECEMBER 1966—*continued*

($)

Industry and occupation	31 December 1965						31 December 1966					
	Sydney	Melbourne	Brisbane	Adelaide	Perth	Hobart	Sydney	Melbourne	Brisbane	Adelaide	Perth	Hobart
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE												
Butchers, retail												
General butcher	42.70	41.90	40.20	41.50	41.36	42.90	44.70	43.90	42.20	43.50	44.70	46.20
Cold storage												
Inside hand	39.60	45.00	35.60	37.85	41.36	38.95	41.60	46.80	36.90	39.85	42.90	40.95
Commercial travellers(a)												
Commercial traveller	46.20	46.15	45.40	41.40	45.36	42.50 to 46.60	50.50	48.15	46.70	47.25	46.90	44.50 to 48.60
Milk distribution												
General hand	35.20	39.37	34.05	33.80	35.26	31.40 & 33.45	37.20	42.34	35.35	36.05	36.80	33.40 & 35.45
Milk carter (25 cwt or less)	38.60	40.75	36.85	39.48 to 41.43	40.51	41.45	40.60	47.65	40.00	43.66 to 45.61	42.05	48.35
Oil stores												
Clerk	38.55 to 59.80	38.55 to 59.80	38.55 to 59.80	38.55 to 59.80	38.55 to 59.80	38.55 to 59.80	42.10 to 66.40	42.10 to 66.40	42.10 to 66.40	42.10 to 66.40	42.10 to 66.40	42.10 to 66.40
Storeman	39.80	39.40	36.85	39.00	38.66	40.10	41.80	41.90	39.65	41.50	40.20	42.60
Petrol service stations												
Attendant	35.65	39.02	34.55	34.05	35.51	34.80 & 36.05	37.65	41.06	36.35	36.05	37.05	36.80 & 38.05
Retail stores												
Clerk	40.80	41.08	38.40	36.65 to 45.20	41.06	37.50 to 41.50	42.80	43.12	39.70	38.65 to 47.20	44.50	38.40 to 43.60
Motor truck driver—												
25 cwt or less	(*b*) 40.60	38.50	38.70	38.10	39.76	39.20	(*b*) 42.60	40.50	40.00	40.10	41.30	41.20
Over 25 cwt, under 3 tons	(*c*) 42.80	40.00	40.20	39.60	41.26	40.70	(*c*) 44.80	42.00	41.50	41.60	42.80	42.70
Shop assistant—												
Assistant-in-charge	41.30	41.02	41.90	40.08 to 42.30	..	43.35 to 47.70	43.30	43.07	44.24	42.10 to 44.35	..	45.60 to 49.70
Drapery	40.10	39.00	39.10	38.42	39.08	36.45 to 40.55	42.10	41.03	41.44	40.45	41.85	38.40 to 43.60
Grocery	40.10	38.85	39.10	37.72	39.08	34.50 to 40.55	42.10	40.88	41.44	39.75	41.85	36.50 to 42.55
Hardware	40.10	39.00	39.10	38.42	39.08	35.10 to 41.60	42.10	41.03	41.44	40.45	41.85	37.10 to 43.60
Storeman	37.60	37.45	39.10	36.60	38.26	37.80	39.60	39.45	41.44	39.30	41.03	39.80

(*a*) Local or city. (*b*) Manufacturer's gross vehicle weight, up to 6,500 lb. (*c*) Manufacturer's gross vehicle weight, 10,250 lb to 13,750 lb.

Section VII—*continued*

MINIMUM RATES OF WAGE: ADULT MALES, 31 DECEMBER 1965 AND 31 DECEMBER 1966—*continued*

($)

Industry and occupation	31 December 1965						31 December 1966					
	Sydney	Melbourne	Brisbane	Adelaide	Perth	Hobart	Sydney	Melbourne	Brisbane	Adelaide	Perth	Hobart
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE—*continued*												
Wholesale warehouses												
Adult male	36.40	40.05	37.30	37.50	38.36	35.10	38.40	42.05	40.10	39.50	41.10	37.10
Wool stores												
Clerk	38.54 to 46.62	38.54 to 46.62	38.54 to 46.62	38.54 to 46.62	38.54 to 46.62	38.54 to 46.62	41.73 to 51.34	41.73 to 51.34	41.73 to 51.34	41.73 to 51.34	41.73 to 51.34	41.73 to 51.34
Storeman	41.05	40.25	41.25	39.85	40.51	40.95	43.05	42.25	42.55	41.85	43.95	42.95
Wool classer	45.95	45.15	47.28	44.75	41.16	45.85	47.95	47.15	48.58	46.75	44.75	47.85
PUBLIC AUTHORITY (N.E.I.) AND COMMUNITY AND BUSINESS SERVICES												
Commonwealth Public Service												
Base grade clerk, 21 years(*a*)	41.06	41.06	41.06	41.06	41.06	41.06	47.26	47.26	47.26	47.26	47.26	47.26
Clerical assistant(*a*)	37.42 to 50.45	37.42 to 50.45	37.42 to 50.45	37.42 to 50.45	37.42 to 50.45	37.42 to 50.45	39.43 to 52.47	39.43 to 52.47	39.43 to 52.47	39.43 to 52.47	39.43 to 52.47	39.43 to 52.47
Fire brigades												
Fireman	45.55 to 51.05	41.00 to 48.39	40.95 to 49.65	40.30 to 46.55	[1]47.71 to 57.81	[1]47.90 to 53.95	47.80 to 53.30	43.30 to 51.69	42.25 to 50.95	42.30 to 48.55	[1]49.25 to 59.35	[1]49.90 to 55.95
Hospitals												
Cook	39.10 & 42.10	38.55 to 41.65	38.40	35.90 & 38.00	39.61 to 44.06	36.65 to 44.10	41.10 & 44.10	40.55 to 43.65	42.10	38.20 & 40.30	43.50 to 49.50	38.65 to 46.10
Kitchenman	36.75	36.45	35.60	33.70 & 34.25	35.76	36.15 & 36.65	38.75	38.45	38.00	36.30	38.05	38.15 & 38.65
Laundry employee	37.25	36.20	34.65 to 34.90	35.35	36.41	36.40 to 37.50	39.25	38.20	37.70 to 37.95	36.00	38.85	38.40 to 39.50
Orderly	37.75	36.45	34.65 to 35.70	33.70 to 34.25	36.46	37.50 to 39.00	39.75	38.45	37.70 to 38.75	37.30 to 40.30	38.05	39.50 to 41.00
Porter	36.50 & 37.25	35.70	34.65 to 34.90	33.70 & 34.25	35.76	36.15 to 36.65	38.50 & 39.25	37.70	37.70 to 37.95	36.30 to 37.90	38.05	38.15 to 38.69
Other services												
Graduate engineer	64.81 to 91.62	64.81 to 91.62	64.81 to 91.62	64.81 to 91.62	64.81 to 91.62	64.81 to 91.62	66.83 to 93.63	66.83 to 93.63	66.83 to 93.63	66.83 to 93.63	66.83 to 93.63	66.83 to 93.63
Graduate scientist	59.15 to 91.62	59.15 to 91.62	59.15 to 91.62	59.15 to 91.62	59.15 to 91.62	59.15 to 91.62	61.17 to 93.63	61.17 to 93.63	61.17 to 93.63	61.17 to 93.63	61.17 to 93.63	61.17 to 93.63

(*a*) 36¾ hours.

(1) 56 hours.

Section VII—*continued*

MINIMUM RATES OF WAGE: ADULT MALES, 31 DECEMBER 1965 AND 31 DECEMBER 1966—*continued*

($)

Industry and occupation	31 December 1965						31 December 1966					
	Sydney	Melbourne	Brisbane	Adelaide	Perth	Hobart	Sydney	Melbourne	Brisbane	Adelaide	Perth	Hobart
AMUSEMENT, HOTELS, PERSONAL SERVICE, ETC.												
The rates of wage shown for employees in hotels and restaurants represent the minimum amounts payable where board and lodging are *not* provided.												
Commercial broadcasting												
Announcer	45.40 & 47.95	45.40 & 47.95	44.10 & 46.65	44.10 & 46.65	43.60	..	48.10 & 50.65	48.10 & 50.65	46.75 & 49.35	46.75 & 49.35	46.25	..
Hairdressing												
Hairdresser (men's)	42.10	41.42	39.15	42.55	40.96	41.40	44.10	43.48	40.45	44.60	42.50	43.40
Hotels												
Barman	38.40	37.60	35.90	36.80	38.96	38.10	40.40	39.60	37.90	38.80	40.50	40.10
Cellarman	41.30	40.50	38.80	36.80	38.26	41.00	43.30	42.50	40.80	38.80	39.80	43.00
Cook, First	38.65 to 51.20	37.85 to 50.40	36.15 to 48.70	43.20 to 48.60	37.46 to 41.26	38.35 to 50.90	40.65 to 53.20	39.85 to 52.40	38.15 to 50.70	45.20 to 50.60	39.00 to 42.80	40.35 to 52.90
Cook, All others	36.85 to 43.60	36.05 to 42.80	34.35 to 41.10	35.05 to 37.95	37.46 to 38.66	36.55 to 43.30	38.85 to 45.60	38.05 to 44.80	36.35 to 43.10	37.05 to 39.95	39.00 to 40.20	38.55 to 45.30
Porter (day)	35.30	34.50	32.80	31.80	35.31	35.00	37.30	36.50	34.80	33.80	36.85	37.00
Useful	35.30	34.50	32.80	31.80	34.56	35.00	37.30	36.50	34.80	33.80	36.10	37.00
Waiter	35.30	34.50	32.80	32.80	35.31	35.00	37.30	36.50	34.80	34.80	36.85	37.00
Laundries												
General hand	36.40	35.10	34.75	33.60	35.96	36.70	38.40	38.10	36.05	36.05	37.90	38.70
Restaurants												
Cook (single)	40.45	38.40	37.60	38.00	38.81	37.10	42.45	40.40	38.90	40.00	40.35	39.10
Pantryman	35.60	34.50	34.20	32.85	34.56	34.25	37.60	36.50	35.50	34.85	36.10	36.25
Waiter	36.20	34.50	34.20	33.05	35.31	34.25	38.20	36.50	35.50	35.05	36.85	36.25
Theatres												
Projectionist	51.85 & 56.15	51.85 & 56.15	53.85	51.85 & 56.15	51.85 & 56.15	51.85 & 56.15	53.85 & 58.15	53.85 & 58.15	55.15	53.85 & 58.15	53.85 & 58.15	53.85 & 58.15
Usher, ticket taker, etc.	35.90	35.90	35.19	35.90	35.90	35.90	37.90	37.90	36.49	37.90	37.90	37.90
T.V. transmission												
Cameraman	40.80 to 47.50	40.80 to 47.50	40.80 to 47.50	40.80 to 47.50	40.80 to 47.50	40.80 to 47.50	42.80 to 49.50	42.80 to 49.50	42.80 to 49.50	42.80 to 49.50	42.80 to 49.50	42.80 to 49.50
Technician	43.50 to 47.50	43.50 to 47.50	43.50 to 47.50	43.50 to 47.50	43.50 to 47.50	43.50 to 47.50	45.50 to 49.50	45.50 to 49.50	45.50 to 49.50	45.50 to 49.50	45.50 to 49.50	45.50 to 49.50
Watchmen, cleaners, etc.												
Lift attendant	37.30	36.80	36.55	35.90	34.71	36.50	39.30	38.80	37.85	37.90	36.25	38.50
Office cleaner (day)	37.20	34.05	35.30	33.05	35.96	36.75	39.20	36.05	36.60	36.05	37.50	38.75
Watchman	36.00	35.10	35.55	32.90	38.81	..	38.00	37.10	36.85	36.05	40.35	..

Section VIII

MINIMUM RATES OF WAGE: ADULT FEMALES, 31 DECEMBER 1965 AND 31 DECEMBER 1966

Minimum rates of wage for the main occupations in each State for a full week's work (excluding overtime)

(*See* Explanatory Note on page 310)

Except where otherwise specified, the hours constituting a full week's work for occupations shown hereunder are 40 a week.

($)

Industry and occupation	31 December 1965						31 December 1966					
	Sydney	Melbourne	Brisbane	Adelaide	Perth	Hobart	Sydney	Melbourne	Brisbane	Adelaide	Perth	Hobart
ENGINEERING, METALS, VEHICLES, ETC.												
Engineering, General												
Process worker	26.25	25.65	24.40	25.35	23.97	26.20	27.75	27.15	25.90	26.85	28.48	27.70
Other adults	26.25	25.65	24.40	25.35	23.97	26.20	27.75	27.15	25.90	26.85	25.13	27.70
Motor vehicles, manufacture												
Process worker	26.25	25.65	24.40	25.35	..	26.20	27.75	27.15	25.90	26.85	..	27.70
Other adults	26.25	25.65	24.40	25.35	..	26.20	27.75	27.15	25.90	26.85	..	27.70
TEXTILES, CLOTHING AND FOOTWEAR												
Dry cleaning												
Examiner	27.60	27.60	27.60	27.60	27.60	27.60	29.10	29.10	29.10	29.10	29.10	29.10
Presser	39.70	39.70	39.70	39.70	39.70	39.70	41.70	41.70	41.70	41.70	41.70	41.70
Receiver and despatcher	25.90	25.90	25.90	25.90	25.90	25.90	27.40	27.40	27.40	27.40	27.40	27.40
Repairer	25.90 & 26.75	25.90 & 26.75	25.90 & 26.75	25.90 & 26.75	25.90 & 26.75	25.90 & 26.75	27.40 & 28.25	27.40 & 28.25	27.40 & 28.25	27.40 & 28.25	27.40 & 28.25	27.40 & 28.25
Spotter	28.30	28.30	28.30	28.30	28.30	28.30	29.80	29.80	29.80	29.80	29.80	29.80
Other adults	24.30	24.30	24.30	24.30	24.30	24.30	25.80	25.80	25.80	25.80	25.80	25.80
Footwear, manufacture												
Adult female	26.60	26.60	26.60	26.60	26.60	26.60	28.10	28.10	28.10	28.10	28.10	28.10
Millinery												
Milliner	26.75	26.75	26.75	26.75	26.75	26.75	28.25	28.25	28.25	28.25	28.25	28.25
Order dressmaking												
Cutter	36.70	36.70	36.70	36.70	36.70	36.70	38.20	38.20	38.20	38.20	38.20	38.20
Machinist	28.30	28.30	28.30	28.30	28.30	28.30	29.80	29.80	29.80	29.80	29.80	29.80
Order tailoring (men's)												
Coat machinist or table hand	29.20	29.20	29.20	29.20	29.20	29.20	30.70	30.70	30.70	30.70	30.70	30.70
Cutter	46.00	46.00	46.00	46.00	46.00	46.00	48.00	48.00	48.00	48.00	48.00	48.00
Tailoress	34.00	34.00	34.00	34.00	34.00	34.00	35.50	35.50	35.50	35.50	35.50	35.50
Trouser machinist or table hand	27.15	27.15	27.15	27.15	27.15	27.15	28.65	28.65	28.65	28.65	28.65	28.65

Section VIII—*continued*

MINIMUM RATES OF WAGE: ADULT FEMALES, 31 DECEMBER 1965 AND 31 DECEMBER 1966—*continued*

($)

Industry and occupation	31 December 1965						31 December 1966					
	Sydney	Melbourne	Brisbane	Adelaide	Perth	Hobart	Sydney	Melbourne	Brisbane	Adelaide	Perth	Hobart
TEXTILES, CLOTHING AND FOOTWEAR—*continued*												
Ready made clothing (men's)												
Coat machinist or table hand	27.60	27.60	27.60	27.60	27.60	27.60	29.10	29.10	29.10	29.10	29.10	29.10
Cutter	42.55	42.55	42.55	42.55	42.55	42.55	44.55	44.55	44.55	44.55	44.55	44.55
Examiner	27.60	27.60	27.60	27.60	27.60	27.60	29.10	29.10	29.10	29.10	29.10	29.10
Hand sewer of buttons	24.70	24.70	24.70	24.70	24.70	24.70	26.20	26.20	26.20	26.20	26.20	26.20
Head of table	28.30	28.30	28.30	28.30	28.30	28.30	29.80	29.80	29.80	29.80	29.80	29.80
Presser	40.15	40.15	40.15	40.15	40.15	40.15	42.15	42.15	42.15	42.15	42.15	42.15
Trouser machinist or table hand	26.75	26.75	26.75	26.75	26.75	26.75	28.25	28.25	28.25	28.25	28.25	28.25
Ready made dressmaking												
Cutter	29.20	29.20	29.20	29.20	29.20	29.20	30.70	30.70	30.70	30.70	30.70	30.70
Examiner	27.60	27.60	27.60	27.60	27.60	27.60	29.10	29.10	29.10	29.10	29.10	29.10
Finisher	27.60	27.60	27.60	27.60	27.60	27.60	29.10	29.10	29.10	29.10	29.10	29.10
Hand sewer of buttons, etc.	24.70	24.70	24.70	24.70	24.70	24.70	26.20	26.20	26.20	26.20	26.20	26.20
Head of table	28.30	28.30	28.30	28.30	28.30	28.30	29.80	29.80	29.80	29.80	29.80	29.80
Table hand or machinist	27.60	27.60	27.60	27.60	27.60	27.60	29.10	29.10	29.10	29.10	29.10	29.10
Presser	27.60	27.60	27.60	27.60	27.60	27.60	29.10	29.10	29.10	29.10	29.10	29.10
Other adults	24.30	24.30	24.30	24.30	24.30	24.30	25.80	25.80	25.80	25.80	25.80	25.80
Textiles												
Cotton mills												
Spinner	25.90	25.90	25.55	25.35	..	25.90	27.40	27.40	26.55	26.85	..	27.40
Winder and/or reeler	25.90	25.90	25.55	25.35	..	25.90	27.40	27.40	26.55	26.85	..	27.40
Knitting mills												
Examiner	25.90	25.90	26.08	25.35		25.90	27.40	27.40	27.08	26.85		27.40
Finisher	25.90	25.90	26.08	25.35		25.90	27.40	27.40	27.08	26.85		27.40
Grader	25.90	25.90	26.08	25.35	24.77	25.90	27.40	27.40	27.08	26.85	25.93	27.40
Knitter	25.90	25.90	26.08	25.35		25.90	27.40	27.40	27.08	26.85		27.40
Machinist	26.35	26.35	26.53	25.80		26.35	27.85	27.85	27.53	27.30		27.85
Welter and/or overlocker	26.35	26.35	26.53	25.80		26.35	27.85	27.85	27.53	27.30		27.85
Woollen mills												
Gill box attendant	25.90	25.90		25.35	25.90	25.90	27.40	27.40		26.85	27.40	27.40
Mender	26.40	26.40	25.55	25.85	26.40	26.40	27.90	27.90	26.55	27.35	27.90	27.90
Weaver	26.90	26.90		26.35	26.90	26.90	28.40	28.40		27.85	28.40	28.40
Winder	25.90	25.90		25.35	25.90	25.90	27.40	27.40		26.85	27.40	27.40

Section VIII—*continued*

MINIMUM RATES OF WAGE: ADULT FEMALES, 31 DECEMBER 1965 AND 31 DECEMBER 1966—*continued*

($)

Industry and occupation	31 December 1965						31 December 1966					
	Sydney	Melbourne	Brisbane	Adelaide	Perth	Hobart	Sydney	Melbourne	Brisbane	Adelaide	Perth	Hobart
FOOD, DRINK AND TOBACCO												
Biscuit and cake making												
Adult female	26.75	26.25	25.65	26.88	25.97	23.55	28.25	27.75	26.65	28.40	27.13	26.95
Cereals, condiments, etc.												
General factory hand	27.15	25.90	26.82	25.60	25.92	26.15	29.15	27.40	27.82	27.10	27.08	27.65
Confectionery												
General hand	26.60	26.00	26.50	26.88	25.97	26.55	28.10	27.50	28.70	28.40	27.13	28.05
Jam, fruit and vegetable canning												
General hand	25.75 & 26.15	25.75 & 26.15	26.82	25.75 & 26.15	25.97	25.75 & 26.15	27.25 & 27.65	27.25 & 27.65	27.82	27.25 & 27.65	27.13	27.25 & 27.65
Meat preserving												
General hand	27.20	31.12	27.80	23.95	..	..	28.70	32.62	29.30	25.45	..	..
Pastrycooking												
Packer	29.20	24.80	26.35	28.25	27.17	..	30.70	26.30	27.35	29.75	29.13	..
Pastrycook	34.50	30.85	..	28.92	29.87	32.95	36.00	32.35	..	30.45	32.93	35.40
SAWMILLING, FURNITURE, ETC.												
Furniture												
Carpet sewer	26.85	26.65	..	26.35	27.02	27.20	28.35	28.15	..	27.85	28.18	28.70
Machinist (bedding)	26.55	26.25	27.45	25.95	27.02	26.80	28.05	27.75	28.45	27.45	28.18	28.30
PAPER, PRINTING, ETC.												
Printing, general												
Bookbinder	27.35 to 27.65	26.75 to 27.05	25.50 to 25.80	26.45 to 26.75	26.85 to 27.15	27.30 to 27.60	28.85 to 29.15	28.25 to 28.55	27.00 to 27.30	27.95 to 28.25	28.35 to 28.65	28.80 to 29.10
Cardboard box machinist	26.90	26.30	25.05	26.00	26.40	26.85	28.40	27.80	26.55	27.50	27.90	28.35
General hand	25.80	25.20	23.95	24.90	25.30	25.75	27.30	26.70	25.45	26.40	26.80	27.25
Packer	26.50 & 26.65	25.90 & 26.05	24.65 & 24.80	25.60 & 25.75	26.00 & 26.15	26.45 & 26.60	28.00 & 28.15	27.40 & 27.55	26.15 & 26.30	27.10 & 27.25	27.50 & 27.65	27.95 & 28.10
Paper pattern making	25.80	25.20	23.95	24.90	25.30	25.75	27.30	26.70	25.45	26.40	26.80	27.25
Printing machine feeder	27.35	26.75	25.50	26.45	26.85	27.30	28.85	28.25	27.00	27.95	28.35	28.80

Section VIII—*continued*

MINIMUM RATES OF WAGE: ADULT FEMALES, 31 DECEMBER 1965 AND 31 DECEMBER 1966—*continued*

($)

Industry and occupation	31 December 1965						31 December 1966					
	Sydney	Melbourne	Brisbane	Adelaide	Perth	Hobart	Sydney	Melbourne	Brisbane	Adelaide	Perth	Hobart
OTHER MANUFACTURING												
Leather goods, manufacture												
Leather handbags, etc.	39.10	38.30	36.60	37.90	26.82	39.00	41.10	40.30	38.60	39.90	27.98	41.00
Pharmaceutical preparations												
Filler	26.80	29.30	..	..	25.57	30.35	29.10	30.80	..	..	26.73	31.85
General hand	26.80	25.55	..	..	25.57	28.15	28.80	27.05	..	..	26.73	29.65
Potteries												
Adult female	26.93	25.40	26.20	24.80	23.97	..	28.43	26.90	27.20	26.30	25.13	..
Rubber goods												
Adult female	25.50	24.90	25.05	24.60	25.00	..	27.00	26.40	26.05	26.10	26.50	..
Soap												
General hand	27.10	25.90	25.69	25.60	25.47	..	28.60	27.40	27.44	27.10	26.63	..
TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION												
Air transport												
Air hostess(*a*)	34.20 to 41.30	34.20 to 41.30	34.20 to 41.30	34.20 to 41.30	34.20 to 41.30	34.20 to 41.30	35.70 to 42.80	35.70 to 42.80	35.70 to 42.80	35.70 to 42.80	35.70 to 42.80	35.70 to 42.80
Clerk(*b*)	31.73 to 36.81	31.73 to 36.81	31.73 to 36.81	31.73 to 36.81	31.73 to 36.81	31.73 to 36.81	33.23 to 38.31	33.23 to 38.31	33.23 to 38.31	33.23 to 38.31	33.23 to 38.31	33.23 to 38.31
Post office												
Monitor(*c*)	37.88	37.88	37.88	37.88	37.88	37.88	39.39	39.39	39.39	39.39	39.39	39.39
Phonogram operator(*c*)	30.25	30.25	30.25	30.25	30.25	30.25	31.76	31.76	31.76	31.76	31.76	31.76
Telephonist	(*d*) 30.25	(*d*) 30.25	(*d*) 30.25	(*d*) 30.25	(*e*) 30.25	(*e*) 30.25	(*d*) 31.76	(*d*) 31.76	(*d*) 31.76	(*d*) 31.76	(*e*) 31.76	(*e*) 31.76
Typist, grade I(*c*)	31.86	31.86	31.86	31.86	31.86	31.86	33.37	33.37	33.37	33.37	33.37	33.37
Railway refreshment services												
Canteen hand	28.50 & 29.00	25.60	29.47	25.55	26.32	..	30.00 & 30.50	27.10	30.47	27.05	27.48	..
Cook	29.80 to 32.20	26.30 to 28.95	34.11	26.45 to 28.65	27.67	..	31.30 to 33.70	27.80 to 30.45	35.11	27.95 to 30.15	28.83	..
Pantrymaid	27.90 & 28.75	25.60	29.47	25.55	..	..	29.40 & 30.25	27.10	30.47	27.05	..	..
Waitress	28.50 to 29.45	25.60	28.83	25.55	25.62	..	30.00 to 30.95	27.10	29.83	27.05	26.78	..
Shipping offices												
Clerk	28.47 to 33.65	28.47 to 33.65	28.47 to 33.65	28.47 to 33.65	28.47 to 33.65	28.47 to 33.65	30.23 to 35.41	30.23 to 35.41	30.23 to 35.41	30.23 to 35.41	30.23 to 35.41	30.23 to 35.41
Tramway and buses												
Conductress	(*f*)36.00 & 38.50	35.20 & 37.70	38.15 & 38.60	..	29.77	..	(*f*)38.00 & 40.50	37.20 & 39.70	39.45 & 39.90	..	30.93	..

(*a*) Duty hours shall not exceed (i) 11 in any one day; (ii) 48 in any one week; (iii) 80 in any two weeks. (*b*) 37½ hours. (*c*) 36¾ hours. (*d*) 34 hours in main exchange, 36 hours in suburban exchanges. (*e*) 36 hours. (*f*) Motor bus conductress only.

Section VIII—*continued*

MINIMUM RATES OF WAGE: ADULT FEMALES, 31 DECEMBER 1965 AND 31 DECEMBER 1966—*continued*

($)

Industry and occupation	31 December 1965						31 December 1966					
	Sydney	Melbourne	Brisbane	Adelaide	Perth	Hobart	Sydney	Melbourne	Brisbane	Adelaide	Perth	Hobart
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE												
Oil stores												
Clerk	28.60 to 37.95	28.60 to 37.95	28.60 to 37.95	28.60 to 37.95	28.60 to 37.95	28.60 to 37.95	30.15 to 39.45	30.15 to 39.45	30.15 to 39.45	30.15 to 39.45	30.15 to 39.45	30.15 to 39.45
Retail butchers												
Cashier	31.00	30.40	29.15	30.10	29.37	28.75	32.50	31.90	30.65	31.60	32.13	30.75
Retail stores												
Calculating machine operator	32.05	30.78	30.40	28.70	29.12	28.20 to 30.20	33.55	32.30	31.40	30.24	31.88	30.30 to 34.20
Clerk	30.05	29.95	29.65	27.50	28.37	26.70 to 28.70	31.55	31.48	30.65	29.02	31.13	28.80 to 32.70
Departmental manageress	34.55 to 49.60	30.60 & 39.78	31.77 & 42.41	..	..	31.75 to 46.65	36.05 to 51.60	34.72 & 41.80	32.79 & 44.75	..	..	34.95 to 49.70
Ledger machine operator	31.05	30.78	30.40	28.70	29.12	28 20 to 30.20	32.55	32.30	31.40	30.24	31.88	30.30 to 34.20
Shop assistant—												
Confectionery	29.30	29.42	29.68	28.32	28.49	26.70	30.80	30.95	30.70	29.90	31.25	28.20
Drapery	37.45	39.00	39.10	28.85 & 38.42	28.49	36.45 to 40.55	39.45	41.03	41.44	30.40 & 40.45	31.25	38.40 to 43.60
Switchboard attendant	30.05	30.50	27.95	28.10	29.12	26.70 to 28.70	31.55	32.02	28.95	29.63	31.88	28.80 to 32.70
Wholesale warehouses												
Adult female	28.50	29.98 & 40.05	28.15	28.10	27.97	26.05	30.00	31.48 & 42.05	30.35	29.60	30.73	27.55
Wool stores												
Clerk	28.43 to 35.40	28.43 to 35.40	28.43 to 35.40	28.43 to 35.40	28.43 to 35.40	28.43 to 35.40	29.93 to 36.90	29.93 to 36.90	29.93 to 36.90	29.93 to 36.90	29.93 to 36.90	29.93 to 36.90

Section VIII—*continued*

MINIMUM RATES OF WAGE: ADULT FEMALES, 31 DECEMBER 1965 AND 31 DECEMBER 1966—*continued*

($)

Industry and occupation	31 December 1965						31 December 1966					
	Sydney	Melbourne	Brisbane	Adelaide	Perth	Hobart	Sydney	Melbourne	Brisbane	Adelaide	Perth	Hobart
PUBLIC AUTHORITY (N.E.I.) AND COMMUNITY AND BUSINESS SERVICES												
Commonwealth Public Service(a)												
Accounting machinist, grade I	31.86	31.86	31.86	31.86	31.86	31.86	33.37	33.37	33.37	33.37	33.37	33.37
Accounting machinist, grade III	42.75	42.75	42.75	42.75	42.75	42.75	44.26	44.26	44.26	44.26	44.26	44.26
Typist	31.86	31.86	31.86	31.86	31.86	31.86	33.37	33.37	33.37	33.37	33.37	33.37
Stenographer, grade I	34.58	34.58	34.58	34.58	34.58	34.58	36.10	36.10	36.10	36.10	36.10	36.10
Hospitals												
Cook	39.10 & 42.10	28.85 to 31.32	29.65 & 30.55	27.28 to 28.40	30.47 to 34.42	28.80 to 36.25	41.10 & 44.10	30.35 to 32.82	31.90 & 32.80	28.80 to 29.90	35.13 to 39.63	30.30 to 37.75
Housemaid	29.50	26.82	27.05	25.25 & 25.70	26.97	27.20	31.00	28.32	29.30	26.75 & 27.20	28.73	28.70
Kitchenmaid	29.50	27.40	27.05	25.25 & 25.70	26.97	27.20	31.00	28.90	29.30	26.75 & 27.20	28.73	28.70
Laundry worker	30.00	27.10	27.05	26.55	26.47	27.20	31.50	28.60	29.30	28.05	28.13	28.70
Nurse	36.55 to 45.10	41.00	30.30 & 31.15	34.60	36.42 to 43.32	39.83 to 44.23	39.05 to 48.60	42.50	31.30 & 32.15	36.10	37.58 to 44.48	41.33 to 45.73
Nursing aide	27.60 to 30.85	28.22 & 28.98	26.65	26.30 & 27.10	30.27	32.65	29.40 to 32.95	29.72 & 30.48	27.65	27.80 & 28.60	31.43	34.15
Wardsmaid	29.50	26.82	27.05	25.25 & 25.70	26.97	27.20	31.00	28.32	29.30	26.75 & 27.20	28.73	28.70
Washing machine attendant	30.50	29.72	27.05	26.55	27.82	29.65	32.00	31.22	29.30	28.05	30.48	31.15

(*a*) 36¾ hours.

Section VIII—*continued*

MINIMUM RATES OF WAGE: ADULT FEMALES, 31 DECEMBER 1965 AND 31 DECEMBER 1966—*continued*

($)

Industry and occupation	31 December 1965						31 December 1966					
	Sydney	Melbourne	Brisbane	Adelaide	Perth	Hobart	Sydney	Melbourne	Brisbane	Adelaide	Perth	Hobart
AMUSEMENT, HOTELS, PERSONAL SERVICE, ETC.												
The rates of wage shown for employees in boarding houses, hotels and restaurants represent the minimum amounts payable where board and lodging are *not* provided.												
Boarding houses												
Cook	28.30 to 31.25	27.35 to 29.00	29.90 & 32.05	27.12 to 28.90	29.47 to 33.27	28.75 to 31.30	29.80 to 32.75	29.15 to 41.10	30.90 & 33.05	28.65 to 30.40	30.63 to 34.43	30.25 to 33.80
Housemaid	27.15	25.60	26.05	25.30	27.22	26.15	28.65	27.75	27.05	26.80	28.38	27.65
Waitress	27.15	25.60	26.05	25.60	27.22	26.15	28.65	27.75	27.05	27.10	28.38	27.65
Cleaners												
Office cleaner (day)	29.00 & 29.40	31.65	27.45	24.80	26.77	28.90	30.50 & 30.90	33.65	28.45	26.30	27.93	30.40
Commercial broadcasting												
Announcer	37.70 & 40.25	37.70 & 40.25	36.40 & 38.95	36.40 & 38.95	35.90	..	39.90 & 42.45	39.90 & 42.45	38.55 & 41.15	38.55 & 41.15	38.05	..
Hairdressing												
Hairdresser	33.10	28.20	33.30	34.00	31.17	31.68	34.60	29.73	34.30	35.50	32.33	33.18
Hotels												
Barmaid	30.50	37.60	28.65	36.80	30.97	30.30	32.00	39.60	30.15	38.80	32.13	31.80
Cook	28.85 to 40.20	28.25 to 39.60	30.25 to 31.55	27.50 to 33.10	29.47 to 33.27	28.65 to 40.00	30.35 to 41.70	29.75 to 41.10	31.25 to 32.55	29.00 to 34.60	30.63 to 34.43	30.15 to 41.50
Housemaid	26.85	26.25	26.50	25.15	27.22	26.65	28.35	27.75	27.50	26.65	28.38	28.15
Kitchenmaid	26.40	25.80	26.50	25.15	27.22	26.20	27.90	27.30	27.50	26.65	28.38	27.70
Waitress	26.95	26.35	26.50	25.25	27.22	26.75	28.45	27.85	27.50	26.75	28.38	28.25
Laundries												
Ironer	26.80	25.60	25.60	26.85 & 27.45	25.87	24.10	28.30	27.60	26.60	28.35 & 28.95	27.63	25.60
Washing machine attendant	27.30	33.15	27.10 to 27.45	31.85	26.37	25.35	28.80	35.15	28.10 to 28.45	33.35	28.13	26.85
Other adult	26.80	24.60	25.60	26.45	25.87	24.10	28.30	26.60	26.60	27.95	27.63	25.60
Restaurants												
Cook (single)	29.95	30.20	29.80	27.90	30.82	28.75	31.45	31.70	30.80	29.40	31.98	30.25
Pantrymaid	27.40	26.25	25.95	25.25	26.97	26.15	28.90	27.75	26.95	26.75	28.13	27.65
Waitress	27.40	26.25	25.95	25.45	27.22	26.15	28.90	27.75	26.95	26.95	28.38	27.65
Theatres												
Ticket seller(*a*)	29.40	28.40	28.40	29.40	29.40	29.40	30.90	30.90	29.40	30.90	30.90	30.90
Usher, ticket taker, etc.(*a*)	27.02 & 27.70	27.02 & 27.70	27.08	27.02 & 27.70	27.02 & 27.70	27.02 & 27.70	30.00 & 30.70	30.00 & 30.70	28.08	30.00 & 30.70	30.00 & 30.70	30.00 & 30.70

(*a*) 36 hours.

Section IX

COMMONWEALTH BASIC WAGE RATES—1923 TO 1966

Special Note—The latest basic wage rates shown in this section of the appendix applied before the decision of the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission in June 1967 to eliminate basic wages and margins from its awards and to introduce total wages to operate from the beginning of the first pay period commencing on or after 1 July 1967 (*see* page 134).

The following tables show the basic weekly wage rates prescribed for adult males and adult females under periodical decisions of the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration and the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission.

The rates of wage shown include 'Powers 3s.'* (or the equivalent thereof) and 'Prosperity' loadings, where applicable, and the 10 per cent reduction operative from February 1931 to May 1934. They also include automatic variations in accordance with quarterly changes in retail price index numbers to August 1953. Since then the rates have been declared as a result of an inquiry. The amount *legally* payable in any specific instance must be determined by reference to the appropriate award.

The rates generally were operative from the beginning of the first pay-period commencing in the month shown or commencing on or after the date shown.

COMMONWEALTH BASIC WAGE RATES: CAPITAL CITIES

For actual rates in £ s. d. see Labour Report No. 50, pages 296 to 300.

ADULT MALES

Date operative	Sydney	Melbourne	Brisbane	Adelaide	Perth	Hobart	Six Capitals
1923—	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
February	8.25	8.20	7.30	7.80	7.35	8.15	8.05
May	,,	8.15	7.35	7.95	7.40	8.30	,,
August	8.65	8.75	7.50	8.40	7.95	8.75	8.50
November	8.90	9.15	7.60	8.55	7.80	8.90	8.75
1924—							
February	8.70	8.75	7.75	8.40	7.60	8.95	8.50
May	8.60	8.55	7.70	,,	7.80	,,	8.45
August	8.55	8.50	7.50	8.55	7.85	8.85	8.40
November	8.45	8.45	,,	8.40	7.90	8.80	8.30
1925—							
February	8.50	8.40	7.40	8.35	7.95	8.70	8.35
May	8.60	8.55	7.50	8.50	8.10	,,	8.45
August	8.70	8.70	7.65	8.75	8.25	,,	8.55
November	8.80	8.75	7.70	8.60	8.10	8.55	8.60
1926—							
February	8.95	,,	7.85	8.55	7.75	8.60	8.65
May	9.05	8.85	8.20	8.65	8.15	8.90	8.80
August	9.25	9.20	,,	8.95	8.40	,,	9.05
November	9.15	8.90	8.25	8.55	8.15	8.85	8.85
1927—							
February	,,	8.85	8.30	8.45	8.00	8.70	8.80
May	9.05	8.75	8.05	8.60	,,	8.60	8.75
August	8.95	8.70	7.85	,,	8.05	8.55	8.65
November	9.05	9.00	7.95	8.80	8.95	8.50	8.80
1928—							
February	9.30	8.95	8.05	8.70	8.00	8.40	8.90
May	9.15	8.80	9.95	8.75	,,	8.25	8.80
August	9.20	8.75	,,	,,	8.40	8.30	,,
November	9.05	8.60	7.90	8.50	8.50	8.25	8.70
1929—							
February	9.10	,,	8.00	8.40	,,	8.30	,,
May	9.50	8.95	8.15	8.80	8.60	8.60	9.05
August	9.45	9.00	8.05	8.85	8.65	8.55	,,
November	9.50	,,	,,	,,	8.55	8.60	,,

* Decimal equivalent 30 cents.

Section IX—*continued*

COMMONWEALTH BASIC WAGE RATES: CAPITAL CITIES—*continued*
ADULT MALES

Date operative	Sydney	Melbourne	Brisbane	Adelaide	Perth	Hobart	Six Capitals
1930—	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
February	9.55	9.00	8.10	8.70	8.35	8.65	9.05
May	9.20	8.60	7.75	8.40	8.25	8.40	8.70
August	9.10	8.55	7.30	8.25	8.20	,,	8.60
November	8.80	8.30	7.05	7.80	7.90	8.20	8.30
1931—							
February (*a*)	7.65	7.02	6.08	6.62	6.62	7.02	7.11
May	7.42	6.84	,,	6.43	6.66	6.88	6.93
August	7.29	6.57	6.03	6.21	6.57	6.71	6.75
November	7.07	6.34	5.85	5.81	6.21	6.43	6.52
1932—							
February	6.88	,,	,,	,,	6.08	6.48	6.43
May	,,	6.39	,,	5.89	6.17	6.52	6.48
August	6.84	6.30	5.76	5.85	,,	6.57	6.39
November	6.75	6.17	5.67	5.72	5.94	6.43	6.30
1933—							
February	6.66	6.03	5.58	5.53	5.81	6.34	6.17
May	6.78	6.33	5.93	5.92	5.98	6.48	6.42
August	6.69	6.24	5.88	,,	5.88	6.38	6.33
November	,,	6.28	5.93	5.96	6.02	6.39	,,
1934—							
February	,,	6.33	,,	6.02	5.92	6.48	6.38
May (*a*)	6.70	6.40	6.10	*b*6.40	6.60	*b*6.70	6.50
June	6.80	,,	6.20	*b*6.50	,,	*b* ,,	6.60
September	,,	,,	,,	*b* ,,	6.80	*b* ,,	,,
December	,,	,,	,,	*b* ,,	,,	*b* ,,	,,
1935—							
March	,,	6.60	,,	*b* ,,	,,	*b*6.90	,,
June	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,
September	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,
December	7.00	,,	6.40	6.70	,,	,,	6.80
1936—							
March	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,
June	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,
September	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,
December	,,	6.90	6.60	6.90	7.10	,,	,,
1937—							
March	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	7.00
June	7.20	,,	6.80	,,	,,	,,	,,
July (*a*)	7.50	7.20	7.10	7.00	7.20	7.20	7.30
September	,,	7.30	7.00	7.10	7.30	7.30	,,
October (*a*)	7.80	7.60	7.30	7.30	7.50	7.50	7.50
December	,,	7.70	7.40	7.40	,,	,,	7.60
1938—							
March	7.90	,,	,,	7.50	7.40	7.60	7.70
June	,,	,,	7.50	,,	7.50	,,	,,
September	8.00	7.80	,,	7.60	7.60	,,	,,
December	8.10	7.90	,,	,,	,,	,,	7.80
1939—							
March	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,
June	8.20	8.10	7.70	7.80	7.70	7.70	7.90
September	8.10	,,	7.60	,,	,,	,,	,,
December	8.20	8.00	,,	7.70	,,	,,	,,
1940—							
February	,,	8.10	7.70	,,	,,	7.80	8.00
May	8.30	8.20	7.80	7.80	,,	,,	,,
August	8.50	8.40	7.90	8.00	7.90	8.00	8.20
November	,,	,,	,,	,,	8.00	8.10	8.30

(*a*) Rates declared subsequent to an inquiry. (*b*) Except in special cases these rates were subject to graduated deductions so that the increase granted in May 1934, was, in effect, introduced in stages over the succeeding twelve months.

Section IX—*continued*

COMMONWEALTH BASIC WAGE RATES: CAPITAL CITIES—*continued*
ADULT MALES

Date operative	Sydney	Melbourne	Brisbane	Adelaide	Perth	Hobart	Six Capitals
1941—	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
February	8.80	8.60	8.20	8.20	8.10	8.30	8.50
May	,,	8.70	8.30	8.30	8.20	8.40	8.60
August	8.90	,,	,,	,,	8.40	8.50	,,
November	,,	8.80	8.40	8.40	8.50	,,	8.70
1942—							
February	9.10	8.90	8.60	8.60	8.60	8.70	8.80
May	9.30	9.20	8.80	8.80	8.70	8.80	9.00
August	9.50	9.40	8.90	9.10	8.90	9.10	9.30
November	9.70	9.70	9.10	9.30	9.10	9.20	9.50
1943—							
February	9.80	9.80	,,	,,	9.20	9.40	9.60
May	,,	,,	9.20	,,	,,	,,	,,
August	10.00	9.90	9.40	9.40	9.40	9.50	9.80
November	9.90	9.80	9.30	,,	,,	,,	9.70
1944—							
February	,,	9.70	,,	9.30	9.30	9.40	9.60
May	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,
August	,,	9.80	,,	,,	,,	9.30	,,
November	,,	,,	,,	,,	9.40	9.40	,,
1945—							
February	,,	,,	,,	,,	9.30	,,	,,
May	9.80	,,	,,	,,	,,	9.30	,,
August	,,	,,	,,	,,	9.40	,,	,,
November	9.90	,,	,,	,,	,,	9.40	,,
1946—							
February	,,	,,	,,	9.40	,,	9.50	,,
May	,,	,,	9.40	,,	,,	,,	9.70
August	10.00	9.90	,,	9.50	9.50	9.60	9.80
November	10.10	,,	,,	,,	,,	9.70	,,
December (*a*)	10.80	10.60	10.10	10.20	10.20	10.30	10.50
1947—							
February	,,	10.70	10.30	,,	10.30	10.40	10.60
May	11.00	,,	10.40	10.30	,,	,,	,,
August	,,	10.80	,,	10.40	10.40	10.50	10.70
November	11.20	10.90	10.50	10.60	10.60	10.70	10.90
1948—							
February	11.40	11.30	10.70	10.80	10.70	11.00	11.10
May	11.60	11.50	11.00	11.10	11.00	11.20	11.40
August	12.00	11.70	11.30	11.40	11.20	11.50	11.60
November	12.20	12.00	11.50	11.60	11.60	11.80	11.90
1949—							
February	12.40	12.30	11.80	11.90	11.80	12.10	12.20
May	12.70	12.50	11.90	12.10	12.00	12.40	12.40
August	13.00	12.80	12.20	12.40	12.60	12.70	12.70
November	13.20	13.00	12.50	12.60	12.90	12.80	12.90
1950—							
February	13.50	13.40	12.70	12.90	13.10	13.10	13.30
May	13.80	13.70	12.90	13.10	13.30	,,	13.50
August	14.20	14.00	13.20	13.40	13.60	13.50	13.80
November	14.60	14.30	13.50	13.70	13.90	13.90	14.20
December (*a*)	16.50	16.20	15.40	15.80	16.00	16.00	16.20
1951—							
February	17.30	17.00	15.90	16.60	16.60	16.50	16.90
May	18.00	17.70	16.60	17.10	17.60	17.30	17.60
August	19.30	18.90	17.50	18.40	18.80	18.70	18.90
November	20.70	19.90	18.50	19.50	19.70	19.90	20.00

(*a*) Rates declared subsequent to an inquiry.

Section IX—*continued*

COMMONWEALTH BASIC WAGE RATES: CAPITAL CITIES—*continued*

ADULT MALES

Date operative	Sydney	Melbourne	Brisbane	Adelaide	Perth	Hobart	Six Capitals
1952—	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
February	21.60	20.90	19.90	20.50	20.50	20.80	21.00
May	22.30	21.20	20.70	21.10	21.40	21.40	21.60
August	23.50	22.40	21.30	22.40	22.20	22.20	22.70
November	23.70	22.80	21.60	22.90	22.80	23.00	23.10
1953—							
February	23.80	22.90	21.50	22.50	22.90	23.20	23.10
May	24.10	23.20	21.70	22.80	23.10	23.90	23.40
August (*a*)	24.30	23.50	21.80	23.10	23.60	24.20	23.60
1956—							
June (*b*)	25.30	24.50	22.80	24.10	24.60	25.20	24.60
1957—							
15 May (*b*)	26.30	25.50	23.80	25.10	25.60	26.20	25.60
1958—							
21 May (*b*)	26.80	26.00	24.30	25.60	26.10	26.70	26.10
1959—							
11 June (*b*)	28.30	27.50	25.80	27.10	27.60	28.20	27.60
1961—							
7 July (*b*)	29.50	28.70	27.00	28.30	28.80	29.40	28.80
1964—							
19 June (*b*)	31.50	30.70	29.00	30.30	30.80	31.40	30.80
1966—							
11 July (*b*)	33.50	32.70	31.00	32.30	32.80	33.40	32.80

ADULT FEMALES

1950—	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
December (*b*)	12.35	12.15	11.55	11.85	12.00	12.00	12.15
1951—							
February	12.95	12.75	11.90	12.45	12.45	12.35	12.65
May	13.50	13.25	12.45	12.80	13.20	12.95	13.20
August	14.45	14.15	13.10	13.80	14.10	14.00	14.15
November	15.50	14.90	13.85	14.60	14.75	14.90	15.00
1952—							
February	16.20	15.65	14.90	15.35	15.35	15.60	15.75
May	16.70	15.90	15.50	15.80	16.05	16.05	16.20
August	17.60	16.80	15.95	16.80	16.65	16.65	17.00
November	17.75	17.10	16.20	17.15	17.10	17.25	17.30
1953—							
February	17.85	17.15	16.10	16.85	17.15	17.40	17.30
May	18.05	17.40	16.25	17.10	17.30	17.90	17.55
August (*a*)	18.20	17.60	16.35	17.30	17.70	18.15	17.70
1956—							
June (*b*)	18.95	18.35	17.10	18.05	18.45	18.90	18.45
1957—							
15 May (*b*)	19.70	19.10	17.85	18.80	19.20	19.65	19.20
1958—							
21 May (*b*)	20.10	19.50	18.20	19.20	19.55	20.00	19.55
1959—							
11 June (*b*)	21.20	20.60	19.35	20.30	20.70	21.15	20.70
1961—							
7 July (*b*)	22.10	21.50	20.25	21.20	21.60	22.05	21.60
1964—							
19 June (*b*)	23.60	23.00	21.75	22.70	23.10	23.55	23.10
1966—							
11 July (*b*)	25.10	24.50	23.25	24.20	24.60	25.05	24.60

(*a*) Automatic quarterly adjustments discontinued. (*b*) Rates declared subsequent to an inquiry.

Section IX—*continued*

COMMONWEALTH BASIC WAGE RATES: TERRITORIES

AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY

Date operative	Adult males	Adult females	Date operative	Adult males	Adult females
	$	$		$	$
1950—			1956—		
December(*a*)	16.50	12.35	June(*a*)	24.80	18.60
1951—			1957—		
February	17.40	13.05	15 May(*a*)	25.80	19.35
May	18.00	13.50	1958—		
August	19.20	14.40	21 May(*a*)	26.30	19.70
November	20.60	15.45	1959—		
1952—			11 June(*a*)	27.80	20.85
February	21.70	16.25	1961—		
May	22.10	16.55	7 July(*a*)	29.00	21.75
August	23.40	17.55	1964—		
November	23.60	17.70	19 June(*a*)	31.00	23.25
1953—			1966—		
February	23.50	17.60	11 July(*a*)	33.00	24.75
May	23.50	17.60			
August(*b*)	23.80	17.85			

NORTHERN TERRITORY(*c*)

Date operative	Adult males		Date operative	Adult males	
	Darwin	South of 20th Parallel(*d*)		Darwin	South of 20th Parallel(*d*)
	$	$		$	$
1950—			1956—		
December(*a*)	19.08	17.80	June(*a*)	26.50	25.20
1951—			1957—		
February	19.68	(*d*) 18.60	15 May(*a*)	27.50	26.20
May	20.08	(*d*) 19.00	1958—		
August	20.98	(*d*) 20.10	21 May(*a*)	28.00	26.70
November	21.00	21.00	1959—		
1952—			11 June(*a*)	29.50	28.20
February	22.10	21.90	1961—		
May	22.80	22.50	7 July(*a*)	30.70	29.40
August	23.40	23.90	1964—		
November	24.00	24.30	19 June(*a*)	32.70	31.40
1953—			1966—		
February	24.80	23.80	11 July(*a*)	34.70	33.40
May	25.30	23.90			
August(*b*)	25.50	24.20			

(*a*) Rates declared subsequent to an inquiry. (*b*) Automatic quarterly adjustments discontinued. (*c*) The rates exclude special loadings (*see* pages 137–139). (*d*) Operative dates as for Darwin basic wage except for rates shown against February, May and August 1951, which became operative from the first Sunday in March, June and September, respectively.

Section X

STATE BASIC WAGE RATES: ADULT MALES AND ADULT FEMALES

Special Note: The latest basic wage rates shown in this section of the Appendix applied before the decision of the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission in June 1967 to eliminate basic wages and margins from its awards and to introduce total wages to operate from the beginning of the first pay-period commencing on or after 1 July 1967 (*see* page 135).

Section X—*continued*

For further particulars as to the determination of State basic wage rates, *see* pages 139–150. For actual rates in £ s. d. operative in the periods shown *see* Labour Report No. 50, pages 301 to 306.

NEW SOUTH WALES STATE BASIC WAGE: SYDNEY RATES

Date operative (*a*)	Adult males	Adult females
	$	$
1914—	(*b*)	(*b*)
16 February	4.80	..
1915—		
13 December	5.25	..
1916—		
18 August	5.55	..
1918—		
5 September	6.00	..
17 December	6.00	3.00
1919—		
8 October	7.70	3.00
23 December	7.70	3.90
1920—		
8 October	8.50	3.90
23 December	8.50	4.30
1921—		
8 October	8.20	4.30
22 December	8.20	4.10
1922—		
12 May	7.80	4.10
9 October	7.80	3.95
1923—		
10 April	7.90	4.00
7 September	8.20	4.15
1925—		
24 August	8.40	4.25
1927—		
27 June	8.50	4.60
1929—		
20 December	8.25	4.45
1932—		
26 August	7.00	3.80
1933—		
11 April	6.85	3.70
20 October	6.65	3.60
1934—		
26 April	6.75	3.65
1935—		
18 April	6.85	3.70
1936—		
24 April	6.90	3.75
27 October	7.00	3.80
1937—		
27 April	7.15	3.85
	(*c*)	(*d*)
October	7.80	4.20
December	7.80	4.20
1938—		
March	7.90	4.20
June	7.90	4.25
September	8.00	4.35
December	8.10	4.35
1939—		
March	8.10	4.35
June	8.20	4.40
September	8.10	4.35
December	8.20	4.40
1940—		
February	8.20	4.40
May	8.30	4.45
August	8.50	4.55
November	8.50	4.55
1941—		
February	8.80	4.75
May	8.80	4.75
August	8.90	4.80
November	8.90	4.80
1942—		
February	9.10	4.90
May	9.30	5.00
August	9.50	5.10
November	9.70	5.25
1943—		
February	9.80	5.30
May	9.80	5.30
August	10.00	5.40
November	9.90	5.35
1944—		
February	9.90	5.35
May	9.90	5.35
August	9.90	5.35
November	9.90	5.35
1945—		
February	9.90	5.35
May	9.80	5.30
August	9.80	5.30
November	9.90	5.35
1946—		
February	9.90	5.35
May	9.90	5.35
August	10.00	5.40
November	10.10	5.45
December	10.80	5.85
1947—		
February	10.80	5.85
May	11.00	5.95
August	11.00	5.95
November	11.20	6.05
1948—		
February	11.40	6.15
May	11.60	6.25
August	12.00	6.50
November	12.20	6.60
1949—		
February	12.40	6.70
May	12.70	6.85
August	13.00	7.00
November	13.20	7.15
1950—		
February	13.50	7.30
May	13.80	7.45
August	14.20	7.65
November	14.60	7.90
December	16.50	(*e*) 12.35

For footnotes *see* next page.

Section X—*continued*

NEW SOUTH WALES STATE BASIC WAGE: SYDNEY RATES—*continued*

Date operative(*a*)	Adult males	Adult females
	$	$
1951		
February	17.30	12.95
May	18.00	13.50
August	19.30	14.45
November	20.70	15.50
1952		
February	21.60	16.20
May	22.30	16.70
August	23.50	17.60
November	23.70	17.75
1953		
February	23.80	17.85
May	24.10	18.05
August(*f*)	24.30	18.20
1955		
November(*g*)	25.30	18.95
1956		
February	25.50	19.10
May	25.60	19.20
August	26.30	19.70
November	27.40	20.55
1957		
February	27.00	20.25
May	26.80	20.10
August	27.00	20.25
November	27.00	20.25
1958		
February	26.90	20.15
May	27.40	20.55
August	27.40	20.55
November	27.30	20.45
1959		
February	27.50	20.60
May	27.60	20.70
August	27.70	20.75
November	27.90	20.90
1960		
February	28.30	21.20
May	28.50	21.35
August	28.80	21.60
November	29.40	22.05
1961		
February	29.70	22.25
May	29.90	22.40
August	30.20	22.65
November	30.10	22.60
1962		
February	30.00	22.50
May	30.00	22.50
August	29.90	22.45
November	30.00	22.50
1963		
February	30.10	22.60
May	30.20	22.65
August	30.30	22.75
November	30.30	22.75
1964		
February	30.30	22.75
May(*f*)	30.50	22.90
19 June (*i*)	31.50	23.60
1966		
11 July(*i*)	33.50	25.10
	$	$ (*h*)
1959		
February	27.50	20.60
May	27.60	20.70
August	27.70	20.75
November	27.90	20.90
1960		
February	28.30	21.20
May	28.50	21.35
August	28.80	21.60
November	29.40	22.05
1961		
February	29.70	22.25
May	29.90	22.40
August	30.20	22.65
November	30.10	22.60
1962		
February	30.00	22.50
May	30.00	22.50
August	29.90	22.45
November	30.00	22.50
1963		
February	30.10	22.60
May	30.20	22.65
August	30.30	22.75
November	30.30	22.75
1964		
February	30.30	22.75
May(*f*)	30.50	22.90
19 June (*i*)	31.50	23.60
1966		
11 July(*i*)	33.50	25.10

(*a*) Except where dates are quoted, rates were operative from the beginning of the first pay-period commencing in the month shown. (*b*) From February 1914 to April 1937, rates shown are those declared by the appropriate industrial tribunal in New South Wales. (*c*) From October 1937 to August 1953, male rates are those of the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration. (*d*) From October 1937 to November 1950, female rates were 54 per cent of male rates. (*e*) Female rates increased to 75 per cent of male rate. (*f*) Automatic adjustments discontinued. (*g*) Automatic adjustments reintroduced. (*h*) *See* p. 142 regarding legislation providing for equal pay for females. (*i*) Rates same as Commonwealth basic wage rates.

VICTORIAN STATE BASIC WAGE: MELBOURNE RATES

Although there is no provision in Victorian industrial legislation for the declaration of a State basic wage, Wages Boards have generally adopted a basic wage in determining minimum rates. Prior to November, 1953, Wages Boards usually adopted Commonwealth basic wage rates (*see* page 142). Rates generally adopted thereafter are shown below.

Date operative (*a*)	Adult males	Adult females
	$	$
1953		
November	23.70	17.75
1954		
February	23.80	17.85
May	23.70	17.75
August	23.60	17.70
November	23.40	17.55
1955		
February	23.50	17.60
May	23.70	17.75
August	24.00	18.00
November	24.60	18.45
1956		
February	25.10	18.80
May	25.60	19.20
August(*b*)	26.30	19.70
1959		
June/July(*c*)	27.50	20.60
1961		
July/August(*d*)	28.70	21.50
1964		
June/July(*c*)	30.70	23.00
1966		
11 July	32.70	24.50

(*a*) To August 1956, rates were operative from the beginning of the first pay-period commencing in the month shown. (*b*) Automatic adjustments discontinued. (*c*) In June and July, Wages Boards adopted Commonwealth basic wage rates for Melbourne. (*d*) Wages Boards adopted Commonwealth rates during July and August. For actual dates of operation, *see* particular determinations.

Section X—*continued*

QUEENSLAND STATE BASIC WAGE: BRISBANE RATES(*a*)

Date operative	Adult males	Adult females	Date operative	Adult males	Adult females
	$	$		$	$
1921			1952		
1 March	8.50	4.30	4 February	19.90	13.30
1922			28 April	20.70	13.85
1 March	8.00	4.10	28 July	21.30	14.25
1925			3 November	21.60	14.45
28 September	8.50	4.30	1953		
1930			4 May	21.80	14.60
1 August	8.90	4.10	3 August	21.90	14.70
1 December	7.70	3.95	2 November	22.20	14.90
1931			1954		
1 July	7.40	3.90	1 February	22.50	15.10
1937			1955		
1 April	7.80	4.10	1 August	22.70	15.25
1938			24 October	22.90	15.40
1 April	8.10	4.30	1956		
1939			23 April	23.30	15.70
7 August	8.40	4.50	23 July	23.70	16.00
1941			29 October	24.10	16.25
31 March	8.90	4.80	1957		
1942			29 April	23.90	16.25
4 May	9.10	4.95	29 July	24.10	16.25
3 August	9.20	5.00	1958		
2 November	9.40	5.15	27 January	24.40	16.45
1943			28 April	24.80	16.75
3 May	9.50	5.25	28 July	25.40	17.20
2 August	9.70	5.45	27 October	25.60	17.35
1946			1959		
5 August	9.80	5.55	2 February	26.00	17.65
23 December	10.50	6.05	27 April	26.30	17.90
1947			26 October	26.70	18.20
10 February	10.70	6.25	1960		
28 April	10.80	6.35	1 February	26.90	18.40
27 October	10.90	6.45	2 May	27.10	18.60
1948			1 August	27.30	18.80
2 February	11.10	6.65	31 October	27.60	19.10
26 April	11.40	6.85	1961		
2 August	11.70	7.05	30 January	28.00	19.40
1 November	11.90	7.25	1 May(*b*)(*c*)	28.00	21.00
1949			29 May(*c*)	28.40	21.30
31 January	12.20	7.45	1963		
2 May	12.30	7.55	6 May(*c*)	28.60	21.45
1 August	12.60	7.75	1964		
31 October	12.90	7.95	13 July(*c*)	30.00	22.50
1950			7 December(*c*)	30.60	22.95
30 January	13.10	8.15	1965		
1 May	13.30	8.35	29 March(*c*)	30.90	23.20
31 July	13.60	8.55	20 September(*c*)	31.40	23.55
30 October	13.90	8.75	1966		
7 December	15.40	10.25	23 May(*c*)	32.70	24.55
1951			1967		
5 February	15.90	10.55	10 April(*c*)	33.20	24.90
30 April	16.60	11.00			
30 July	17.50	11.60			
29 October	18.50	12.30			

(*a*) Rates shown operate throughout the Southern Division (Eastern District). For other areas of the State, allowances are added to both the male and female basic wage rates (*see* page 146). (*b*) Female rate increased to 75 per cent of male rate. (*c*) Rates declared subsequent to an inquiry.

Section X—*continued*

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN STATE BASIC WAGE(*a*)

Date operative	Adult males	Adult females	Date operative	Adult males	Adult females
	$	$		$	$
1921—			1947—		
4 August	7.95	..	7 January	10.20	5.70
1 September	7.95	3.50	21 August	10.40	5.80
1922—			13 November	10.60	5.90
27 April	7.75	3.50	1948—		
1923—			8 July	11.70	6.65
8 November	7.85	3.50	1949—		
1924—			19 May	12.50	6.85
15 May	8.20	3.50	1950—	(*b*)	
13 November	8.20	3.80	February	12.90	7.02
1925—			May	13.10	7.14
13 August	8.55	3.80	August	13.40	7.32
3 September	8.55	3.95	November	13.70	7.49
1930—			4 December	15.80	(*c*) 11.85
30 October	7.50	3.95	1951—		
1931—			February	16.60	12.45
15 January	7.50	3.50	May	17.10	12.80
10 September	6.30	3.50	August	18.40	13.80
24 December	6.30	3.15	November	19.50	14.60
1933—			1952—		
4 May	6.30	3.15	February	20.50	15.35
1935—			May	21.10	15.80
7 November	6.60	3.15	August	22.40	16.80
1936—			November	22.90	17.15
16 January	6.60	3.30	1953—		
1937—			February	22.50	16.85
7 January	6.95	3.30	May	22.80	17.10
29 April	6.95	3.48	August(*d*)	23.10	17.30
25 November	7.40	3.65	1956—		
1939—			4 June	24.10	18.05
5 January	7.80	3.80	1957—		
1940—			20 May	25.10	18.80
28 November	8.40	4.10	1958—		
1941—			26 May	25.60	19.20
27 November	8.70	4.35	1959—		
1942—			15 June	27.10	20.30
15 October	9.40	4.62	1961—		
1946—			10 July	28.30	21.20
26 September	9.85	5.50	1964—		
			22 June	30.30	22.70
			1966—		
			11 July	32.30	24.20

(*a*) Rates shown operate throughout the whole of the State with the exception of Whyalla and nearby areas, where, since May 1947, a loading of 50c a week for adult males has been payable. (*b*) From February 1950, adult male rates have been the same as Commonwealth basic wage rates for Adelaide. (*c*) Commonwealth basic wage rate for adult females adopted. Female rate 75 per cent of male rate. (*d*) Automatic adjustments discontinued.

Section X—*continued*

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN STATE BASIC WAGE: METROPOLITAN AREA(*a*)

Date operative	Adult males	Adult females	Date operative	Adult males	Adult females
	$	$		$	$
1926			1939		
1 July	8.50	4.59	1 March	8.11	4.38
1927			24 April	8.22	4.43
1 July	8.50	4.59	1 July	8.22	4.43
1928			26 July	8.22	4.43
1 July	8.50	4.59	27 October	8.22	4.43
1929			1940		
1 July	8.70	4.70	26 February	8.22	4.43
1930			3 May	8.22	4.43
1 July	8.60	4.64	1 July	8.27	4.47
1931			31 July	8.53	4.61
3 March	7.80	4.22	26 October	8.53	4.61
1 July	7.80	4.22	1941		
18 August	7.80	4.22	26 February	8.69	4.69
5 November	7.35	3.97	28 April	8.80	4.75
1932			28 July	9.04	4.88
29 February	7.20	3.89	1942		
3 May	7.20	3.89	8 August	9.49	5.12
1 July	7.20	3.89	November(*b*)	9.78	5.28
8 August	7.20	3.89	1943		
2 November	7.05	3.81	1 March	9.88	5.33
1933			1 July	9.91	5.35
28 February	6.90	3.72	August(*b*)	10.11	5.46
16 May	6.90	3.72	1944		
1 July	6.80	3.68	28 February	9.97	5.38
3 August	6.92	3.74	1 July	9.99	5.39
24 October	6.92	3.74	26 October	9.99	5.39
1934			1945		
27 February	6.92	3.74	28 February	9.99	5.39
1 May	6.92	3.74	1 July	10.01	5.41
1 July	6.95	3.75	1946		
1 August	7.10	3.83	13 May	10.11	5.46
2 November	7.10	3.83	1 July	10.11	5.46
1935			22 July	10.21	5.51
27 February	7.10	3.83	1947		
24 May	7.10	3.83	4 February	10.21	5.51
1 July	7.05	3.81	26 February	10.71	5.78
9 September	7.05	3.81	1 July	10.78	5.82
4 November	7.05	3.81	23 July	10.92	5.90
1936			30 October	11.08	5.98
2 March	7.05	3.81	1948		
13 May	7.05	3.81	2 February	11.28	6.09
1 July	7.05	3.81	26 April	11.58	6.25
12 August	7.20	3.89	26 July	11.74	6.34
16 November	7.38	3.98	1 November	12.16	6.57
1937			1949		
1 March	7.38	3.98	9 February	12.48	6.73
14 May	7.38	3.98	2 May	12.71	6.87
1 July	7.38	3.98	21 July	13.32	7.19
26 July	7.49	4.04	24 October	13.59	7.34
29 October	7.49	4.04	1950		
1938			31 January	13.81	7.46
8 February	7.49	4.04	1 May	14.00	7.56
1 July	8.00	4.32	31 July	14.35	7.75
29 July	8.11	4.38	23 October	14.65	7.91
2 November	8.11	4.38	18 December	16.65	9.41

For footnotes *see* next page.

Section X—*continued*

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN STATE BASIC WAGE: METROPOLITAN AREA(*a*)—*continued*

Date operative	Adult males	Adult females	Date operative	Adult males	Adult females
	$	$		$	$
1951—			1959—		
29 January	17.29	9.78	27 January	27.34	17.78
30 April	18.42	10.41	27 April	27.51	17.88
23 July	19.67	11.11	27 July	27.86	18.11
22 October	20.57	11.62	26 October	28.15	18.30
1 December(*c*)	20.57	13.37	1960—		
1952—			30 January(*d*)	28.15	21.12
29 January	21.41	13.92	2 May	28.63	21.48
28 April	22.38	14.55	25 July	29.22	21.92
28 July	23.22	15.10	24 October	29.46	22.09
27 October	23.85	15.50	1961—		
1953—			31 January	29.66	22.24
27 January	23.85	15.50	1 May	29.92	22.44
27 April	24.18	15.72	31 July	30.05	22.54
27 July	24.65	16.02	30 October	29.88	22.41
13 November	24.65	16.02	1962—		
1955—			23 January	29.88	22.41
9 August	25.24	16.41	19 April	29.88	22.41
2 November	25.24	16.41	20 July	29.88	22.41
1956—			22 October	29.88	22.41
31 January	25.37	16.49	1963—		
23 April	25.71	16.71	22 April	30.02	22.52
23 July	26.15	17.00	29 July	30.15	22.61
29 October	26.52	17.23	1964—		
1957—			27 April	30.42	22.82
25 January	26.62	17.31	22 September(*e*)(*f*)	30.80	23.10
26 April	26.88	17.48	26 October(*f*)	31.12	23.34
19 July	27.28	17.72	1965—		
28 October	27.28	17.72	26 April(*f*)	31.47	23.60
1958—			26 July(*f*)	31.78	23.84
7 February	26.85	17.45	16 November(*f*)	31.96	23.97
28 April	26.85	17.45	1966—		
4 August	27.22	17.70	25 January(*f*)	32.38	24.28
27 October	27.34	17.78	2 May(*f*)	32.65	24.49
			2 August(*f*)	33.26	24.95
			24 October(*f*)	33.50	25.13

(*a*) Within a radius of 15 miles of the G.P.O., Perth. Other rates were declared for the South-West Land Division, and for the Goldfields area and all other parts of the State. (*b*) Operative from the beginning of the first pay-period commencing in the month. (*c*) Female rate increased to 65 per cent of male rate. (*d*) Female rate increased to 75 per cent of male rate. (*e*) Rates declared subsequent to an inquiry. (*f*) Rates apply to whole of State.

TASMANIAN STATE BASIC WAGE: HOBART RATES

No provision is made in Tasmanian industrial legislation for the declaration of a State basic wage. Prior to February 1956, most Wages Boards generally adopted Commonwealth basic wage rates (*see* page 149). Rates generally adopted thereafter are shown below.

Date operative(*a*)	Adult males	Adult females	Date operative(*a*)	Adult males	Adult females
	$	$		$	$
1956—			1961—		
February	25.90	19.42	July(*c*)	29.40	22.05
May	26.80	20.10	1964—		
August(*b*)	27.20	20.40	19 June(*d*)	31.40	23.55
1959—			1966—		
July(*c*)	28.20	21.15	11 July(*d*)	33.40	25.05

(*a*) Rates operative from the beginning of the first pay-period commencing in the month shown. (*b*) Automatic adjustments discontinued. (*c*) Most Wages Boards adopted Commonwealth basic wage rates from July. (*d*) Most Wages Boards adopted Commonwealth basic wage rates from the date shown.

Section XI

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES(*a*): AUSTRALIA

Year	Number	Workers involved			Working days lost		Estimated loss in wages ($'000)
		Directly	Indirectly (*b*)	Total	Number	Average days per worker involved	
1913	208	33,493	16,790	50,283	622,535	12.38	576
1914	337	43,073	27,976	71,049	993,153	13.98	1,001
1915	358	57,005	24,287	81,292	682,960	8.40	700
1916	508	128,546	42,137	170,683	1,644,753	9.64	1,890
1917	444	154,061	19,909	173,970	4,689,316	26.95	5,284
1918	298	42,553	13,886	56,439	539,593	9.56	690
1919	460	100,300	57,291	157,591	4,303,738	27.31	5,238
1920	554	102,519	53,047	155,566	3,587,267	23.06	4,741
1921	624	120,198	44,903	165,101	1,286,185	7.79	1,941
1922	445	100,263	16,069	116,332	858,685	7.38	1,503
1923	274	66,093	10,228	76,321	1,145,977	15.02	2,551
1924	504	132,569	19,877	152,446	918,646	6.03	1,835
1925	499	154,599	22,147	176,746	1,128,570	6.39	2,215
1926	360	80,768	32,266	113,034	1,310,261	11.59	2,832
1927	441	157,581	43,176	200,757	1,713,581	8.54	3,353
1928	287	82,349	14,073	96,422	777,278	8.06	1,551
1929	259	87,493	17,111	104,604	4,461,478	42.65	9,139
1930	183	51,972	2,250	54,222	1,511,241	27.87	3,185
1931	134	34,541	3,126	37,667	245,991	6.53	456
1932	127	29,329	3,588	32,917	212,318	6.45	331
1933	90	26,988	3,125	30,113	111,956	3.72	190
1934	155	46,963	3,895	50,858	370,386	7.28	636
1935	183	44,813	2,509	47,322	495,124	10.46	781
1936	235	57,118	3,469	60,587	497,248	8.21	938
1937	342	92,121	4,052	96,173	557,111	5.79	1,014
1938	376	132,480	11,474	143,954	1,337,994	9.29	2,608
1939	416	143,228	9,602	152,830	459,154	3.00	911
1940	350	178,939	13,658	192,597	1,507,252	7.83	3,432
1941	567	240,845	7,262	248,107	984,174	3.97	2,000
1942	602	166,167	3,096	169,263	378,195	2.23	912
1943	785	288,028	8,075	296,103	990,151	3.34	2,307
1944	941	260,792	15,566	276,358	912,752	3.30	2,224
1945	945	299,641	16,297	315,938	2,119,641	6.71	5,135
1946	869	331,865	16,683	348,548	1,947,844	5.59	4,580
1947	982	280,718	46,419	327,137	1,338,728	4.09	3,796
1948	1,141	301,025	16,124	317,149	1,662,686	5.24	4,598
1949	849	260,720	3,857	264,577	1,333,990	5.04	5,223
1950	1,276	391,481	40,220	431,701	2,062,888	4.78	8,333
1951	1,344	380,421	28,171	408,592	872,974	2.14	4,512
1952	1,627	488,178	17,556	505,734	1,163,504	2.30	6,880
1953	1,459	483,800	12,246	496,046	1,050,830	2.12	6,675
1954	1,490	355,580	14,494	370,074	901,639	2.44	6,042
1955	1,532	424,340	20,307	444,647	1,010,884	2.27	6,621
1956	1,306	414,590	13,393	427,983	1,121,383	2.62	7,934
1957	1,103	325,995	11,048	337,043	630,213	1.87	4,617
1958	987	275,573	7,276	282,849	439,890	1.56	3,181
1959	869	229,469	8,002	237,471	365,039	1.54	2,754
1960	1,145	592,053	11,226	603,279	725,107	1.20	5,854
1961	815	288,526	11,831	300,357	606,811	2.02	5,448
1962	1,183	330,823	23,030	353,853	508,755	1.44	4,244
1963	1,250	398,567	14,141	412,708	581,568	1.41	4,992
1964	1,334	528,817	16,811	545,628	911,358	1.67	8,561
1965	1,346	460,234	14,810	475,044	815,869	1.72	8,198
1966	1,273	384,970	9,881	394,851	732,084	1.85	7,302

(*a*) Refers only to disputes involving a stoppage of work of 10 man-days or more. (*b*) Persons thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred but not themselves parties to the dispute.

Particulars of all disputes in progress during any year are included in the annual figures whether the dispute commenced in that year or was in progress at the beginning of the year. Consequently, details of the number of disputes and workers involved in disputes which commenced in any year and were still in progress during the following year are included in the figures for both years.

Section XI—*continued*

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES(*a*): INDUSTRY GROUPS, AUSTRALIA
NUMBER OF DISPUTES

Year	Mining and quarrying		Manufacturing	Building and construction	Transport		Other industries (*c*)	All industry groups
	Coal mining	Other			Stevedoring	Other (*b*)		
1913	103		37	10	36		22	208
1914	186		61	16	40		34	337
1915	204		67	8	54		25	358
1916	240		99	15	85		69	508
1917	200		104	6	77		57	444
1918	135		77	11	31		44	298
1919	231		94	12	67		56	460
1920	316		89	17	75		57	554
1921	509		30	9	46		30	624
1922	307		69	4	45		20	445
1923	171		44	8	28		23	274
1924	410		31	15	23		25	504
1925	391		39	15	30		24	499
1926	218	9	60	17	29		27	360
1927	271	14	60	19	41		36	441
1928	190	4	28	6	42		17	287
1929	193	11	29	8	9		9	259
1930	126	4	27	..	5		21	183
1931	79	8	15	4	10		18	134
1932	77	8	20	4	5		13	127
1933	52	6	16	..	1		15	90
1934	91	9	13	1	6		35	155
1935	108	9	21	4	21		20	183
1936	171	13	30	3	3		15	235
1937	249	12	59	2	6		14	342
1938	314	6	43	3	4		6	376
1939	362	4	20	3	6		21	416
1940	286	3	36	10	10		5	350
1941	395	4	135	12	18		3	567
1942	447	1	120	13	12		9	602
1943	550	4	179	13	22		17	785
1944	660	8	199	11	40		23	941
1945	693	4	159	3	74		12	945
1946	684	3	92	6	71		13	869
1947	818	1	69	16	69		9	982
1948	974	2	60	13	68		24	1,141
1949	644	3	68	3	122		9	849
1950	953	3	118	21	104	55	22	1,276
1951	912	4	142	25	197	45	19	1,344
1952	1,219	7	164	27	154	48	8	1,627
1953	944	6	143	41	268	43	14	1,459
1954	942	4	192	47	234	56	15	1,490
1955	777	8	277	72	308	69	21	1,532
1956	665	5	164	81	298	63	30	1,306
1957	518	7	165	50	273	64	26	1,103
1958	416	8	170	55	256	54	28	987
1959	330	15	225	38	189	53	19	869
1960	329	13	316	99	308	59	21	1,145
1961	235	9	270	101	151	37	12	815
1962	299	5	498	135	180	45	21	1,183
1963	222	9	489	146	312	49	23	1,250
1964	223	7	577	140	317	44	26	1,334
1965	208	7	554	196	271	63	47	1,346
1966	212	17	645	248	49	62	40	1,273

(*a*) Refers only to disputes involving a stoppage of work of ten man-days or more. *See also* text p. 208. (*b*) Includes Railway and tramway services and Road and air transport. (*c*) Includes Agriculture, grazing, etc.; Communication; Wholesale and retail trade; Public authority (n.e.i.) and community and business services; and Amusement, hotels, personal service, etc.

Section XI—*continued*

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES(*a*): INDUSTRY GROUPS, AUSTRALIA—*continued*
WORKERS INVOLVED (DIRECTLY AND INDIRECTLY)(*d*)

Year	Mining and quarrying		Manufacturing	Building and construction	Transport		Other industries (*c*)	All industry groups
	Coal mining	Other			Stevedoring	Other (*b*)		
1913	33,537		5,175	232	9,049		2,290	50,283
1914	48,785		13,017	4,321	3,256		1,670	71,049
1915	54,315		15,180	301	8,550		2,946	81,292
1916	95,512		15,482	751	9,366		49,572	170,683
1917	69,519		32,058	403	60,975		11,015	173,970
1918	35,149		10,472	685	6,507		3,626	56,439
1919	86,607		19,550	2,810	36,386		12,238	157,591
1920	81,043		21,092	6,527	15,043		31,861	155,566
1921	133,547		3,161	1,421	22,694		4,278	165,101
1922	96,151		15,215	287	2,882		1,797	116,332
1923	58,043		9,884	577	2,257		5,560	76,321
1924	133,876		6,899	2,753	5,631		3,287	152,446
1925	135,409		8,420	1,882	25,084		5,951	176,746
1926	91,735	1,372	12,408	924	2,901		3,694	113,034
1927	130,911	1,855	11,368	9,690	42,487		4,446	200,757
1928	72,267	237	3,304	290	17,992		2,332	96,422
1929	68,751	8,015	25,364	732	1,286		456	104,604
1930	40,336	851	6,034	..	2,610		4,391	54,222
1931	23,351	2,015	5,005	159	2,515		4,622	37,667
1932	19,540	2,602	8,236	120	181		2,238	32,917
1933	17,461	5,415	5,361	..	50		1,826	30,113
1934	23,622	7,862	7,284	54	3,169		8,867	50,858
1935	31,519	2,795	4,086	49	6,142		2,731	47,322
1936	45,600	7,022	5,480	581	375		1,529	60,587
1937	72,492	3,543	17,353	30	574		2,181	96,173
1938	122,379	1,820	12,822	4,270	1,870		793	143,954
1939	137,792	900	8,818	57	2,017		3,246	152,830
1940	167,840	492	15,986	2,447	3,514		2,318	192,597
1941	141,235	2,266	96,999	2,294	5,188		125	248,107
1942	112,031	306	47,689	1,900	6,468		869	169,263
1943	148,649	1,865	106,943	19,976	12,293		6,377	296,103
1944	158,838	6,452	65,629	1,494	36,473		7,472	276,358
1945	194,806	2,072	56,833	351	59,032		2,844	315,938
1946	163,954	669	55,225	554	126,378		1,768	348,548
1947	192,390	500	35,475	39,114	58,483		1,175	327,137
1948	198,849	1,360	17,347	2,612	92,395		4,586	317,149
1949	146,948	928	25,358	284	78,165		12,894	264,577
1950	178,734	3,638	80,994	10,768	60,244	90,218	7,105	431,701
1951	172,732	2,843	71,606	3,667	123,960	32,648	1,136	408,592
1952	193,066	4,769	157,870	1,862	129,418	15,615	3,134	505,734
1953	147,791	3,020	155,249	8,417	141,180	38,606	1,783	496,046
1954	155,630	494	57,010	6,925	129,665	15,856	4,494	370,074
1955	135,543	1,105	87,295	22,297	152,245	39,350	6,812	444,647
1956	126,631	7,889	45,459	21,225	171,457	41,929	13,393	427,983
1957	110,446	3,741	40,684	32,562	114,060	31,438	4,112	337,043
1958	81,015	2,476	40,832	8,788	134,095	11,180	4,463	282,849
1959	42,705	10,654	71,085	9,108	72,345	21,251	10,323	237,471
1960	63,200	8,506	194,661	11,610	179,103	128,570	17,629	603,279
1961	41,097	6,271	123,853	21,872	61,092	39,591	6,581	300,357
1962	38,262	2,091	132,194	27,728	121,245	29,675	2,658	353,853
1963	29,059	4,513	186,641	23,809	118,438	37,928	12,320	412,708
1964	35,314	9,084	218,478	41,393	149,483	78,202	13,674	545,628
1965	35,198	3,818	143,048	30,223	181,857	65,853	15,047	475,044
1966	46,687	8,417	206,198	77,215	8,979	28,454	18,901	394,851

For footnotes (*a*), (*b*) and (*c*) *see* page 3 50.

(*d*) Includes workers indirectly involved, i.e. those thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred but not themselves parties to the dispute.

Section XI—*continued*

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES(*a*): INDUSTRY GROUPS, AUSTRALIA—*continued*
WORKING DAYS LOST

Year	Mining and quarrying		Manufacturing	Building and construction	Transport		Other industries (*c*)	All industry groups
	Coal mining	Other			Stevedoring	Other (*b*)		
1913	389,854		61,384	2,303	121,034		47,960	622,535
1914	582,967		195,838	140,881	56,186		17,281	993,153
1915	460,801		128,719	801	59,286		33,353	682,960
1916	961,775		339,530	23,913	104,217		215,318	1,644,753
1917	1,317,600		845,557	8,084	2,374,474		143,601	4,689,316
1918	215,573		217,425	3,602	38,922		64,071	539,593
1919	1,826,694		272,405	124,003	1,898,900		181,736	4,303,738
1920	1,944,038		367,296	103,373	626,826		545,734	3,587,267
1921	467,867		47,385	36,406	666,517		68,010	1,286,185
1922	383,414		366,134	3,720	85,693		19,724	858,685
1923	907,767		153,053	6,886	32,609		45,662	1,145,977
1924	662,257		116,427	28,204	85,479		26,279	918,646
1925	577,132		129,808	37,615	291,415		92,600	1,128,570
1926	945,105	5,665	271,049	10,015	36,693		41,734	1,310,261
1927	848,823	19,956	168,432	342,649	304,586		29,135	1,713,581
1928	315,121	1,124	71,803	3,419	367,271		18,540	777,278
1929	2,496,028	31,748	1,896,091	4,456	30,237		2,918	4,461,478
1930	1,328,142	3,798	77,232	..	46,427		55,642	1,511,241
1931	124,089	36,012	29,032	1,006	19,861		35,991	245,991
1932	131,154	21,402	50,692	1,561	1,038		6,471	212,318
1933	48,528	26,985	31,625	..	100		4,718	111,956
1934	190,363	41,800	73,878	108	14,002		50,235	370,386
1935	162,633	64,824	62,423	1,294	100,774		103,176	495,124
1936	224,113	37,582	199,641	2,337	8,087		25,488	497,248
1937	307,699	20,736	214,869	180	2,959		10,668	557,111
1938	928,860	20,224	294,062	34,520	59,068		1,260	1,337,994
1939	291,067	3,805	108,709	563	35,016		19,994	459,154
1940	1,371,382	5,068	81,799	32,746	10,705		5,552	1,507,252
1941	275,605	12,882	647,730	18,123	29,711		123	984,174
1942	177,565	1,224	187,049	6,450	3,924		1,983	378,195
1943	326,231	39,764	407,524	125,247	79,529		11,856	990,151
1944	389,582	60,486	340,604	21,204	74,913		25,963	912,752
1945	611,312	24,321	1,226,326	1,181	159,414		97,087	2,119,641
1946	350,366	3,570	993,830	5,552	590,159		4,367	1,947,844
1947	357,747	5,000	559,524	159,443	251,251		5,763	1,338,728
1948	474,571	32,000	156,109	10,099	975,168		14,739	1,662,686
1949	868,333	39,152	243,197	573	147,278		35,457	1,333,990
1950	283,543	18,204	231,684	18,219	167,211	1,324,984	19,043	2,062,888
1951	336,447	36,255	307,173	23,750	134,006	31,431	3,912	872,974
1952	286,749	19,743	572,169	20,079	156,272	104,837	3,655	1,163,504
1953	378,715	18,956	351,722	67,506	174,764	47,800	11,367	1,050,830
1954	255,726	7,720	244,770	31,751	319,366	32,945	9,361	901,639
1955	225,336	9,106	493,075	69,443	152,521	36,011	25,392	1,010,884
1956	198,354	12,633	284,717	68,073	480,056	41,606	35,944	1,121,383
1957	206,977	5,209	205,381	45,907	128,532	34,111	4,096	630,213
1958	150,793	3,131	116,826	34,343	108,493	19,117	7,187	439,890
1959	69,648	18,106	180,376	21,507	58,695	8,596	8,111	365,039
1960	107,773	51,310	232,289	39,465	167,820	93,576	32,874	725,107
1961	70,767	113,107	266,465	48,302	61,467	32,281	14,422	606,811
1962	43,739	2,796	293,618	49,376	86,571	28,292	4,363	508,755
1963	45,914	4,807	343,505	52,915	95,050	25,623	13,754	581,568
1964	34,261	31,066	528,910	68,882	113,556	117,268	17,415	911,358
1965	50,993	122,230	296,581	55,964	155,520	105,247	29,334	815,869
1966	67,870	19,558	361,619	144,479	4,772	112,500	21,286	732,084

For footnotes *see* page 350.

Section XI—*continued*

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES(*a*): STATES

Year	NEW SOUTH WALES				VICTORIA			
	Number of disputes	Workers involved(*b*)	Working days lost		Number of disputes	Workers involved(*b*)	Working days lost	
			Number	Average per worker involved			Number	Average per worker involved
1913 .	134	40,011	447,979	11.20	29	6,177	77,587	12.56
1914 .	235	56,281	727,726	12.93	44	7,051	93,932	13.32
1915 .	272	69,614	565,140	8.12	38	6,243	63,678	10.20
1916 .	336	123,400	1,174,028	9.51	55	15,668	167,897	10.72
1917 .	296	134,023	3,335,427	24.89	52	18,090	820,034	45.33
1918 .	138	33,041	169,159	5.12	33	5,748	160,540	27.93
1919 .	267	99,996	2,525,411	25.26	62	22,606	601,256	26.60
1920 .	349	90,382	2,265,175	25.06	53	39,808	816,710	20.52
1921 .	535	138,494	679,959	4.91	20	6,280	212,728	33.87
1922 .	342	102,299	586,520	5.73	29	6,130	64,701	10.55
1923 .	200	60,199	892,306	14.82	29	7,050	98,880	14.03
1924 .	416	133,735	706,796	5.29	30	10,037	66,567	6.63
1925 .	430	140,229	649,840	4.63	19	8,600	131,737	15.32
1926 .	256	96,640	1,111,230	11.50	33	8,565	100,735	11.76
1927 .	339	148,541	1,133,963	7.63	24	9,221	54,367	5.90
1928 .	230	80,422	480,394	5.97	21	5,876	110,659	18.83
1929 .	231	79,349	3,146,038	39.65	11	21,612	1,296,676	60.00
1930 .	156	48,569	1,443,366	29.72	5	408	7,744	18.98
1931 .	87	22,803	136,037	5.97	10	4,643	27,862	6.00
1932 .	92	19,969	63,425	3.18	12	6,585	99,638	15.13
1933 .	54	15,069	53,104	3.52	12	7,450	26,693	3.58
1934 .	117	36,008	213,753	5.94	19	8,428	108,872	12.92
1935 .	134	33,405	301,345	9.02	20	7,901	45,713	5.79
1936 .	188	52,285	432,513	8.27	10	1,823	12,251	6.72
1937 .	296	87,838	434,617	4.95	11	3,814	70,753	18.55
1938 .	340	124,538	1,029,427	8.27	19	10,290	104,336	10.14
1939 .	386	148,531	410,183	2.76	10	2,169	27,313	12.59
1940 .	313	174,004	1,238,161	7.12	19	8,664	108,035	12.47
1941 .	513	220,111	778,079	3.53	22	20,117	139,167	6.92
1942 .	552	151,095	320,135	2.12	20	12,119	35,658	2.94
1943 .	689	256,377	796,511	3.11	40	19,259	76,686	3.98
1944 .	801	221,182	575,305	2.60	53	13,642	72,618	5.32
1945 .	845	261,759	1,792,857	6.85	34	29,227	51,208	1.75
1946 .	771	229,500	719,557	3.14	35	76,817	507,290	6.60
1947 .	921	297,798	919,411	3.09	17	7,934	334,185	42.12
1948 .	1,071	242,509	644,961	2.66	21	41,889	159,903	3.82
1949 .	739	200,893	1,005,285	5.00	20	22,018	60,112	2.73
1950 .	1,030	311,767	639,305	2.05	33	73,987	1,208,365	16.33
1951 .	1,052	303,561	682,418	2.25	41	27,219	42,210	1.55
1952 .	1,316	347,096	763,860	2.20	33	61,920	116,339	1.88
1953 .	1,080	308,382	759,391	2.46	53	68,126	57,160	0.84
1954 .	1,063	222,286	501,573	2.26	76	44,813	135,611	3.03
1955 .	1,072	274,031	673,325	2.46	66	35,542	138,507	3.90
1956 .	878	226,254	611,279	2.70	54	37,877	111,665	2.95
1957 .	761	258,991	505,910	1.95	47	9,181	13,444	1.46
1958 .	624	141,828	231,537	1.63	66	46,718	99,855	2.14
1959 .	547	126,051	211,352	1.68	60	32,241	35,890	1.11
1960 .	736	296,912	416,762	1.40	98	86,004	102,805	1.20
1961 .	529	136,956	318,629	2.33	91	52,747	72,471	1.37
1962 .	752	208,967	303,400	1.45	166	73,245	100,606	1.37
1963 .	817	218,976	307,440	1.40	180	87,978	172,963	1.97
1964 .	828	229,076	320,568	1.40	206	190,075	359,567	1.89
1965 .	832	251,056	367,942	1.47	208	121,798	214,300	1.76
1966 .	835	210,016	400,111	1.91	179	101,490	219,605	2.16

(*a*) Refers only to disputes involving a stoppage of work of ten man-days or more. *See also* text p. 208. (*b*) Includes workers indirectly involved, i.e. those thrown out of work at establishments where the stoppages occurred but not themselves parties to the dispute.

Section XI—*continued*

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES(*a*): STATES—*continued*

Year	QUEENSLAND				SOUTH AUSTRALIA			
	Number of disputes	Workers involved(*b*)	Working days lost		Number of disputes	Workers involved(*b*)	Working days lost	
			Number	Average per worker involved			Number	Average per worker involved
1913	17	2,006	77,178	38.47	9	288	2,412	8.38
1914	18	1,686	27,857	16.52	13	1,191	15,275	12.83
1915	17	2,066	20,207	9.78	15	1,483	19,877	13.40
1916	64	20,318	170,917	8.41	21	1,643	7,858	4.78
1917	39	13,045	318,297	24.40	24	4,104	60,097	14.64
1918	84	10,678	169,305	15.86	17	2,005	17,266	8.61
1919	69	15,414	534,539	34.68	32	7,846	228,626	29.14
1920	55	5,808	102,228	17.60	40	5,799	204,856	35.33
1921	33	4,879	128,330	26.30	19	3,160	95,983	30.37
1922	38	3,231	36,730	11.37	19	3,223	114,334	35.47
1923	25	3,064	55,131	17.99	10	1,781	25,971	14.58
1924	25	3,135	47,214	15.06	14	1,693	19,459	11.49
1925	22	21,272	219,826	10.33	11	1,399	19,463	13.91
1926	29	2,445	30,118	12.32	17	2,748	22,836	8.31
1927	30	30,234	428,135	14.16	19	7,876	51,284	6.51
1928	12	3,628	70,764	19.50	8	3,468	54,835	15.81
1929	4	1,699	3,443	2.03	2	572	9,040	15.80
1930	10	1,631	9,881	6.06	7	2,876	22,778	7.92
1931	15	5,721	51,096	8.93	5	166	655	3.95
1932	10	2,217	21,166	9.55	2	113	970	8.58
1933	11	3,520	13,876	3.94	1	50	100	2.00
1934	7	2,873	29,718	10.34	1	44	11	0.25
1935	13	1,995	73,351	36.77	3	340	2,463	7.24
1936	12	1,246	14,653	11.76	1	101	505	5.00
1937	10	995	15,681	15.76	6	1,309	3,951	3.02
1938	5	2,657	87,539	32.95	2	125	249	1.99
1939	5	375	1,870	4.99	2	175	1,880	10.74
1940	4	3,027	131,628	43.48	5	2,766	9,506	3.44
1941	17	3,672	47,826	13.02	11	3,704	17,656	4.77
1942	6	422	2,702	6.40	13	3,617	10,494	2.90
1943	20	9,292	58,895	6.34	24	8,443	19,420	2.30
1944	23	8,493	63,084	7.43	30	21,480	76,086	3.54
1945	27	15,743	208,003	13.21	13	3,835	28,914	7.54
1946	22	23,412	613,689	26.21	18	10,227	29,014	2.84
1947	13	11,964	31,245	2.61	17	5,653	39,654	7.01
1948	12	21,531	815,107	37.86	21	7,027	30,264	4.31
1949	38	26,271	183,333	6.98	18	5,992	28,318	4.73
1950	147	26,640	74,007	2.78	29	14,168	126,538	8.93
1951	191	56,097	96,307	1.72	27	12,734	34,057	2.67
1952	195	40,922	76,286	1.86	32	26,031	64,738	2.49
1953	265	91,497	153,448	1.68	24	18,692	55,476	2.97
1954	278	83,681	183,855	2.20	23	7,336	31,207	4.25
1955	274	86,652	99,318	1.15	43	24,098	66,881	2.78
1956	269	115,382	238,812	2.07	21	18,527	74,666	4.03
1957	221	47,734	95,300	2.00	13	6,281	3,703	0.59
1958	203	62,232	87,866	1.41	22	8,191	9,338	1.14
1959	175	54,879	90,777	1.65	21	5,437	7,487	1.38
1960	173	158,639	153,061	0.96	42	25,747	16,568	0.64
1961	123	78,240	168,958	2.16	26	17,333	17,256	1.00
1962	175	41,766	75,951	1.82	31	11,848	14,599	1.23
1963	160	44,313	54,861	1.24	35	12,045	8,957	0.74
1964	198	92,696	157,571	1.70	55	23,040	62,785	2.73
1965	186	53,569	189,941	3.55	48	28,466	26,379	0.93
1966	171	68,731	80,692	1.17	42	8,760	20,903	2.39

(*a*) Refers only to disputes involving a stoppage of work of ten man-days or more. *See also* text p. 208. (*b*) Includes workers indirectly involved, i.e. those thrown out of work at establishments where the stoppages occurred but not themselves parties to the dispute.

Section XI—*continued*

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES(*a*): STATES—*continued*

Year	WESTERN AUSTRALIA				TASMANIA			
	Number of disputes	Workers involved(*b*)	Working days lost		Number of disputes	Workers involved(*b*)	Working days lost	
			Number	Average per worker involved			Number	Average per worker involved
1913	9	967	12,492	12.92	8	464	987	2.13
1914	18	4,409	124,175	28.16	6	313	3,286	10.50
1915	6	646	4,068	6.30	2	922	4,808	5.21
1916	24	9,100	102,109	11.22	6	434	21,389	49.28
1917	23	2,948	102,305	34.70	8	1,685	52,541	31.18
1918	22	4,803	22,433	4.67	1	42	462	11.00
1919	20	9,976	348,725	34.96	5	1,686	63,271	37.53
1920	45	12,013	166,614	13.87	12	1,756	31,684	18.04
1921	12	12,063	145,103	12.03	5	225	24,082	107.03
1922	8	806	43,472	53.94	5	386	9,284	24.05
1923	6	4,007	72,274	18.04	3	197	1,093	5.55
1924	13	3,497	66,734	19.08	5	322	11,606	36.04
1925	10	4,135	98,941	23.93	3	239	2,989	12.51
1926	9	601	9,081	15.11	10	891	5,080	5.70
1927	20	3,392	23,819	7.02	6	775	14,950	19.29
1928	11	2,528	54,896	21.72	4	455	5,595	12.30
1929	4	877	2,672	3.05	6	475	3,409	7.18
1930	2	468	27,072	57.85	3	270	400	1.48
1931	13	3,928	24,022	6.12	2	161	5,409	33.60
1932	8	2,693	11,203	4.16	2	1,163	15,562	13.38
1933	10	3,920	16,896	4.31	1	75	1,200	16.00
1934	10	3,485	17,792	5.11	..	..	..	..
1935	11	3,603	71,976	19.98	1	74	148	2.00
1936	19	4,717	32,408	6.87	4	375	3,718	9.91
1937	12	1,665	14,397	8.65	4	379	17,016	44.90
1938	7	3,644	43,768	12.01	2	2,200	72,175	32.81
1939	7	1,253	14,100	11.25	4	53	166	3.13
1940	4	3,023	7,387	2.44	2	228	10,466	45.90
1941	3	303	846	2.79	..	..	..	..
1942	8	1,809	8,855	4.89	2	51	51	1.00
1943	10	2,544	38,438	15.11	2	188	201	1.07
1944	30	11,028	89,984	8.16	4	533	35,675	66.93
1945	16	3,802	32,491	8.55	10	1,572	6,168	3.92
1946	11	6,363	69,634	10.94	8	1,675	6,646	3.97
1947	7	1,766	6,070	3.44	6	1,372	5,563	4.05
1948	9	2,356	7,836	3.33	4	468	950	2.03
1949	16	5,661	26,287	4.64	15	3,503	29,316	8.37
1950	15	1,952	5,728	2.93	19	3,100	8,447	2.72
1951	10	4,179	5,101	1.22	21	4,644	10,401	2.24
1952	21	19,156	127,826	6.67	26	10,332	14,143	1.37
1953	11	3,665	4,977	1.36	18	5,075	18,441	3.63
1954	15	5,494	21,651	3.94	31	6,087	25,915	4.26
1955	16	9,849	9,582	0.97	48	13,444	20,387	1.52
1956	14	11,121	31,944	2.87	45	15,969	46,907	2.94
1957	14	5,352	3,068	0.57	36	7,236	5,330	0.74
1958	20	11,007	2,970	0.27	24	9,268	4,508	0.49
1959	20	11,247	11,243	1.00	34	6,348	6,593	1.04
1960	43	25,684	27,342	1.06	40	9,142	6,991	0.76
1961	22	9,687	23,233	2.40	14	4,661	4,622	0.99
1962	28	8,363	6,300	0.75	18	5,126	3,993	0.78
1963	28	42,584	31,969	0.75	11	5,019	2,933	0.58
1964	26	6,165	7,148	1.16	8	1,898	1,939	1.02
1965	33	12,611	10,020	0.79	17	5,131	3,894	0.76
1966	25	2,876	6,239	2.17	14	2,541	3,119	1.23

(*a*) Refers only to disputes involving a stoppage of work of ten man-days or more. (*b*) Includes workers indirectly involved, i.e. those thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred but not themselves parties to the dispute.

Section XII

TRADE UNIONS: NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP(*a*) AUSTRALIA

Year	Number of unions	Number of members ('000)		
		Males	Females	Persons
1912.	408	415.5	17.7	433.2
1913.	432	477.6	20.3	497.9
1914.	430	500.7	22.6	523.3
1915.	415	499.1	28.9	528.0
1916.	392	507.0	39.6	546.6
1917.	389	518.6	45.6	564.2
1918.	394	531.1	50.7	581.8
1919.	394	564.3	63.4	627.7
1920.	388	606.6	77.8	684.4
1921.	382	622.5	80.5	703.0
1922.	387	616.9	86.0	702.9
1923.	383	608.8	90.9	699.7
1924.	376	640.8	88.4	729.2
1925.	382	699.4	96.3	795.7
1926.	372	745.7	105.8	851.5
1927.	369	793.2	118.5	911.7
1928.	379	785.2	126.3	911.5
1929.	374	774.0	127.2	901.2
1930.	362	735.8	120.0	855.8
1931.	362	656.1	112.9	769.0
1932.	361	630.7	110.1	740.8
1933.	356	626.3	113.1	739.4
1934.	355	641.4	121.2	762.6
1935.	354	662.4	128.4	790.8
1936.	356	685.8	129.0	814.8
1937.	358	720.6	135.7	856.3
1938.	366	748.8	136.4	885.2
1939.	380	778.4	137.1	915.5
1940.	381	806.6	149.3	955.9
1941.	374	886.7	189.0	1,075.7
1942.	377	943.5	238.9	1,182.4
1943.	375	936.0	268.9	1,204.9
1944.	370	944.8	274.0	1,218.8
1945.	362	941.3	259.1	1,200.4
1946.	392	1,028.6	255.8	1,284.4
1947.	395	1,087.4	278.1	1,365.5
1948.	364	1,172.7	283.1	1,455.8
1949.	349	1,226.8	294.1	1,520.9
1950.	360	1,301.8	303.5	1,605.3
1951.	359	1,368.7	321.6	1,690.3
1952.	360	1,354.2	283.3	1,637.5
1953.	365	1,381.1	298.7	1,679.8
1954.	371	1,448.2	339.3	1,787.5
1955.	372	1,464.0	337.9	1,801.9
1956.	375	1,470.6	340.8	1,811.4
1957.	373	1,464.0	346.2	1,810.2
1958.	370	1,465.7	345.5	1,811.2
1959.	369	1,494.7	356.0	1,850.7
1960.	363	1,534.4	378.0	1,912.4
1961.	355	1,521.9	372.7	1,894.6
1962.	347	1,561.9	388.6	1,950.5
1963.	347	1,588.5	415.0	2,003.5
1964.	340	1,624.0	430.8	2,054.8
1965.	334	1,663.4	452.8	2,116.2
1966.	300	1,657.5	466.0	2,123.5

(*a*) Number of separate unions (without interstate duplication) and membership at the end of the years shown.

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† *See* footnote † previous page. ‡ Prepared jointly by the Bureau of Mineral Resources and the Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics. Available from the Bureau of Mineral Resources, Canberra; The Department of National Development, Melbourne and Sydney; and the State Controller, Department of Supply, Brisbane, Adelaide and Perth.